

975.401
175b
L550976

M. L.

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

7/c

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 02276 6866

GENEALOGY
975.401
M75B



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

<https://archive.org/details/biographicalport00rush>

BIOGRAPHICAL AND PORTRAIT

CYCLOPEDIA

OF

MONONGALIA, MARION AND TAYLOR

COUNTIES,

WEST VIRGINIA.

COMPRISING ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED SKETCHES OF THE PROMINENT
AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS OF THESE COUNTIES.

ILLUSTRATED.

RUSH, WEST & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1895.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND PORTRAIT

CYCLOPEDIA

OF

MONONGALIA, MARION AND TAYLOR

COUNTIES

WEST VIRGINIA

CONTAINING ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED SKETCHES OF THE PROMINENT
AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS OF THESE COUNTIES

ILLUSTRATED

RUSH, WEST & COMPANY, PRINTERS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1550978

PREFACE.

THE last written, usually, though the first read by most intelligent book men, is this page ; hence it is, that authors often use this privilege to fence against adverse criticism, or apologize for errors of omission or commission, singularly forgetting the fact that nothing of man's creation is perfect, and that the dear critics are not only busy pointing out "the mistakes of Moses," but are exploiting upon the faults of creation itself. We welcome them all, for doubters and critics we esteem the salt of every civilization, and we will rest content, that every person competent to know, after even a superficial examination, will realize that the whole has not been the work of "the idle singer of an empty day."

Instead of devoting large space to men of pre-Revolutionary times, it was intended to make this a *live* Cyclopedia, which, while it preserves much that is valuable in the past, will include the men who are doing the work and moulding the thought of the present time. This work, we believe, will supply an invaluable and useful means for establishing identity, relationship, birth, official position, details as to many military records and other important data, which are necessary to the making up of family history.

THE PUBLISHERS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

MONONGALIA COUNTY.

A LDRIch, Professor William Sleeper 152	F AIRCHILD, Colonel Ashbel 115 Fast, Colonel Richard E. . . 221	Johnson, Cornelius Ellsworth . 144 Johnson, A. P. 168
Anderson, Hon. James M. . . . 197	Faulkner, James A. 198	John, Lemuel Nimrod 200
Arnett, Thomas 224	Fetty, Nicholas Perry 89	John, James Jefferson 211
B AKER, George C. 79	Fleming, Julian E. 131	John, Dr. George W. 84
Baker, Henry C. 114	Fletcher, Dr. George M. 217	John, Lancelot 77
Barrickman, Greenberry 212	G ARRISON, Hon. Alpheus . 134	Jones, Andrew Jackson 146
Berkshire, Hon. Ralph Lazier . 42	Garrison, Morris J. 219	Jones, Henry C. 118
Bowers, John 204	Gay, Mathew 36	Jones, Barton Morris 104
Brock, Dr. Hugh W. 163	Glasscock, William E. 113	Joliffe, Captain Oliver Perry . 130
Brown, Hon. John J. 61	Grant, Edward M. 196	K ECK, Philip H. 44
Brown, Samuel B., A. M. . . . 133	H AGANS, Hon. John Mar- shall 156	Kennedy, Albert S. 199
Brown, Granville 180	Hall, Dr. Ira Ephraim 185	King, Henry L. 90
Brown, Alpheus Worley 184	Haney, John W. 142	Kinkaid, Andrew Jackson . . 183
Brown, John S. 122	Hare, Silas W. 107	Kinney, James W. 201
C ARRACO, John William . . 109	Hartigan, James W., M.D., A.M., G.O., F.S.Sc., Lond., F.R.M.S., Eng. 102	Kramer, Dr. Samuel E. B. . . 169
Casselberry, Dr. Melville L. . 54	Hartley, Elijah 219	L AZZELL, I. Grant 112
Cordray, David E. 165	Harvey, John I., A.M., Ph.D. . 57	Lazzell, Joseph S. 150
Corrothers, Andrew Jackson . . 160	Hayes, Manliff 213	Leale, Asa 96
Courtney, David H., M.D. . . . 128	Headlee, Jeremiah 89	Lemley, Samuel S. 192
Cox, Hon. Henry L. 47	Henderson, Asa 195	Le Masters, William J. . . . 203
Cox, Frank 48	Henderson, James 98	Liming, Jacob 169
Chaplin, Albert Gallatin 147	Henkins, Elijah C. 141	Linch, Jarret 135
D AWSON, John N. 127	Hoard, Aaron B. 182	Long, William B. 105
Davis, James A. 129	Hoard, Benjamin Franklin . . 182	Lough, Moses 188
Davis, James N. 148	Hood, John Smith 213	Lorentz, Adams Wilson 51
Dent Family, The 224	Hood, Joseph A. 129	Lough, Alvey E. 151
Dent, James Evans 226	Hoffman, John H. 99	M ACKEY, Dr. Horatio N. . . 117
Dille, John A. 57	Hough, Lycurgus S. 100	Mapel, Thomas 177
Dilliner, Alpheus 85	Howell, William 145	McRa Family, The 188
De Vault, Thornton H. 125	J ACOBS, Cephas 87	McElroy, Ephraim 205
Duncan, Charles H. 138	Jacobs, Judge Thomas Perry . 88	Michael, A. N. 206
E AKIN, Clement Levier . . . 193	Jamison, James M. 115	Miller, Benjamin Jacob 176
Eddy, Simon 196	Johnson, Professor John L. . . 124	Minor, Jacob 146
Eddy, James 191	Johnson, Omer C. 137	Moore, Eugene 194
Evans, Enoch J. 186		Moore, Lindsay Clark 89
		Morris, Dr. George E., D.D.S. . 97

Moorhead, William	101	Stewart, James Scott	108	VARNER, Joseph	218
Morgan, Smallwood G.	81	Stewart, Samuel Calvin	173	WADE, Alexander L.	228
Morgan, Henry M.	80	Sturgiss, Hon. George Cookman	226	Wade, Dr. Spencer S.	
Moreland, Hon. Joseph	49	Strosnider, Moses	178	Watson Family, The	171
Myers, John Alva, Ph.D.	119	Strosnider, Jasper F.	179	Willey, Waitman T.	11
P ARKER, Captain Eli L.	110	Strosnider, Arthur Inghram	213	Willey, Professor William P.	163
Piles, George W.	126	Shisler, Edmund	38	Williams, Thomas Benton	121
Pickenpaugh, Thornton	39	Shuman, Ezra	86	Williams, Thomas	204
Posten, Colonel Smith Albert	83	Snyder, Ashville S.	202	Wisman, Silas	149
Price, Hon. John E.	41	South, Justus	93	Wilson, William C.	201
Protzman, Edwin C.	223	T ENNANT, Simeon	206	Wilson, Milton	214
R EAY, George M.	53	Tennant, Eugenius	207	White, Dr. Israel Charles	154
Reay, Thomas P.	220	Tennant, Peter B.	208	Whitehill, Dr. Alexander Reed	45
Reynolds, Rev. P. B., D.D.	55	Tennant, Nimrod Adam	208	Wharton, Joseph Johnson	162
Ridgeway, Elihu H.	88	Tennant, Noah	209	Wright, John W.	216
Rumble, Alexander	167	Tennant, Reason	209		
Runner, Lewis W.	139	Tennant, Denny	210		
S TAGERS, Harvey	116	Tennant, Lee Van Doran	210		
Stewart, Elisha T.	91	Thomas, Remembrance S.	143	Y OUST, John	166
		Tucker, William A.	54		

MARION COUNTY.

A DAMS, George	190	Burt, Caleb	115	F EAR, John C.	50
Alexander, George M.	77	Butcher, Hon. Bernard L.	218	Fetty, Michael E.	121
Amos, George E.	234	Brownfield, Hon. James Hustead,		Fitch, Dorsey P., M. D.	76
Amos, Edgar W.	238	M.D.	38	Fleming Family, The	246
Arnett, C. W.	32	Bright, Simeon	164	Fleming, Captain Thos. Albert	249
Atha, Ulysses Summerville	167	C ARNEY, Cornelius B.	29	Fleming, A. Howard	245
Atha, Elihu	206	Carpenter, Thomas B.	230	Fleming, Mathew L.	17
Ayers, Zackwell M.	262	Carter, Colonel Madison	91	Fleming, Benjamin D.	31
B AKER, Colonel Wm. H.	216	Canter, Rev. William I.	113	Fleming, Captain Curtis B.	240
Barnes, J. Walter	254	Christy, 'Squire James F.	70	Fleming, Thomas W.	40
Barnes, Thomas H.	257	Clark, John A.	217	Fleming, Joseph M.	46
Barnes, William H.	258	Clayton, Ulysses A.	62	Fleming, Joseph	61
Barnes, John Hamilton	168	Coogle, John	107	Fleming, Hon. Aretas Brooks	1
Barnes, Marcellus N.	169	Cook, John R., M.D.	110	Fleming, James Riley	78
Beatty, Newton S.	19	Coplin, Dr. David C.	159	Fleming, Darius	154
Bennett, Patrick Henry	253	Conaway, Charles C.	212	Fleming, John Coleman	192
Billingslea, Captain Ellis A.	100	Conaway, Colonel Andrew F.	81	Floyd, Jesse G.	186
Billingsley, Ulysses M.	86	Conaway, Grafton S.	60	Floyd, Robert Perry	212
Binns, Dr. John H.	166	Comerford, Michael M.	223	Floyd, Golden M.	214
Boyles, Charles W.	120	Cox, Isaac S., M.D.	80	Forman, Israel	90
Buck, Prof. John A.	185	Crane, John B.	15	Fullerton, Rev. Jas. Archer, D.D.	22
Burgoyne, Lewis E.	203	Cunningham, Amos W.	53	Furbee, Senator James H.	4
Burns, James J.	219	D AVIS, Marsena C.	102	Furbee, George L.	6
Burt, William P.	67	Doelittle, Wm. L.	191	G ARRETT, Rev. Harrison F.	105
Burt, Hon. Friend H.	57	Dowden, James E., D.D.S.	64	Gaskins, Job S.	112
Burt, Captain Frank	45	Downs, Festus	51	Gray, Professor William	66

Grubb, John W.	175	Martin, Zephaniah J.	71	Prickett, Josiah W.	137
Gump, James	198	Martin, William H.	75	Prickett, Wesley S.	87
HAGARTY, James A.	243	Martin, John J.	133	REARDON, Chas. B.	200
Hamilton, Millard Filmore,		Martin, Gideon, D.D.	8	Reed, Joseph	122
M.D.	84	Martin, George W.	207	Reger, Alfred G., M.D.	227
Hamilton, Elmus	16	Marr, Major James B.	131	Richardson, Mark W.	178
Hamilton, A. F.	128	Mason, Francis M.	181	Ridgely, William	183
Hamilton, Elmus W.	140	Mason, John William	43	Robinson, John S.	247
Hall, Sylvanus Wilson	169	Mayers, George W. L.	49	Ruckman, A. J.	221
Hare, James W.	235	May, Professor Jacob W.	59	SANDS, Joseph E.	9
Hartley, Joseph M.	224	Meredith Family, The	143	Satterfield, Sidney W.	129
Hartley, James R.	190	Meredith, William	144	Satterfield, Professor James M.	228
Hartman, W. T.	266	Meredith, Winfield Scott	145	Scott, William W.	118
Harr, John M.	124	Meredith, John Quincy Adams	146	Shackelford, Kiley	231
Haught, George	177	Meredith, Marquis Lafayette	147	Shafer, William C.	179
Haymond, Judge Alpheus F.	12	Meredith, Francis Marion	147	Shanks, John	126
Haymond, Hon. William Stanley	14	Meredith, John E.	187	Sharps, John	188
Haymond, Marcus W.	87	Michael, John E.	187	Shaw, Thomas W.	179
Hayden, Albert S.	20	Miller, Prof. Thomas Condit.	155	Showalter, Emmett M.	64
Hayhurst, Orlando	203	Miller, William E.	69	Smith, Thomas	141
Hess, Jonathan A.	243	Montgomery, George N.	201	Smith, Henry F.	244
Hibbs, Isaac	176	Montgomery, Wm. J.	83	Springer, Sylvanus H.	239
Hibbs, Elmus H.	204	Morgan Family, The	143	Stanhagen, J. Frank	125
Holbert, Rev. Thomas Brickly	215	Morgan, Hon. Henry B.	153	Stewart, Frank Ross	133
Hood, Alfred	171	Morgan, Charles R.	154	Steele, Solomon	30
Hood, Smith, Jr.	173	Morgan, E. D.	181	Stevens, Asby	48
Hough, James A.	194	Morgan, Nimrod	72	Swiger, Abel W.	198
Hough, James F.	231	Morgan, George R.	99	Swisher, Thomas N.	117
Huey, John O.	193	Morgan, John Randolph	259	Swindler, Job S.	116
Hunt, Jesse	97	Morris, James T.	207	TAGGART, Levi S.	114
ICE, Andrew S.	93	Motter, Jerome B.	100	Talbot, Robert	242
Ice, David M.	94	McCoy, John W.	37	Thomas, Benjamin F.	82
Ice, Edgar	94	McCray, Raymond R.	52	Thomas, George R.	175
Ice, Dr. C. H.	95	McElfrish, Joshua	135	Thomas, James A.	197
JACKSON, Oliver	35	McGrath, Rev. Father A. J.	98	Thomas, Emerson	197
Jacobs, J. M.	89	McKinney, Owen S.	263	Thomas, Dr. William N.	205
Jarvis, Josiah W. P., M.D.	184	McIntire, Thornton Fleming	202	Thompson, J. Perry	123
Johnson, Harrison W.	195	McIntire, Dr. George L.	241	VANCE, Thomas L.	103
Johns Brothers, The	223	NAY, Wilson	130	WALLACE, William	106
KNIGHT, James	237	Neill, Thomas A.	208	Watson, James Otis	229
Kuhn, William	220	Nesbitt, Charles T., M.D.	108	West, Captain P. G.	162
Kunst, Dr. William H.	261	OGDEN, Dr. Pressly B.	261	Wigginton, John J.	222
LAIDLEY, Leander L.	210	Orr, Morgan D.	173	Wilcox, Leonidas H.	194
Levell, John Q.	232	PARRISH, Joshua C.	74	Wilson, W. C. Q., M.D.	56
Linn, Hugh R.	34	Pierpont, ex-Gov. Francis		White, Rev. William Ryland	
Linn, William	162	Harrison	23	A.M., D.D.	11
Lloyd, James D.	189	Powell, Lamar C.	42	YOST, Albert G.	120
MANLEY, Harrison	142	Pople, John S.	55	Yost, Dr. H. Sanford	169
Manley, John H.	111	Prichard, Alfred S.	126	Yost, De Laniel L., B.S., M.D.	250
		Prichard, Hon. Alpheus	157		
		Prichard, Maj. Arthur L.	158		
		Prichard, Hon. Charles A.	97		
		Prickett, John F.	105		

TAYLOR COUNTY.

BARNETT , Rev. Aaron	37	Gramm, Senator Samuel H.	11	PARSONS , Marshall J.	24
Bartlett, James M.	50	Gray, Nelson	95	Payne, Dr. Benjamin Frank-	
Barnes, Rev. Isaac A.	101			lin	108
Bernhold, Frederick	107	HASLUP , John W.	61	Pixler, William W.	63
Blue, Hon. Franklin B.	46	Haymond, Louis	105	Poe, Stephen W.	47
Brinkman, John George	22	Henry, John H.	18	Powell, Rev. David	32
Brown, Wilson B.	44	Henry, H. Lyda, M. D.	74	Preiss, J. George	73
Brown, Dr. Ashford	88	Heflin, Robert L.	64		
Burdett, Frederick Jones	38	Holt, James W.	27	RECTOR , Charles H.	6
Byers, William C.	96	Holt, Hon. John Homer	28	Reynolds, George Washing-	
		Humphrey, Dr. James H.	102	ton	30
CARR , John,	71	Humphrey, Prof. Thomas Jack-		Reynolds, Charles Wesley	32
Cather, John Howard	16	son	103	Richardson, Rev. Arthur F.	20
Conaway, Rev. John M.	52				
Corder, Adolphus B.	67	JARRETT , Absalom Morris,		SHAW , Hon. David W.	21
Clark, George F.	110	D. D. S.	12	Sheats, Robert M.	75
		Johnson, Leonidas S.	14	Shields, Martin L.	42
DAVIDSON , Hon. Lemuel Ed-		Judge, Patrick	106	Shields, William L.	167
win	80			Simonton, D. Miller	35
Davidson, Capt. Curtis	82	KENNEDY , Dr. Thomas	19	Sinsel, Dr. Charles Arthur	76
Davidson, Claudius L.	83	Kern, George W.	72	Sinsel, Harmon	25
Davidson, Henry E.	84	Kunst, Charles F. W.	98	Sinsel, William	65
Davidson, James	84	Kunst, Hon. John H.	104	Smith, Colonel James K.	7
Davis, Hon. Thomas Elmer	55			Smith, George C.	59
Dent, Hon. Marmaduke Herbert	99	LEEDS , Alexander, D. D. S.	8	Stroh, Oliver Perry	59
Dent, William R. D.	101	Love, Dr. Ernest L.	37		
Deonan, John	13			WARD , L. Earl	71
Durbin, Francis Marion	53	MACKIN , R. Dorsey, M. D.	23	Warden, Alfred R., M. D.	92
		Mallonee, Leonard,	3	Watkins, William	78
EVANS , Hugh	85	Martin, Hon. Benjamin F.	1	Whitescarver, George M.	48
Evans, John S.	87	Means, Isaac M.	57	Willhide, Singleton J.	60
		Means, John H.	62	Williams, Uriah B.	96
FELTNER , John W.	45	Morgan, William	78	Wilson, Dr. Lloyd L.	96
Fleming, Benjamin	44	McConkey, Robert	54	Woodford, Cleophas	43
Forman, Upton	58	McDonald, Hon. Adoniram Jud-			
		son	63	ZECK , Alexander	29
GOEDECKE , A. Philip	93	McDonald, Ira	70		
Grant, William L., M. D.	4				
Grant, James A.	5	NESTOR , Andrew M.	90		

ILLUSTRATIONS.

MONONGALIA COUNTY.

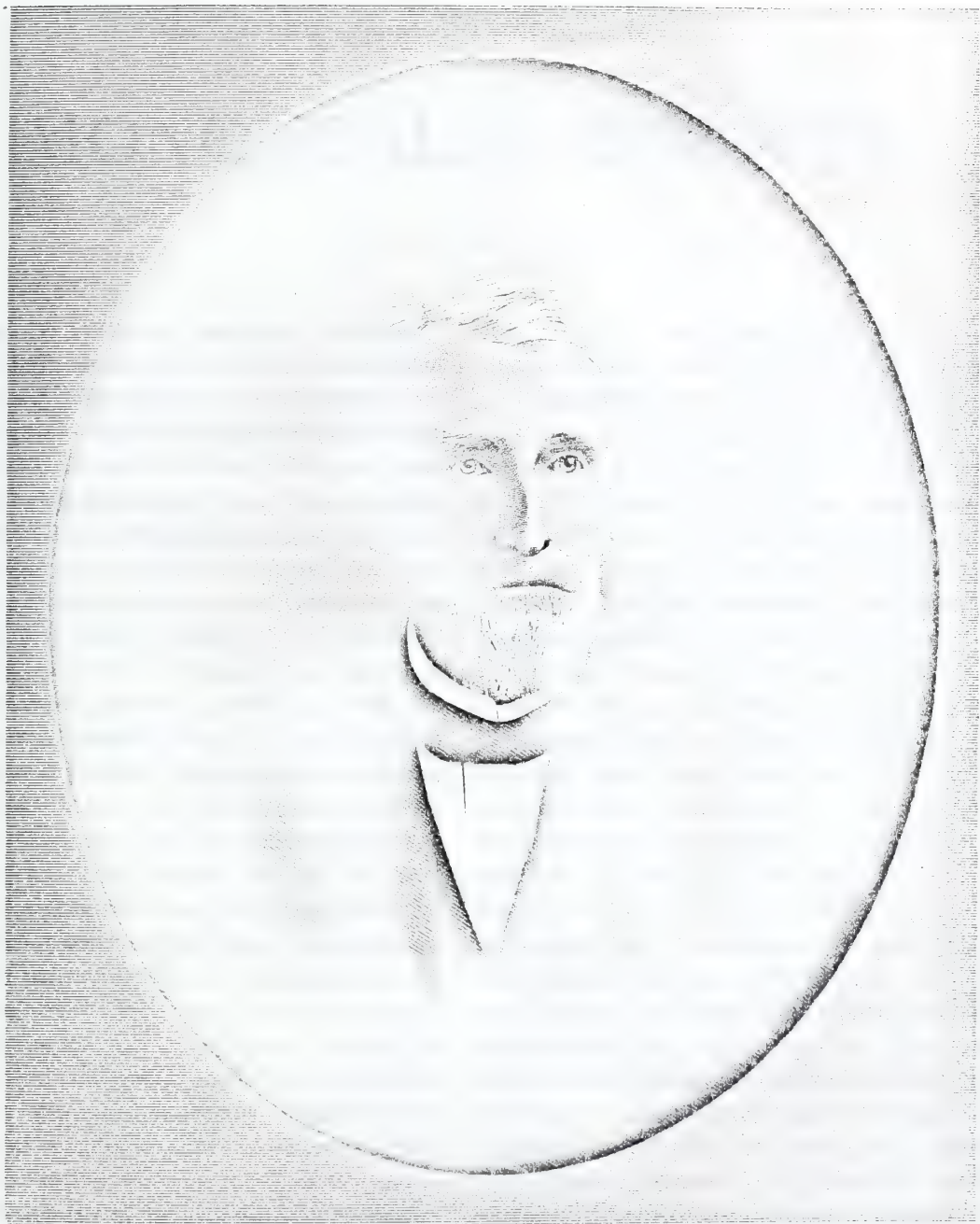
Brown, Hon. John J.	Facing 61	Long, William B.	Facing 105
"Cherryhurst," Residence of Dr. I. C. White	" 156	Myers, John A., Ph.D.	" 119
Court House, Monongalia County	" 169	Reynolds, P. B., D.D.	" 55
Gay, Mathew	" 36	Stewart, Professor James Scott	" 108
Jacobs, Cephas	" 87	White, Dr. I. C.	" 154
Jacobs, Judge Thomas Perry	" 88	West Virginia State University	" 57
Keck, Philip H.	" 44		

MARION COUNTY.

Billingslea, Captain Ellis A.	Facing 100	Furbee, Senator James H.	Facing 4
Burt, Caleb	" 115	Hamilton, Dr. M. F.	" 84
Burt, Wm. P.	" 67	Hamilton, Dr. M. F., Residence of	" 86
Brownfield, Hon. James H., M.D.	" 38	McKinney, Owen S.	" 263
Crane, John B.	" 15	Pierpont, Ex-Governor Francis H.	" 23
Clayton, Ulysses A.	" 62	Sands, Joseph E.	" 9
Clayton, Ulysses A., Residence of	" 63	State Normal School, Fairmont	" 254
Fleming, Ex-Governor Aretas Brooks	" 1	Wilson, Dr. W. C. Q.	" 56

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Burdett, Frederick Jones	Facing 38	Martin, Hon. Benjamin F.	Facing 1
Court House, Taylor County	" 99	Shaw, Hon. David W.	" 21
Graham, Senator Samuel H.	" 11	Whitescarver, George M.	" 48
Holt, Hon. John H.	" 28		



W. J. Willey~

MONONGALIA COUNTY.

HON. WAITMAN THOMAS WILLEY, of Morgantown and Monongalia county, an eminent public man and representative citizen of West Virginia, who became prominently identified with the formation of the new State; was United States Senator from Virginia under the restored and reorganized government, and was chosen to the same office from West Virginia for the first two terms, beginning August 1, 1863, and ending March 3, 1871; was born October 18, 1811. The copious sketch of Senator Willey, following herein, is from the pen of Hon. John Marshall Hagans, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, and is reprinted from the "History of Monongalia County." Several of the speeches selected by the author have been omitted, largely for want of space, but Judge Hagans has so fully elucidated the senatorial career of his subject that the absence of these abstracts in no wise lessens the real value of the biography, which includes a concise and graphic narrative of some of the most important events in State and National history. Special attention is called to this sketch of Senator Willey as embodying the most interesting and significant facts relating to the formation of the new State, of its organization of government, and of its constitutional provisions; comprising, in all, an authenticated chapter of events the accuracy and fairness of which will hardly be disputed by any

one. Now, in his eighty-fourth year, it is hoped that the honor and distinction sought to be conferred upon him, in opening this volume with his name and features on its initial pages, may be acceptable to all of whatever political creed in West Virginia—north, south, east and west. In his introduction to the biography Judge Hagans says: The settlers who founded the communities embraced in that portion of West Virginia which earlier in the century was designated as Northwestern Virginia, were for the most part a hardy race of pioneers who were chiefly engaged, in the localities from which they came, in agricultural pursuits. The fertility of the soil, the boundless realms of wooded waste which only awaited the coming of the advancing tide of honest toil to develop fair fields and lovely landscapes, were attractive to the eye of the adventurous sovereigns whose limbs had but just donned the mantle of freedom in the struggle with the mother country. The emigration came from New Jersey in colonies and families. A few New England people in search of a softer climate found their way to its hospitable borders. The eastern Pennsylvanian in search of thrift looked with admiration on future comforts. Many also came from Maryland and contributed their share to the labor of founding in toil the abodes of peace and happiness. From the eastern portion of

Virginia there came a large number who brought their slaves, and settled in the valleys where contentment and ease promised to spring from the efforts of labor. Others came from the shores of the gallant little colony which had borne on her bosom so much of the struggle in the Revolutionary conflict, and where the Brandywine had been reddened with the blood of relatives and neighbors. Among the latter was the father of the subject of this sketch, William Willey, who was born in Sussex county, Delaware, in 1767. Although a mere child during the greater part of the war of the colonies, he retained a vivid recollection of many of the incidents connected therewith in his own locality, and loved to recount them in after years to the willing ears of the rising generation. He heard at a short distance away the guns at the disastrous battle of Brandywine, and witnessed some of the demoralization following that untoward event. He was the son of William Willey, whose ancestry came from Great Britain. In the year 1782 or 1783, the grandfather removed to Monongalia county, Virginia, locating near Collins' ferry, then called Martin's ferry, on what has since been known as the Burris farm, now owned by D. I. B. Anderson, Esq. A few years thereafter he purchased and removed to the farm near Cassville, now owned and occupied by John T. Fleming, Esq., where he died a few years later. In 1802 William Willey, the younger, purchased and settled on a tract of land adjoining the present site of Farmington, in the now county of Marion, on Buffalo creek. Here the Hon. Waitman T. Willey was born on the 18th day of October, 1811, in a log cabin not twenty feet square. His mother was the second wife of his father, and her maiden name was Sarah Barnes, daughter of Thomas Barnes, who had removed

from Frederick county, Maryland, in 1779 or 1780, where his daughter was born. The ancestry of Thomas Barnes were from England, while his wife was of Irish descent. He settled at the mouth of Buffalo creek, then in Monongalia, now in Marion county. The scenes which surrounded the childhood of Mr. Willey were far different from those which greet the eyes of the youth in the same locality at the present day. Then it was an exceptionally isolated community. The few scattered settlers along the stream from thence to its head were thirty miles or more from the county seat. They were situated on no great thoroughfare which marked the tide of emigration to the great West. A few log cabins with the curling blue smoke, in the midst of a small "deadening," were all that denoted that the restless spirit of the Anglo-American courage had attacked the vast primeval solitudes of the upper waters tributary to the Monongahela. The tastes and habits of the population were simple, their dress plain, and their manners unaffected. The chief characteristic that distinguished them in their primitive, rustic life was a cheery hospitality that was unbounded in its welcome. This feature was exhibited in their genial intercourse with each other, and manifested itself by frequent assemblages at their respective homes, where feats of generous rivalry in physical prowess were enlivened and interspersed with simple abundance and good cheer. The educational facilities of such a stage in the progress of a people, at that day, were not great. In this section the grand truth that the stability of the Republic depended on the intelligence of the suffragans had not been popularly brought forward. Nor had it been necessary. The men who had wrested the principle of republican government from the domination of the

old-world methods of ruling were still on the stage, and jealously guarded in infancy what their valor had won. It is not until the memories of the participants in a struggle for human liberty fade from men's minds, or its echoes have died away or been lost in the surging ocean of human pride, ambition, or revenge, that it becomes necessary to hedge it about with all the barriers that knowledge can oppose to ignorance allied to malevolence. The few log school-houses which stood as lone sentinels of knowledge in the midst of such rugged frontier patriotism were sufficient to supply all the needs of men engaged in a hand-to-hand contest with the forces of nature. It is not surprising, therefore, that young Willey received but about nine months' schooling before he attained the age of twelve years; snatched, as it were, from the intervals of hard labor, to which all were devoted as soon as they were physically competent. In the year 1823, his father removed to a farm purchased by him on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Pawpaw creek, and across the creek from the site of the present village of Rivesville. This was quite a change for him. He soon felt the impulse of achievement, which seems to pervade the minds and hearts of all dwellers by the side of deep-flowing streams. He never wearied of sitting on the banks of the river and listening to the monotone of its steadily moving currents. Still hard toil as a farm boy was his duty, and, as in every relation of life in subsequent years, he discharged it to the full measure. Until he attained the age of seventeen years he labored assiduously on the farm, developing a magnificent physique, capable of immense endurance, and which was the foundation on which he builded largely in future years; his stature then being six feet and two inches, and

his weight two hundred pounds. The only interruption that occurred during these five years to his daily toil was his attendance for two months on what was then called a grammar-school, taught by a strolling teacher from Philadelphia. In this school he caught a glimpse of the temple of knowledge, and resolved to enter its portals. Among the household treasures that found a place in the boyhood home of Mr. Willey, and which were yellow with age, were a time-worn copy each of the "Iliad" (Pope's translation) and the "Essay on Man." These, with an oft-perused volume of "Pilgrim's Progress," "Pike's Arithmetic," and the Bible comprised the whole of the library, to which he had access until he left home to enter upon his collegiate course. The former of these works he was most diligent in reading and re-reading, although he early formed the habit of reading the Bible, and has constantly practiced it all his life, until long passages were at his command from memory alone. The more he read the more his wonder grew, and the sublime conceptions of the father of epic story, all of which he regarded as a verity, filled his imagination with a glowing fervor of mental exaltation. New thoughts rose to stir within him new desires. He longed to join in the scenes of the great world around him, and for himself to observe in the surging multitude which he knew lay beyond the horizon of his rural life, the actions of men, and to participate in the grand conflict where each for himself hews out the pathway to honor. These feelings oppressed him until he besought his father for the means of obtaining an education, and was at length gratified by his reluctant consent. Madison College, subsequently merged in Allegheny College, located at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, being the nearest to his home, was selected

as the place where he should essay the arduous tasks of the student. On Christmas day, 1827, at seventeen years of age, he left his father's house for college. His appearance at that time was characteristic of his times and surroundings. He wore the native homespun jeans of the butternut hue; his entire earthly effects were carefully wrapped up in a bannanna handkerchief which he carried in his hand, as, with a light heart and an unconquerable courage, he walked the whole of the distance, forty miles, in one day—a feat he performed at each vacation during his college course. His advent into the ranks of the students was signalized by general diversion at his uncouth appearance and manners. He cared little, however, for all this; his was a deep purpose. Silently he kept on his unobtrusive way, feeling conscious that his was at last to be the hour of triumph. It was soon apparent to those to whom he recited that here was a gem in the rough, and his rapid advance enforced the respect of his early detractors. Under the date of December 22, 1829, but two short years after he entered upon the course, Professor Fielding of the Faculty wrote to his father: "Your son Waitman has now been under our care about two years. . . . It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to give a good character of Waitman. His natural capacity and talent are of a high order; his love of learning is intense, and of course his habits of study have been assiduous. His gentlemanly deportment and his amiable disposition have secured him the esteem and affection of all who know him. He understands English well; he writes in his native tongue with purity and especial elegance. He has laid a good foundation in mathematical science, and has already read, and carefully read, a larger portion of Latin

and Greek than is usually read in this country. From his capacity and diligence he may be expected to graduate much sooner than the prescribed period." By dint of great exertions he outstripped all his competitors, though much below them at the outset, and finished the course six months before the allotted time, or the rest of his class. The last year he taught the junior class the course of Latin and Greek. Among the latter was William Hunter, who subsequently became the profound Hebrew scholar and professor, and between whom there always existed the warmest ties of friendship. In June, 1831, he graduated, bearing away every honor of his class. It was indeed a triumph. On his nineteenth birthday he began keeping a journal. His first entry is brief, but striking: "Oct. 18, 1830.—Nineteen years old this day. *Tempus fugit.*" After he had passed his examination prior to graduation, he writes: "The fiery ordeal is past. The examination is over and mine are the first honors." The trustees declared that "Waitman T. Willey . . . is well entitled to that honor." A month later the pride of victory had subsided from the purple flush of early dawn into the beam of constant and generous benignity, when he writes under date of July 30, 1831: "The old college looks desolate. . . . I love these old walls. . . . I could almost shed tears on departing from these old bricks. If the boys were here now I could love them all." How consonant with the views and actions of a long and varied life! Madison College having consolidated with Allegheny College, the degree of A.M. was conferred by the latter in due course. Some years later, the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred by Augusta College. Some time after his election to the United States Senate, the authorities of Allegheny College

voted him the degree of LL.D., but, with characteristic modesty, not deeming himself entitled to so distinguished an honor, he let the matter fail of consummation *sub silentio*. From his graduation until May, 1832, Mr. Willey remained at home engaged in labor on the farm and reading at every leisure hour. At the latter period he entered the law office of the Hon. Philip Doddridge, at Wellsburg, Brooke county. Under his direction he read law until November of that year, when his preceptor died at Washington. Mr. Willey always retained for the talents of Mr. Doddridge the most profound admiration, and it was a matter of pleasure for him to prepare and deliver, before the Historical Society of West Virginia, at its annual meeting in 1875, an address which comprises a sketch of his life. He completed his law studies in the office of Dr. John C. Campbell, of Wellsburg. On the 24th of June, 1833, he located in Morgantown, and was admitted to the bar in September of that year, forming a partnership with the Hon. E. C. Wilson, which lasted two years, when he opened an office of his own. That he meant to be serious in the business of life is apparent from an entry to be found in his journal of the above date, of his location in Morgantown, saying, "where I now live (M.) and where I expect to die." The following year, on the 9th of October, he married Elizabeth E. Ray, daughter of Patrick Ray, the father also of Thomas P. Ray. From that time until the year 1841, Mr. Willey was deeply immersed in the practice of his profession, and he rapidly built up a moderately lucrative business. He soon became distinguished as an advocate of very superior abilities. He ingratiated himself into the society of the place by his genial manners, his versatile powers, and his very accommodating dis-

position. He established a reputation for sobriety of habits and uprightness of character, that laid the basis for the respect and esteem subsequently manifested on all occasions when he was before the people for their suffrages. His powers as an orator became a matter of State repute, and in 1840 the Whig convention held at Richmond, Va., placed him on the Harrison and Tyler electoral ticket. Into that exciting canvass he entered with all the enthusiasm of the impassioned orator impelled by profound convictions of duty. He made over forty speeches in northwestern Virginia and western Pennsylvania. His peculiar oratory made him a favorite with the masses. He not only pleased them with the smoothness of his speech and convinced them with the soundness of his logic, but he swayed them with the indefinable subtlety and the nameless spirit of eloquence. Out of that campaign he came with a most definitely established reputation as an orator; it was reserved for other times and issues to demonstrate his ability as a statesman. In the spring of 1840, he was a candidate for member of the House of Delegates for the county, but was defeated, owing to a popular prejudice against his profession. At the election of General Harrison for the Presidency, he was greatly gratified, and at his untimely death he was, as a patriot, deeply affected. His journal bears this entry: "Inscrutable Providence! I loved him—his country loved him." By general request he delivered an address on the life and character of President Harrison in the Presbyterian church. For some years prior to this time his health was not good. The excessive application to his studies at college and subsequently had brought about the usual results in hepatic affection. In November, 1841, Mr. Willey was elected clerk of the County Court

of Monongalia county, succeeding to the place made vacant by the death of his brother-in-law, Thomas P. Ray, and in the same month was, by Judge Fry, appointed clerk of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, both of which offices he held until the amended Constitution of 1851 went into effect in 1852. He was a candidate for the clerkship of the County Court under that Constitution, but was defeated by a small vote. During the years he held these important positions his life was a very laborious one, but amid it all he performed much literary work and kept up his habits of study. He began the collection of a library which developed into a large and well-chosen stock of the highest order of standard works. At the beginning of this period of his life he united with the church of his choice, although his journal contains many evidences of his having before been deeply moved by spiritual influences, and fully recognizing by private devotions his duty to his Maker. Of this open acknowledgment of his faith his journal records: "But more important than any or all acts of my life, I recognize my union with the Methodist Episcopal church, in the month of November last. . . . May I be a faithful servant." In the year 1843 he delivered, before the literary society of his *alma mater*, an address that indicated the line of his thought and studies, and his habitual tendency to inculcate the moral virtues. It bore the title of "The Influence of Virtue upon the Character, and its Effects upon the Higher Attributes of the Mind." His field of operations was not alone the higher intellectual sphere. Wherever good was to be accomplished he was ever an active worker. The Sunday-school was a favorite arena for the exercise of his genial talents and sympathetic heart; and when the great temperance reform under the

auspices of the order of the Sons of Temperance began to move among the people, it found in him a most willing and efficient co-adjutor. He became early one of its chief officers in the western part of the State. He traveled extensively in the year 1849 throughout his own section of the State, lecturing and establishing divisions of the order. He also visited the eastern part of the State, and was well received, producing a most favorable impression of his powers as an orator and character as a man. At this time he was complimented by a newspaper of Fairmont in the following flattering terms: "In view of his talents, his numerous services to our people, and the sacrifices he has made for the good of others, he should be regarded as the pride of western Virginia." Mr. Willey's ability as a temperance orator at this period was of no meagre character. He was deeply in love with his theme. To him it was as broad as humanity and as vital as eternity. His pictures of the desolation and ruin wrought by intemperance were as sombre as the grave, and the magnetism of his glowing fervor pierced the shield of the stoutest opposer. Some of the greatest triumphs of his life were made during this eventful temperance campaign. The central pivot upon which turn all revolutions in the forms of governments in the world, whether violent or peaceful, has been the question of supremacy in the few or the many. The people of Virginia were no exception to this rule. Ever since the adoption of the original Constitution, after her allegiance as a colony had been severed, there had been two questions which agitated her people. The convention which assembled in her capital in 1829 had been the scene of a very vigorous if not acrimonious debate, on the question of representation in the legislative branch of the

State government. The western members, led by the intrepid and gigantic Doddridge, had sought to engraft in the organic law the just principle of all true republican government, that each and every citizen should have equal privileges in the affairs pertaining to the common weal. They had not been successful, but an arbitrary basis had been assumed whereby property was to counterbalance, in some measure, the mantle of citizenship in the legislature of the State. This was a source of much irritation in the trans-Alleghany counties, and the aspiring young men of that section readily took up the theme promulgated by the leading public men of the day, and it was a fertile field to till in the heat of a political contest. Another of the grave questions that agitated the people of Virginia was the extension of the elective franchise. From the first organization of the State the exercise of suffrage had been confined by a property qualification to the ownership of a freehold. The advancing tide of intelligence and the spirit of the people were beginning to chafe under the restraint thus imposed. The agitation which followed the action of the convention of 1829-30 became more active until it manifested itself in the election of a legislature which submitted a vote upon the question of calling a convention to remodel the Constitution of the State. The people, by a large majority, decided in favor of the convention, and an election for delegates was held in May, 1850. For one of these delegates the people of the district composed, under the call of the counties of Monongalia, Preston, Marion and Taylor, instinctively turned to Mr. Willey, although his political party was in a great minority in it. They knew of his talents and they relied upon his fidelity. He was a genuine son of the people, and his sympathies

were in harmony with their interests and sentiments. As a member of the convention which followed he took a conspicuous part in its deliberations, and was one of the champions of western views. His eloquence and his scholarly acquirements won the respect of his foes and the admiration of his friends. It was his first appearance in a deliberative body, and the press of the day, in speaking of his extreme modesty and unassuming character, records that after he obtained the floor the weight of responsibility caused him to fairly stagger under his load. The old question of the basis of representation soon became prominent in the body. Mr. Willey made a characteristic speech upon the subject, well fitting his life and associations; it breathed of the spirit of his native hills and of the freemen whose delegate he was. He denied that wealth is properly the source of political power; he asserted that wisdom, virtue and intelligence are the true elements of political influence, and that wealth is often, from its corrupting tendency, a disqualification; that there would be a preponderating majority of whites in western Virginia, and that they could not be controlled by an eastern aristocracy; that the materials of armies had much to do with the question; that he would not permit, however, majorities to oppress minorities, and would prescribe constitutional checks thereto; that the rights of persons were above those of property even, and must first be provided for; and that Virginia, the first to vindicate inalienable rights from English encroachment, ought not to refuse to acknowledge their potency in the regulation of her own domestic affairs. The effort was being made by the delegates from the eastern portion of the State to provide a system of representation in the legislature based upon the wealth of the State. This was

largely in the ascendant in that section by reason of the property held in slaves. It eventuated in that convention in a provision that, after the year 1865, to which period arbitrary representation in the various counties and districts was provided for, two modes known as "suffrage basis" and "mixed basis" should be submitted to the people of the State. Speaking of the suffrage basis which western members were seeking to engraft on the Constitution, Mr. Willey in conclusion said:

"For the honor of the 'Old Dominion' I pray that this mixed basis shall never darken her annals. Liberty, if not born on her soil, at least escaped from her bondage here, and first stood forth in all the graceful attitude of her mature proportions. Shall she be stabbed on the very arena of her original triumph? Shall she be wounded in the house of her friends? Why, what an unenviable position gentlemen are striving to place this proud old State in; clinging to the relics of an exploded aristocracy, under the blazing splendor of American liberty! Star after star has been added to the glorious galaxy of American States to increase the lustre of the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, undimmed by the faintest shadow of the dark dogma of property representation. One after another of the 'Old Thirteen' have thrown off the livery of colonial vassalage, from which there was not an entire escape in the revolutionary struggle, till there is hardly a vestige of mixed basis remaining in the Union. All over North America, where our banner is unfurled, it floats, with exceptions hardly worthy of being named, over a people not only by 'nature equally free and independent,' but so in fact. Nor is this all. The moral influences of this great American doctrine of political equality, and its practical development in the civil, social, moral, political and religious condition of the American citizen, have crossed the seas. They have reached Asia. They are recognized in Africa. They are felt and feared in Europe. Ancient dynasties and hoary thrones are crumbling away to naught under the spreading and potent influence of the doctrine of popular sovereignty. The

pampered minions of moneyed aristocracy—the proscriptive children of a haughty oligarchy, are trembling for the tenure of their privileges and their powers, under the influence of the doctrine of popular sovereignty. The great, mighty, popular heart of the world has received an impulse. The masses are moving. The divine right of kings has been exploded, and the millions groping in the dark labyrinth of despotism are being quickened and enlightened by the great doctrine of popular sovereignty. And yet in the midst of all this, in the middle of the nineteenth century, beneath the noontide effulgence of this great principle of popular supremacy, a voice is heard in old Virginia, rising from almost the spot where the clarion voice of Henry awoke a nation to freedom when he exclaimed, 'Give me liberty or give me death!'—even here, where we should take off our shoes, for the earth on which we walk is holy, bearing in its consecrated bosom the remains of George Mason and Thomas Jefferson, the one the author of the Declaration of Independence, the other of the Virginia Bill of Rights—even here a demand is made by honorable gentlemen to give superior political power to the property-holder, and virtually invest goods and chattels with the prerogative of legislating upon the rights and liberties of a vast majority of the people of this Commonwealth! I trust this can never take place."

An extract from this memorable speech is necessary to depict the issues of the times, and exhibit the sentiments held by the people of western Virginia, and voiced by their courageous and undaunted delegate. In the light of this language it is not difficult to discern the attitude of this people in the great events that followed in a few brief years, and the vindication of the line of remark was full and complete in their conduct in the then near future. This speech attracted much attention throughout the State. In the west it was universally applauded as a true exposition of public sentiment; in the east it extorted much reluctant compliment. The correspondent of

a Petersburg paper wrote of it: "I think I do no one injustice when I give the opinion that his is the best speech which as yet has been delivered in favor of the white basis." The *Richmond Whig* gave a long synopsis of it, and characterized it as "an animated and able speech." The *Republican Advocate* regarded it as "powerful, argumentative and eloquent." During the same convention Mr. Willey made two other notable speeches—one upon the subject of an elective judiciary, and the other upon the abolition of the County Court as then constituted. Upon the former subject he took the broad and philosophic ground that the people, being the source of all political power, would always select the judiciary from those who were in harmony with themselves in the moral as well as the legal sense; and that it was as well to trust the people with this duty as it was to delegate it to the appointment of the executive branch, or submit it to the caprices of the legislative department; that in fact the true theory of government was to maintain an entire independence in the three departments of administration. Prior to that time the judges had been elected by the legislature or appointed by the Governor. Indeed all the offices in the State, and in the county organization also, had been filled by election by the legislature or appointment, save only the legislative branch, which was the solitary department filled by popular suffrage; and the result of that convention brought about, for the first time in the history of Virginia, a general exercise of the right to select State, county and district officers by the people. The County Court was composed of the justices of the peace scattered throughout the counties, appointed by the Governor; it had enlarged powers of original general jurisdiction in law and equity. But it had evidently

outlived its day, and was illy adapted to the times. Mr. Willey's practical eye as an attorney had discerned its imperfections, and his still closer contact for so many years as its clerk had disclosed its unfitness for the new condition of things which he fondly hoped was dawning on Virginia. In this, however, he was not successful; but after undergoing an eventful career, the County Court, at last, by an overwhelming vote of the people, in 1879, attained what is believed to be its final repose. The Constitution submitted to the people as the work of this convention was not satisfactory in many aspects, but as a whole it was a great advance. The influence of the west had been impressed upon it in many features. Property qualification for the suffragan was omitted, and suffrage was free and untrammelled in its exercise. It received the sanction of the people, by a large majority, in 1852. Mr. Willey resumed the practice of the law at the bar of Monongalia in 1852. He extended his practice into the adjoining counties of Marion and Preston. He became a candidate for Congress in the same year, with no expectation of being elected, but to bring out a full vote for Gen. Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate for the presidency. He canvassed the district thoroughly and awakened the masses wherever he went by his knowledge of the issues and his electrifying oratory. He ran largely in excess of the general ticket, but was defeated. In 1853 he delivered a series of lectures on the Spirit and Progress of Methodism. They were highly commended by the press and his hearers. In the same year he was elected an honorary member of various societies throughout the country. He delivered temperance lectures in many localities under the auspices of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance. He spoke at

Pittsburgh in favor of extending slack-water to the State line. His journal at this period is filled with accounts of active labors in the temperance cause, in the Sunday-school, and everywhere that good could be accomplished. His records show a broad, catholic spirit, free from bigotry and intolerance. Many touching domestic scenes are committed to its pages. He speaks of his step-mother on one occasion, who had been on a visit to him, thus: "She was a step-mother only in name. She was always to me truly kind, far beyond my deserts. Heaven will reward her. She was not as a mother to an orphan. She was a mother to me in *all* her conduct." His mother died when he was but three years old. Of her this memory appears: "I recollect seeing her corpse and wondering why my mother had gone to sleep in so strange a place. I believe I once heard her singing with other voices in strains of no earthly melody—but this will be called superstition. I shall never forget it." Mr. Willey wrote an article which was published in the January number of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, 1853, on "The Spirit and Mission of Methodism." It was much commended by the press of that church. The *Christian Advocate and Journal*, of New York, says of it: "It is peculiarly timely, as called for by the state of our church, and clearly pointing out the necessity of preserving the essential principles of Methodism. . . . We should greatly transcend the prescribed limits were we to indulge the fulness of heart which has been made to overflow in reading the article to which we refer." In 1854 he delivered at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and also at Wheeling, a lecture on "The Perpetuation of Liberty and the Union." It was published in pamphlet form, and was widely circulated and read. In June, 1855, he delivered the

annual address before the Philo-Franklin Literary Society of Allegheny College, which was published by the society. In September of the same year he delivered the address before the Western Virginia Agricultural Society and Industrial Institute, at Wheeling. It was also published. In it he drew a picture of the model farmer, appearing to forget nothing. It was an able speech, full of suggestions. In January, 1858, he lectured at Richmond, Virginia, before the Young Men's Christian Association of that city, and was elected an honorary member of the same. The society voted that the lecture had afforded "more than mere gratification." His theme was "Christian Missions in their Secular Influences." He discussed the rationale of Christianity as the great underlying basis of all our civilization, of all our social confidence and security, and portrayed in a narrative manner what Christianity had done for the nations that had encouraged it. In addressing the literary societies of Monongalia Academy, he made "A Plea for Virginia," showing that her sons must develop the resources of their own State. On the 10th of February, 1859, he was nominated by the Whig State convention at Richmond as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. During the campaign following he canvassed a large part of the State, both east and west of the mountains. He so bore himself throughout this struggle, with all the dignified courtesy of the able statesman and true gentleman, that he received many compliments from his opponents for his ability and fairness. The ticket, of which the Hon. William L. Goggin was the head, was defeated. In his own county, however, which the Hon. Henry A. Wise had carried four years before by over seven hundred majority, his majority was seventeen. The following year

he was a delegate to the Whig National convention which met at Baltimore, and nominated John Bell and Edward Everett for President and Vice-President. He took an active part in the ensuing canvass, addressing the people at various points. In the intervening period between the close of the years 1852 and 1860, Mr. Willey was most diligently busied by a large and lucrative law practice. The intervals of respite from the demands of his profession were very few. But these golden hours were deemed a season of recreation if he could but pursue in quietness the paths of literature which he loved so well. His desire for knowledge had abated none of its vigor. He was in the full tide of his mental powers, and his physical health was much improved over the earlier years of his manhood. He seemed to have given himself wholly to the pursuit of his profession as a means of advancement in the world and was living happily in the enjoyment of great domestic felicity, content with the thought of a quiet existence and freedom from the excitement and fierce struggles incident to public station. The near future was pregnant with events in which he was destined to be an actor of no mean bearing. Foreseeing the terrible disasters which must follow secession, Mr. Willey exerted himself to stem the tide which, during all the autumn of 1860, seemed to be flowing in the direction of national disruption. He predicted from the hustings that if Virginia attempted to secede, one of the results would be her division. He wrote and published a long article of the date of December 26, 1860, which concluded in the following emphatic words:

"I am for Virginia as she is and was, as our fathers created her—one and indivisible. I have deprecated recent manifestations of a desire for her dismemberment. Let her be in-

tegral forever. But if we are to be dragged into secession or disunion; to be made a mere outside appendage to a Southern Confederacy, defenceless and exposed as we must be, by our geographical position, to all the wrong and contumely that may be heaped upon us, our oppression may become intolerable; and *I for one will be ready to accept the only alternative.*"

The legislature was convoked in extra session. It issued a call for a convention, fixing the time of the election of delegates thereto in February, 1861. The convention was to assemble in Richmond soon thereafter. Again the people of his native county turned to Mr. Willey. The action of the Gulf States in passing ordinances of secession, and confederating for mutual attack and defence; the inefficiency and hesitation of the Federal administration; the treachery of high officials and the general signs and sounds of the hour filled the masses in western Virginia with alarm. Mr. Willey was known to be in harmony with the people of his section on the questions most vitally affecting their interests. He was known to be for the Union and opposed to secession. No pledges were exacted from him in the canvass. There was no canvass. He was elected without opposition. The history of this convention is remarkable as an example of the coercive power of mere local surroundings. When it assembled the large majority of its members were thoroughly opposed to any action which savored of the severance of the ties that bound Virginia to the Federal Union. They had been selected by constituencies equally loyal to the government established by Washington, and who, by an overwhelming vote, had declared that any action taken by the convention should be returned to them for their approval. But it was not long before the true purpose in assembling the body was

disclosed. Resolutions looking to a secession of the State soon poured upon the convention from those whose ultimate object could no longer be doubted. One by one many, whose fealty was supposed to be unquestioned, yielded to the clamor or threats of the determined spirit of secession. It was an hour of grave thought and apprehension to those whose patriotism knew no faltering, and whose anxious hearts were true to the traditions and teachings of the founders of the Republic. None felt a more poignant sorrow at the madness of the hour than Mr. Willey. He exerted himself with all the ability and pertinacity of his character to stop the onward rush of the swelling waters of disunion. On the 2d of March, 1861, he delivered a speech of great power in opposition to the scheme of secession. Threats of violence had been uttered on the streets and in the very corridors of the capitol against any one who dared to raise a voice of protest against the contemplated action of secession. He first spoke of the attempts to suppress free speech, and declared that he spoke more with a desire to vindicate the right of free speech than with a hope of enlightening the body; that he represented a free people and they should be heard through him. The right of free speech was a fundamental principle of republican liberty, and whenever it was destroyed the people's liberties were overthrown; whether the suppression was the result of an imperial edict or popular violence and intimidation, in either case men were slaves. On the question of the right of secession he said:

"I am not here, sir, to argue the right of secession. I do not intend to weary the convention by entering into a discussion of that question. I shall not even pause, sir, to vindicate the founders of our Constitution from the imputation, which seems to me would certainly

apply to them, of a most gross self-stultification in organizing a great government, in establishing a more perfect Union, by collecting together a heterogeneous mass of political elements that might dissolve and fall asunder any day. I shall never believe that Washington, and Madison, and Franklin, and the other great sages who constructed the Union in the first place and organized our Federal Government, brought their labors to no greater results than this; that is to say, to bring the States of the Federal Union together, give them a simple introduction to each other, and place them side by side under the flag of the country, without any legal bond to bind the Union. Sir, I believe in no such voluntary association."

He said that he could not conceive that the Federal Government, when purchasing Louisiana, believed that that State could foreclose the great commercial advantages arising from the freedom of the mouth of the Mississippi, at her pleasure, by secession. Nor when Florida, which was acquired at such great expense, chose to so construe the bond that she too could quietly walk out of the Union with all the forts and arsenals belonging to the General Government. Nor could Texas pass out of the Union after so great a struggle had been made in her acquirement. If so, likewise a State could refuse to participate in a war with an invading enemy, or after it was over and the invader expelled, it could bid adieu to its associates whose blood and treasure had been expended in its defence, and take no part in meeting the results. He showed that the founders of the Republic did not so esteem the Constitution; that the iron logic of President Jackson had penetrated the weak defences of the argument. He combated the various positions offered in favor of secession with warmth, and maintained that it provided no remedy for the ills complained of, but rather aggravated them.

He spoke of the evils that would result from secession, in the establishment of a number of weak and warring confederacies. He declared that the moral sense of the world was against slavery. He said that one of the evils of secession would be the destruction of nationality and the prestige of the American name and citizenship.

Notwithstanding the powerful influence brought to bear by the Confederate government, the convention held out against the efforts of the secessionists during the month of March. At length the chiefs in the movement deemed the hour for decisive action at hand. The convention went into secret session, and after a few days of intense but brief debate, an ordinance of secession was passed April 17, 1861. On its passage Mr. Willey and other members, a majority of whom were representatives of western constituencies, voted in the negative. For a day or two after the fateful secret found its way to the outside world, the members who had voted against it were the objects of scorn and contumely. Many of them yielded to the storm that came from the various quarters of family and local influences. They came into the convention on the following day and by the appeals of their associates were induced to sign the fateful document after its enrolment. The last speech made by Mr. Willey, in the convention, was in resistance to these vehement appeals. He cast no vote after the one which recorded him in the negative on the ordinance of secession, and took no further part in the proceedings. On the 21st of April, being compelled to procure a permit from the Governor (Letcher), he started for his home. On arriving at Alexandria he was prohibited from going to Washington, and was forced to remain over night, during which he was seriously beset by a band of self-styled "Regu-

lators," who threatened to cast him into the Potomac river. He retraced his course the next morning to Manassas Junction, and came up the valley to Winchester, where he found the place full of volunteers marching to Harper's Ferry. He arrived at the latter place next day, to find the armory and the splendid buildings of the United States Government a mass of smoking ruins, and the place occupied by armed volunteers of Virginia. Here he was kept under military surveillance until evening, when he boarded the cars, and in due time once more breathed the free air of his native hills. When it became known to the loyal people of northwestern Virginia that the convention had passed an ordinance of secession, the excitement became intense, which was succeeded by a resolution of defiance in their minds and hearts. The remembrance of years of injustice at the hands of the eastern oligarchy rose up to stimulate their deep-seated love of the government of the fathers. This was heightened when it became known to what lengths of usurpation the convention had been extended.

Alarmed and exasperated by their proceedings, the loyal people in some thirty of the northwestern counties assembled in primary meetings and appointed delegates to a mass convention to be held in Wheeling on the 13th of May following. The object was to consult upon the situation and concert measures for the public safety. When the time appointed arrived there was a mass convention indeed. Some three hundred delegates were present. Mr. Willey had not intended to be present, but at the urgent request of the Hon. F. H. Pierpont he was induced to go. The latter gentleman informed him that the Hon. John S. Carlisle, who had been a delegate to the Richmond convention, and was an ardent

Union man, intended to introduce a proposition to immediately create a new State out of certain northwestern counties, without first having obtained the consent of either the legislature of Virginia or of the Congress of the United States. Such a proposition was introduced by Mr. Carlisle early in the deliberations of the convention. It seemed to meet with great favor, both in convention and among the throngs of people outside of the body. They were looking to the end without respect to the means. They were actuated by a patriotic and proper purpose, but were not advised of the essential preliminary steps to be taken in order to accomplish that purpose. Governor Pierpont exerted himself with great energy and ability to defeat so revolutionary a project. In this he had the hearty co-operation of Mr. Willey. They spoke against it for a considerable part of two days. At first their efforts excited much angry feeling—especially against Mr. Willey. Placards were posted in the city calling a meeting to denounce him. But planting themselves on the Constitution and the law, they maintained their position boldly and unflinchingly. The convention came to see that the adoption of the proposed project would defeat the object they had in view, and most probably involve the people of northwestern Virginia in disaster and disgrace. It was at this point when Governor Pierpont introduced the following proposition :

"Resolved, That in the event of the ordinance of secession being ratified by a vote, we recommend to the people of the counties here represented, and all others disposed to co-operate with us, to appoint, on the 4th day of June, 1861, delegates to a general convention, to meet on the 11th of that month, at such place as may be designated by the committee hereinafter provided, to devise such measures

and take such action as the safety and welfare of the people they represent may demand—each county to appoint a number of representatives to said convention equal to double the number to which it will be entitled in the next House of Delegates; and the Senators and Delegates to be elected on the 23d instant by the counties referred to, to the next General Assembly of Virginia and who concur in the views of this convention, to be entitled to seats in the said convention as members thereof."

This resolution was cordially supported by Mr. Willey. It was adopted and furnished a happy solution of the difficulties of the situation. This June convention was called. It reorganized the State. A legislature assembled at Wheeling, and the loyal State government peacefully resumed its legitimate functions, with Governor Pierpont at its head. Mr. Willey has often said to the author of this sketch, that through this prudent, wise and statesmanlike measure, the people were more indebted to Governor Pierpont, for the successful accomplishment of this security against anarchy, and for the maintenance of their allegiance to the United States, and for the ultimate creation of the State of West Virginia, than to any other man in it. Of the effect of Mr. Willey's speech during the contest in the convention, Gen. George R. Latham, who was a delegate, in order to correct a misapprehension which still seemed to prevail in some quarters, wrote to him from his seat in the House of Representatives at Washington in 1866: "I have no hesitancy in saying to yourself, as I have said to others, that your effort on that occasion saved us from anarchy, and placed the restoration of the State of Virginia upon a basis which secured it at once the respect of the thoughtful and the confidence and recognition of the government of the United States." Among the first acts of

the legislature was the election of Senators to the Congress of the United States. Mr. Willey was chosen as one of these in July, 1861. A special session of Congress was then being held at Washington, where he presented himself, and after a brief delay, in which the credentials which he bore were carefully considered, he took his seat. Thus was the wisdom of the action for which Governor Pierpont and himself had so arduously struggled fully demonstrated. By his recognition as a Senator from Virginia the Federal government was not embarrassed by the exigency of the situation, nor, in its efforts to encourage loyalty in so-called seceded States, was it required to occupy an illogical or inconsistent position upon the asserted right of secession. Mr. Willey, in his first speech in the Senate, December 19, 1861, announced his opinions very decisively on the great question that was at issue between the contending forces. He asks the question as a primary one in the pending conflict:

"Has the Federal Government become so destructive of the ends of its institution as to create the right in the people, or any portion of the people, 'to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government?' Respectfully appealing to the 'opinions of mankind,' and inviting the most rigid scrutiny and criticism, I confidently declare that this rebellion is wholly inexcusable."

He thoroughly examined the pretexts for secession, offered the opinions of the founders of the government in opposition to them, and maintained that the pretenses set up by the leaders in the movement were false, and that no shield of "peaceable secession" could avail against the execration of the future.

In all the movements which had for their object the formation of a new State west of the Alleghanies, Mr. Willey was among the ori-

ginal actors and chief advisers. These acts of the loyal people of western Virginia will be viewed by the impartial historian with wonderment and admiration. Their position was one of extreme perplexity, because of their geographical position and because of the complex nature of the problems they had to solve. In all, however, they acted wisely and well. Beginning at the corner-stone of all true government, they laid it well in the consent of the governed. Our limits do not admit of a detailed account of the acts and events in the formation of West Virginia. We must hurry on. It was with feelings of pride mingled with anxiety that Mr. Willey presented the Constitution of the proposed State of West Virginia, accompanied with the act of the General Assembly assenting to the formation of the same and the memorial requesting its admission, on the 29th day of May, 1862, to the Senate of the United States. He showed that there was the requisite population to entitle the people to the privilege. The geographical position of the territory was also in favor of the proposed admission. The Alleghany mountains were impassable barriers, he maintained, to a common State policy. Vast sums of money had been expended in works of internal improvements in the eastern section, while the west had been denied like privileges. The social institutions were such as to indicate the propriety of a division of the State. Negro slavery required a system of laws adapted to its peculiar necessities. Slavery never could exist to any considerable extent in the bounds of the proposed new State. It was not adapted to the climate of West Virginia. This argument on the divergence of slave and free institutions he offered, to show that the communities were not homogeneous, which was essential to every political organization, and not on

the moral aspects of the question of slavery; on that subject his opinions had been expressed in the Senate. After consideration of the area of the proposed State, a glance at its immense mineral and timber wealth, and the statements that its water-power was sufficient to drive all the machinery of New England, and its coal-fields to supply the continent for a thousand years, Mr. Willey concluded in the following eloquent appeal:

"Sir, these counties of western Virginia, knocking for admission into the Union as a new State, contain, in rich abundance, all the elements of a great commonwealth. Why have they remained undeveloped in the oldest State in the American Union? Why are our mines unworked? Why are our waterfalls forever wasting away, unappropriated by the skill of man, chafing and foaming in their channels, as if in conscious rage at the long neglect? The answer to these questions is an irrefutable argument in favor of the division desired. Unless the State is divided, these natural resources of wealth and power will forever remain undeveloped. Is this just to the people there? Is it just to the country at large? Thus, sir, we present our claims for this new State. We pray you to grant your assent. It will send a thrill of joy through three hundred thousand hearts, and it will do no injustice to any. Then, sir, will our invaluable virgin mines invite the espousal of your surplus capital, and our perennial streams will lend their exhaustless power to your manufacturing skill. Then shall we soon be able to say, in the jubilant language of the Psalmist: 'The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys also are covered over with corn; they shout for joy; they also sing.' Virginia—East Virginia, restored from her temporary aberration; West Virginia, like a newly discovered star—East Virginia and West Virginia, twin stars, shall thenceforth shine with ever-brightening lustre in the republican zodiac of States encircling our western hemisphere."

The final vote on the admission of the State was not reached till July 14, 1862. It was some

time before the matter was reported back to the Senate by the Committee on Territories. It became apparent that the Senate was not satisfied with the Constitution of the new State concerning slavery. While arguing the propriety of admitting the State with the Constitution just as the people of West Virginia had ordained it, Mr. Willey was nevertheless willing to concede something to the wishes of Senators. He proposed that the following clause should be incorporated in the Constitution:

"The children of slaves born within the limits of this State after the 4th of July, 1863, shall be free; and no slave shall be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence therein."

But even this did not meet the demand; and Mr. Willey's proposition was amended so as to make it read as follows:

"The children of slaves born within the limits of this State after the 4th of July, 1863, shall be free; and all slaves within the said State who shall, at the time aforesaid, be under the age of ten years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years; and all slaves over ten and under twenty-one years shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-five years; and no slave shall be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence therein."

This substitute afterward came to be designated as the "Willey Amendment," although it had not, in the first instance, been introduced by him in its exact present form, but only accepted by him in deference to the sentiments of the Senate. Mr. Carlisle, his senatorial colleague, who, from some unexplained reason, had become violently opposed to the creation of the new State, vehemently assailed the measure now, upon the ground that to admit the new State with this amendment would be

to impose a Constitution upon the people of West Virginia, which, in this particular, had never been submitted to them or ratified by them. There was much force in the objection. But Mr. Willey and the members of the House of Representatives representing the counties included in the limits of the new State, the Hon. William G. Brown, of Kingwood, and the Hon. Jacob B. Blair, of Parkersburg, aware of Mr. Carlisle's defection, had prepared themselves for such a contingency. Fortunately the convention which framed the proposed Constitution of West Virginia had not finally dissolved, but had simply adjourned to be re-convened upon the call of a committee which had been appointed by the body for the purpose, whenever, in the opinion of the committee, it might be deemed necessary and expedient. The surprise and discomfiture of the opposition was very great when Mr. Willey asked leave of the Senate to introduce, by way of substitute for the original proposition pending, a new bill, which he had lying on his desk, referring the Constitution as amended back to the convention which framed it, with the provision that if that body should adopt it, and submit it again to the people, and they should ratify it as thus amended, that the President of the United States, upon being properly certified of the fact, should make proclamation accordingly; fixing a certain day when West Virginia should become one of the United States. In this form the bill finally passed the Senate on the 14th of July, 1862. It was immediately sent to the House of Representatives, but it being near the close of the session, the consideration of it was postponed until a day early in the next session, when the bill as it now stands was passed by a large majority. The committee referred to did recall the convention. It met

again at Wheeling early in February, 1863. Mr. Willey attended, he being a member of it by election before its organization, and, by special resolution of the convention, delivered an address on the 13th of February, which was thus noticed by the *Wheeling Intelligencer*:

"Mr. Van Winkle moved that Mr. Willey be now invited to address the convention, and that gentleman accepting the invitation, in an address of some two hours, of such breadth and power that it is but faint praise to say that he exhausted the whole new State question, and left nothing for others to say."

This speech was translated into German, and was circulated throughout the State. In it Mr. Willey examined carefully the objections made, both legal and political, to the admission of the State into the Union. He declared his great surprise that any of the people of the State should offer opposition thereto. If it were true that no assent of the Legislature of Virginia had been given, then it was true that the objection in that behalf was well taken, as the Constitution of the United States provided that "no new State should be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of another State, without the consent of the Legislature of the State and of the Congress." He then proceeded to say:

"I hardly suppose it is necessary to controvert the idea before the people of West Virginia, that the Richmond Legislature, since the 17th day of April, 1861, was the true and rightful Legislature of Virginia. Traitors may think so, but loyal men cannot think so. Those who believe in the doctrine that a State has a right to secede from the Union may be excused for entertaining such an opinion, but those who believe that Virginia is still in the Union, and one of the United States, cannot tolerate such a political heresy. Why, sir, those men at Richmond were rebels. They had abjured their allegiance to the United

States and sworn to support the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States. They had levied war against the United States. Shall they be acknowledged as the rightful Legislature of Virginia? Not by me, sir, while God spares my life! Not by me while the old flag of my fathers floats over one foot of ground between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans."

He quoted from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated case of *Luther vs. Borden*, to establish the proposition that Congress having admitted Senators and Representatives under the government as restored at Wheeling, that it could alone be held to be the lawful and rightful government of Virginia; and its decision was "binding on every other department of the government." As to the objection that Congress was exercising its power in an oppressive and unconstitutional way, by requiring a clause on the subject of slavery, he said that no law of very great importance was, perhaps, in all respects perfectly acceptable; the feelings and prejudices of all had to be consulted. While he would have preferred to have had the State admitted under the Constitution as it was originally framed, yet he could not hesitate; the advantages of admission embarrassed by the change proposed by Congress, over its total rejection, were so overwhelming that there was no apology for hesitation. He cited in opposition to the argument of Congressional dictation so many instances wherein it had been provided by Congress in the admission of States, that restrictions and qualifications had been imposed, that the precedents gave it the force of law, if it were not absolutely so in fact. In the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the territories northwest of the Ohio river, slavery was absolutely forbidden therein. The admission of Missouri

was upon condition of a change absolute and imperative in relation to slavery. Likewise the State of Michigan was admitted with imposed conditions by Congress. Wisconsin was admitted with explicit fundamental conditions in the act in relation thereto, which were to be complied with before it took effect. The same was true of Texas, and finally of Kansas. The principal objection to the measure by its opponents was, he thought, not because of alleged Congressional dictation, but because if the amendment were adopted West Virginia would become a free State. This branch of the subject he discussed in the aspect it presented as a question of political economy; maintaining that slave labor ought not to be brought into competition with the white labor of West Virginia; that slavery was not adapted to the soil or climate of West Virginia, and cited copious extracts from the opinions of eminent Virginians in the colonial days and earlier history of the State, to show that the institution everywhere was pernicious in its effects. He arrayed the progress of the free States of the Union against the inactivity and dulness pervading those in which slavery existed, by pertinent columns of meaning statistics. He declared that the separation could not injure Virginia in the least, and would derange no mutual interest. No social interest, he said, would be disturbed, because "in the East the tone of society is aristocratic; in the West it is democratic."

On the subject of the provision relating to the debt of Virginia, he said that in the matter of assuming, by the new State, of a just and equitable proportion of it existing at the time of the ordinance of secession, "it was eminently right and proper;" that West Virginia would not deserve to be admitted into the Union on any other terms. "Any attempt

to evade it would be dishonorable." He deprecated any attempt to bring the issues of party politics into the arena in determining this great question before and by the people, as it was understood the opponents of the movement were seeking to do. In the spirit born of his native hills, and which seemed always ready to leap from his lips whenever the recollection of eastern domination rose up before him, he closed his exhaustive argument in this language :

"Sir, I do feel that the long and chilly night of western destitution and demoralization is passing away forever; and that a new era is dawning upon us—an era of light and life which shall quicken the long-dormant energies of our people, reveal and develop the abounding treasures everywhere hidden beneath our mountains and valleys, attract labor and capital and skill from every quarter of the land, and elevate us to that condition of moral, intellectual and physical prosperity and happiness which we have a right to enjoy. . . Why should we hesitate to accept the great advantages before us? We have complied with every requisition of the law. We have fulfilled every constitutional obligation. And now wealth and popular education, and material and moral progress and development, and political equality and prosperity in every department of political economy, so long withheld from us, are all within our grasp. The 'golden moment' has come at last. If we fail to improve it we shall deserve the degradation in which our folly will have forever involved us."

The convention accepted the amendment, and the people, by a popular vote, ratified it. The proclamation of President Lincoln was the final act which admitted the people of West Virginia in their sovereign capacity into the Union of States; which admission dates from the 20th of June, 1863. While these things were taking place in Congress, Mr. Willey responded, as usual, to the demands

upon him for popular addresses. On July 4, 1862, he addressed the 91st Pennsylvania regiment at its encampment near Alexandria. He delivered an address at the forty-first anniversary of the Philadelphia Conference Missionary Society. On this occasion he gave utterance to this sentiment: "To my mind the most sublime object under heaven ever since the fall, we have in the conversion of a sinner." At another meeting in Philadelphia about the same period he electrified his audience by his glowing oratory as he pointed out the powerful influence of the Christian's Bible over men's minds in the righteous government of the world; and that through it the cause of justice and public liberty which the nation was struggling to promote must ultimately triumph, because it was just, and God would never desert the right. The chronicler of this meeting says that at this point "the enthusiasm of the audience boiled over and found vent in fairly shouting 'The Star Spangled Banner.'" In December, 1862, he delivered a missionary speech in Brooklyn; and again at Wesley Chapel in Washington, on the 11th of January, 1863. On the assembling of the first Legislature of West Virginia, Mr. Willey was elected as one of its Senators in Congress, on the 4th day of August, 1863, on the first ballot, receiving fifty votes out of sixty-eight. As illustrating the delicacy of his views upon the appointment to such high and honorable trusts, it should be said that he remained away from the body during the pendency of the question and sedulously avoided any personal canvass as unbecoming. With his colleague, the Hon. P. G. Van Winkle, of Parkersburg, he took his seat in the United States Senate, Monday, December 7, 1863. On drawing the lot, usual under such circumstances, Mr. Willey drew the short term of

two years. In January, 1864, Mr. Willey, by invitation, addressed a mass meeting at the Musical Fund Hall in Brooklyn on the occasion of the forty-fifth anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His address was thus mentioned in the organ of the society:

"Hon W. T. Willey, Senator from West Virginia, next addressed the vast audience on the material and moral result of the great Gospel Mission to man. His comparison of the different civilizations with Christian civilization was a triumphant vindication of the divine origin of Christianity, judging it by its fruits even in this world. It was not an unauthorized view of the Gospel Mission, but it was an unusual view, and one that required knowledge and power to bring it out clearly. His comparison of ancient and modern science, of ancient and modern literature, was as just as it was masterly. The whole address was a luminous commentary on the first of the passage, 'Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come.'"

On the 22d of March, 1864, Mr. Willey made a speech in the Senate in favor of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. In entire harmony with his character he is always found upon the side of order and precedent. He argued for the passage of the amendment, because it then became a part of the organic law, which defied the turbulence of the times or the sophistries of the demagogue. Nothing, he maintained, could justify a violent step outside of the obligations of the national Constitution. Of his speech on this occasion Forney's *Washington Chronicle* said: "The speech of Senator Willey was indeed an effort of commanding ability, and will long be remembered and profitably read by patriotic men." Mr. Willey voted for the amendment on its final passage. In May, 1864, Mr. Willey addressed the Laymen's Convention, assem-

bled at Philadelphia for the purpose of considering the propriety and expediency of admitting lay delegates into the legislative councils of the M. E. Church. Of this address the *Methodist*, of New York, said that "it was a notable feature of the convention." In September following he delivered the annual address before the Union and Philomathean societies of Waynesburg (Pa.) College. And during the same fall he canvassed a large part of the new State for the republican presidential ticket of Lincoln and Johnson. January 31, 1865, he was again elected to the Senate, this time for six years: being the only person nominated in either branch of the legislature, and receiving fifty-three out of sixty-nine votes. The bill coming up on the 27th of June, 1866, to extend the right of suffrage to negroes in the District of Columbia, Mr. Willey offered an amendment confining the right to such as could read and who could write their names, and in support of his view made a speech which was published in pamphlet form. He took an active part in the gubernatorial campaign that fall in his State, at which Gov. A. I. Boreman was again elected, having been previously chosen the first Governor of West Virginia. The following winter, in connection with President Garfield, he addressed, by special invitation, the meeting of the managers and friends of "The Protestant Orphan Asylum," at the Thirteenth Street Baptist Church in Washington. In March, 1867, by invitation, he addressed the Sabbath-school Association of the Philadelphia Conference at its anniversary, held at Harrisburg, on the subject of "The Relation of the Sabbath-school to the Welfare of the State." The following year he threw himself, with all his fervor, into the presidential canvass which resulted in the first election of

Gen. U. S. Grant. After this election he was suggested in several papers, among others by the *Wheeling Intelligencer*, as a proper person for a cabinet position. Among other questions which excited great attention about this period was that of compensation to Southern loyalists for their private property taken for public use owing to the late rebellion. In March, 1870, Mr. Willey made a speech upon the subject, in favor of compensation. In the spring of 1870, Mr. Willey introduced a bill into the Senate, for a division of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States, for educational purposes. In this he was the pioneer of all the movements that have since been made in this direction. He addressed the Senate on the subject on the 26th of April, 1871, in some carefully prepared remarks, which are replete with ripe statesmanship and most valuable suggestions. He maintained that the duty of the hour required that the mass of newly-enfranchised persons upon whom the mantle of citizenship had been cast by events growing out of the war should be prepared for an intelligent exercise of their newly-acquired rights. It was not alone from the ignorance of the African race that dangers were to be feared. Mr. Willey showed that there were 467,023 white voters, according to the census of 1860, who could neither read nor write. He thought the policy of American statesmen looked too much to the development of the exclusively materialistic—the physical resources of the nation. These, he said, were not the only, indeed not the principal, elements of national welfare. The true statesman and the wise political economist look more to the intellectual and the moral. Here they find the only safe principles which must underlie all abiding national prosperity and glory. Moreover,

looking only to the development and advancement of material interests, it was demonstrated that the general education of the people would be the most efficient and reliable basis of success. A philosophic contemplation of the future of the country must inspire the gravest apprehensions in the mind of every thoughtful patriot. The territory of the nation was expanding. Already every variety of climate, from the borders of the frigid zone almost to the tropics, was included in the realm. History, physiology, philosophy admonished of the effects of climate on the character, habits, passions—if not, indeed, on the opinions of men. There was a vast diversity of economical interests that would be constantly engendering internal antagonisms of policy. Differences of race and language and the discords of heterogeneous civilization introduced by the large influx of foreign immigration, would multiply the disturbing influences likely to agitate the country. The European and African were already here, and Asia was beginning to pour her hordes upon the Pacific Coast. His speech, which was the pioneer in this direction, attracted much attention from the thoughtful who heard and read it. The *Boston Journal* spoke of it at some length, concluding as follows: "When Mr. Willey concluded he received the hearty congratulations of Mr. Sumner and others, who had listened to him with evident interest and profit." In July, 1870, Mr. Willey delivered the annual oration before the societies of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. This effort was most highly commended by several of the distinguished persons who were present. At the solicitation of the Central Executive Committee of the Republican party, he canvassed the State in the fall of this year. It was in this campaign that the political scale

in West Virginia turned, which pending event Mr. Willey intimated to his political allies soon after he entered the field. His senatorial life ended March 3, 1871, his term expiring at 3 o'clock, P.M., on that day. During Mr. Willey's senatorial career it can be said, in general terms, that he cordially supported the general policy of the Republican party. Especially is this so on all questions relating to the suppression of the Rebellion. With him this was a duty patriotically and religiously paramount to all others. When the questions were simply of a judicial character, he voted against the majority if his judgment so dictated. The notable instances in which he differed from his political friends in this class of cases, were on the resolution to expel Senator Bright, of Indiana; and on the right of Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, to retain his seat. While in the Senate he was a member of the Committee on Pensions, District of Columbia, Naval Affairs, on Claims, and for several years was chairman of the Committee on Patents and Patent Office. The standing of Mr. Willey among his fellow-Senators was highly creditable to his State, and gratifying to his sense of personal pride. His urbane manners made him a favorite with partisan friends and foes alike. His integrity of character won the esteem of all, for his views, however variant from others, were never expressed in a manner designed to evince any other than an honest purpose to arrive at the very truth. His scholarly acquirements and research made him early a man of mark in a body so remarkable for eminence in knowledge and learning. No better conception of his position can be advanced than that drawn by the skillful genius of one who was a member of the House of Representatives during the period of his sen-

atorial life, who subsequently became a Senator and cabinet minister, and whose career is a very important factor in the history of the nation. In a conversation with the writer he remarked that Mr. Willey was a member of that small circle of persons who in every deliberative body are known and recognized as wise men, and are consulted in matters of great moment for their safe and discreet counsel. Once again, after a stormy and laborious era, Mr. Willey is in the private walks of life. He resumed the practice of his profession immediately on his return home in March, 1871. He for the second time delivered the address at the decoration of the soldiers' graves at Morgantown, on the 30th of May of the same year. In June following he read an elaborate paper before the Historical Society of West Virginia on the Geographical History of Monongalia County. In July of the same year he wrote a series of articles to the *West Virginian* at Fairmont, at the request of the editor, opposing the call for a convention to amend the Constitution of the State. The convention was called by a popular vote, and, without his solicitation, he was called by the people of his county to represent them therein. He took no very active part in its deliberations, but maintained a dignified and watchful interest in all the proceedings. When the Committee on Taxation and Finance reported to the body the provisions as now found in sections five and six of Article X. of the Constitution, and these had been adopted in committee of the whole, Mr. Willey not deeming them sufficiently explicit on the subject of the unsettled financial status existing between the States of Virginia and West Virginia, offered to amend the report by adding thereto as an additional section to the article the following:

"An equitable proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia, prior to the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, shall be assumed by this State; and the Legislature shall ascertain the same as soon as may be practicable, and provide for the payment thereof."

This was the clause in the Constitution of 1863, under which the State had been admitted into the Union, and Mr. Willey strenuously maintained that a sense of fairness and political integrity required the people of the State to retain and fully recognize this obligatory provision. The amendment was rejected by a vote of twenty ayes to forty-six noes. When the report of the Committee on Bill of Rights and Elections was under consideration, he moved to amend the amendment of the committee of the whole by inserting at the end of section sixteen, which, as reported, closed thus: "The people of this State have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof," these words: "But every citizen of the State owes paramount allegiance to the Government of the United States." This amendment was also rejected by a vote of seven to fifty-six. The convention did not complete its work and adjourn until the 9th day of April, 1872, but Mr. Willey, being in delicate health, asked leave of absence for the remainder of the session on the 30th of March previous, which was reluctantly but unanimously granted. He then arose and in a very impressive manner addressed the body, saying among other things:

"Mr. President, the past cannot be recalled; it has gone into the province of history, by whose impartial record all men and all parties must ultimately abide. While we may not wisely reject the lessons it would teach to all thoughtful men, yet our especial duties and re-

sponsibilities relate to the present and the future. But the interests of neither the present nor the future will be promoted by cherishing needless animosities, personal or political. For myself, I desire to see all the causes of such strife removed—forever removed. Sir, I love peace and those moral and intellectual achievements which can be accomplished only in times of peace. I abhor war and all its inseparable atrocities; and to-day and here, on the eve of sundering those personal and social relations with the members of this body, which, although they have been brief, have been uniformly cordial and kind, I can and do, with the deepest sincerity of heart, repeat the language put by Shakespeare into the mouth of Henry IV. of England:

"No more the thirsty entrance of this soil
Shall daub her lips with her own children's blood;
No more shall trenching war channel her fields,
Nor bruise her flowerets with the armed hoofs
Of hostile paces: those opposed eyes,
Which, like the meteors of a troubled heaven,
All of one nature, of one substance bred—
Did lately meet in the intestine shock
And furious close of civil butchery,
Shall now in mutual, well-beseeming ranks,
March all one way; and be no more opposed
Against kindred, and allies;
The edge of war, like an ill-sheathed knife,
No more shall cut his master."

"In all free governments, political parties are inevitable; perhaps they are necessary. Properly controlled, they contribute to the public welfare; unregulated by reason and patriotism, they will again, as they have done in time past, lead to the direst calamities. Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, henceforth let our only strife be the noble emulation of the statesman, seeking who can best promote the peace and advance the prosperity of our beloved young State, and of our common country. I now perform what I have no doubt will be my last act of public life, in

offering the resolutions which I send to the chair: '*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention, without distinction of parties, the time has come when it would be wise and judicious that all political disabilities growing out of any connection with the late civil war should cease in West Virginia; and our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States are hereby requested to use their influence in securing the passage of an act of Congress removing all such disabilities. *Resolved*, That copies of the foregoing resolution, with the ayes and noes recorded in the vote thereon, be transmitted by the President of this Convention to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before the Houses to which they respectively belong.'

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The remarks and the resolutions are entirely in accord with the magnanimity of Mr. Willey's character, and were a fitting close to a career of great activity in a field in which the fiercest human passions had been stirred, and had been allayed in blood, but over which the sense of duty which fills the superior mind was the guiding star, although tears might be shed during its exercise. Although practically retired from the political arena, Mr. Willey was induced by the Central Committee of his party to take some part in the presidential campaign of 1872, making several speeches at prominent points in the State. He was nominated for Congress at the Cranberry convention in 1874, against his express will and declined. During the following years, until 1876, he was busily engaged in the practice of his profession in Monongalia and surrounding counties. He did not, however, relinquish his literary labors and studies, but delivered addresses before religious and other bodies on various subjects; his chief lecture being "*Wesleyan Hymnology versus Doggerel*;" and his sketch of the life of Philip Doddridge, his law preceptor, before the West Virginia

Historical Society. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, and was chairman of the delegation from his State. He voted steadily and to the end for the nomination of the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine. He subsequently took a part in the canvass which resulted in the election of President R. B. Hayes. In the same year he was appointed one of the six laymen by the Board of Bishops of the M. E. Church, to act in conjunction with six ministers, to confer with other Methodist churches concerning questions of fraternity and union. In 1878, he delivered the fourth in the series of lectures at the West Virginia University, his subject being "The Relation of Law to Civil Liberty;" which he subsequently repeated by request before the Philomathean Society at Kingwood. In May of the same year he delivered the address on Decoration Day at the Grafton National Cemetery. He was a delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church which met at Cincinnati in 1880, and spent the month of May attending its sessions. He participated in the discussions pertaining to the report of the Cape May Commission, which had reported an adjustment of the conflicting claims of the M. E. Church and the M. E. Church South in relation to the church property in the South. He insisted upon the maintenance of the terms of the agreement made by the commission on behalf of the Church, as a matter of good faith, and because a repudiation of it would re-open the questions of strife and bitterness. He was a member of a committee of the legislative department which was charged with the duty of submitting a plan for two distinct houses of the General Conference, composed respectively of ministerial and lay delegates. He was in charge of the report in the body, and the plan, although

defeated, received a large vote. He maintained that sooner or later its adoption was inevitable. He again took part in political affairs to a limited extent during the campaign of 1880. His friends thought that he never appeared to a better advantage than during this canvass. His wisdom was ripened into the fullest maturity of his powers, and although singularly free from selfishness in the sincerity of his opinions all his life, he seemed to be wholly absolved from any interest in the pending events save that of a high patriotic resolve for his country's welfare. This purpose made his speeches interesting to all parties, and, as they breathed a pure purpose, however their sentiments might be disapproved, and were free from the acrimonious tone too often heard in the heat of the canvass, they were listened to with most respectful attention by the opposition, and with warm admiration by his allies. In May, 1881, by special request, he made the inaugural address at the opening of the Lincoln Club in Wheeling. In August, 1882, he addressed the Teachers' Institute of Monongalia county on the subject of "National Aid for Public Schools," which was published by request. On the death of Capt. Wm. S. Coburn, clerk of the County Court of Monongalia county, Mr. Willey was appointed to the vacancy in November, 1882, which position he still holds. It is impossible in the limits assigned to this sketch to give even a synopsis of all of Mr. Willey's efforts and works in the various spheres which he has filled. Those heretofore given have been included with a view to indicate his position on current events, and to illustrate them, rather than as specimens of his style. He was a frequent contributor to public journals and reviews, both religious and political, and wielded always a graceful and able pen. Of Mr. Willey's ora-

torical powers it can be said they are of no ordinary character. They are best shown, perhaps, in some of his unstudied bursts of eloquence in advocacy at the bar. On such occasions, the sweep of his power seems utterly irresistible as the electric current can almost be seen to scintillate from the tip of his long, bony finger, and his high genius illumines his kindling eye. His triumphs at the bar are scattered over a period of a half-century, and would alone furnish material for an interesting volume. His reasoning powers are distinguished more for breadth of analysis than subtlety or acuteness; hence, he is not so well known in the ranks of the special pleaders. He understands more of the philosophy of the law than the mere forms by which it is too often made successful in its practice by men of less culture and intellect. As a statesman his record, so imperfectly sketched here, is before his countrymen. While in the Senate of the United States he did not fill so large a place in the public eye, or occupy so much space in the public prints as many others, yet it is believed that his fame will be in comparison like the silent, colorless rock at the foot of the nodding, waving monarch of the forest, enduring when the winds shall have ceased to rustle through its branches and its trunk will have returned to native mould. In the sphere of citizenship, Mr. Willey has ever been held in high esteem by his fellow-men. He has participated in all the public enterprises in which the community has engaged, and has enjoyed the confidence of all for his discretion and sterling integrity. His reputation for probity in public and private life is as unsullied as the new-fallen snow. Through his church relationship his name has become familiar to thousands of the homes of the land as the synonym for purity and exalted Chris-

tian character. His friendships are firm and unselfish. But in no manner will his memory be perpetuated in the future more signally or with more lasting certainty, than through the influence of a lofty example, exhibiting all the noble qualities that enter into the composition of a character which combines a just pride without ostentation, candor without dissimulation, humility without affectation, learning without vanity, generosity without selfishness, and truth without fear. All of these elements are the environments of his daily existence and

"Bespeak the good man who acts out the whole—

The whole of all he knows of high and true."

Much, and in fact nearly all, of Senator Willey's local career is passed over for want of space, but the history and the progress of Morgantown for fifty years—yes, sixty years—has been his history as a citizen. One of the foremost lawyers of his day, he has been all this time quietly yet busily engaged in civil cases of more than ordinary importance. A member of the Bar of Monongalia says of him: "As a casuist, I know of no lawyer in the State who is his equal. No matter how complex, conflicting and paradoxical a case might be, he would eventually fathom its depths, and do exact justice in his conclusions." Senator Willey married Elizabeth E. Ray in the year 1834. To this union were born the following children: Mary E., who intermarried with M. D. Caselberry, M. D., and who deceased in September, 1862; Sarah B., who intermarried with J. M. Hagans, living; Wm. P. Willey, now Law Professor in the West Virginia University, married; Julia E., intermarried with ex-State Senator W. C. McGraw, living; Thos. R. Willey, now in the employ of the Government at Washington, in

the Pension Office, married; Louisa A., living with her father on Chancery Hill, unmarried; Jno. B. Willey, living with his father at the old homestead, unmarried. Senator Willey resides on "Chancery Hill," in the home built by him in 1839. It is not a high dwelling, but broad and deep, with spacious halls and rooms, and looks as substantial to-day as ever. If the Senator had not been conspicuous in public life, his continued residence on Chancery Hill would entitle him to local celebrity at least. For fifty years he has traversed the long, steep hills between his home and Morgantown's business centre, nearly a mile, and all this time has found both health and safety in his summit abode, and four times a day makes the journey. He is to be found in the handsome new court-house at half-past seven to eight o'clock, and as late as five in the afternoon. At his home he is to be seen surrounded with the brightness and newness of a man in middle life. Around him and in the library are the latest publications on religion, science, art and political economy, and to these he is devoted as ever. In truth, he is a noble example of a Christian statesman whom West Virginians will always be glad to honor.

MATHEW GAY was the eldest son of John and Margaret Gay, of Tyrone county, Ireland; born about the year 1780. His mother was a sister of Col. William McCleery, who came before the close of the Revolution to Washington county, Pennsylvania, then supposed to be within the territory of Virginia. After the adjustment of the dividing line between the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania, he removed to Morgantown, Virginia, and received from the Governor of Virginia a commission as colonel, and was



Eng^d by Geo E Perina N York

Nathaniel Gay

active in the defence of the northwest Virginia border against the incursions of the Indians. President Washington commissioned him Collector of the United States excise tax on whiskey, the duties of which office he executed under great difficulties, but discharged them until the Whiskey Insurrection was put down and the tax law repealed. Col. McCleery, after the death of his first wife, Isabella Stockton, of Berkeley county, Virginia, about 1800, wrote to his nephew, Mathew Gay, to come to this country and make his home in Morgantown. He came, studied law in his office, and, upon the retirement of his uncle from professional life in 1811, succeeded him therein, having previously in 1805 renounced his allegiance to King George III., and become a naturalized citizen of the United States. Col. McCleery, having held the office of Deputy Attorney-General in the old District Court, and afterwards attorney for the Commonwealth in the County Court of Monongalia county, resigned the latter office in 1811, and Mr. Gay, near the close of the war (June 14, 1814), was appointed attorney for the Commonwealth in the County Court of Monongalia county, and continued to hold this official position for thirty-three consecutive years (until 1847), when he resigned. His active professional life extended through a period of nearly fifty years. In 1814, when the British forces entered the Chesapeake Bay, Mr. Gay volunteered in a cavalry company, raised by Capt. William N. Jarrett, of Monongalia county. The company had made but one day's march towards the National Capital, when the news of its burning and the retirement of the enemy from the Chesapeake reached them, and that their services were not required. On his journey in 1807 on horseback to Richmond, Virginia, to be examined

as to his proficiency and to obtain the signatures of three of the judges to his license to practice law, he tarried over night at the house of Alexander Smith, on the Potomac river, and saw for the first time Margaret Smith, then a little blue-eyed girl, and who, fifteen years afterwards, became his wife. Mr. Gay was manager (director) of "The Monongalia Farmers' Company, of Virginia," a bank of exchange, discount and deposit, organized in Morgantown in December, 1814, and in 1840, when it wound up its business, was appointed its agent to collect and distribute its assets. In 1841 he was elected President of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling, at Morgantown, and was elected its president annually until his death on the 17th of March, 1857. Mr. Gay also served as president of the Board of Trustees of Monongalia Academy, consecutively from 1827 to his death in 1857, a period of thirty years. The following resolutions are found among the records of the April term, 1857, of the Circuit Court of Monongalia county, submitted by Hon. Edgar C. Wilson at the first Circuit Court held in the county after Mr. Gay's death, and directed by Judge George W. Thompson, to be entered among that day's proceedings (8th April, 1857):

"That, although Mr. Gay had for many years retired from the bar, yet his long professional career, his rigid integrity, and his character as a citizen in all the relations of life, had commanded the public respect and veneration in no ordinary degree. He died full of years, honored and respected by all who knew him.

"That as an enduring memorial of the deep feeling of sorrow and regret inspired in the bosom of every member of this bar, at his death, and of their high regard for his memory, the

court, now in session, be respectfully requested to direct these resolutions to be entered of record among the proceedings of the term."

Four sons of Mr. Gay: William M., died in 1834; Alexander S., in 1852; John G., in 1865; Mathew, in 1869; and a daughter, Sarah A., in 1882.

Four daughters survive: Jane V., wife of Andrew McDonald, of McDonald, Orange county, Florida; Jennette I., widow of Dr. Magnus W. Tate, deceased, now of Louisville, Kentucky; Margaret P., widow of Hon. William G. Brown, deceased, of Kingwood, West Virginia; and Mary E., wife of John J. Brown, Esq., of Morgantown, West Virginia.

Mr. Gay was a very extensive reader, well posted in history, English literature, and especially well acquainted with the English poets, and quoted largely and fluently from his favorite authors from memory; and measured men by their integrity and intellectual and moral worth, and not by their wealth.

EDMUND SHISLER, President of the Second National Bank of Morgantown and an active and influential business man of that town, is a son of Michael and Susan (Hawthorne) Shisler, and was born February 20, 1836, in Morgantown, West Virginia.

John Shisler, grandfather of Edmund, was a member of one of the oldest families of Winchester, Virginia, and about 1798, shortly after the formation of Monongalia county, came to Morgantown, being among the founders of that old and prosperous borough. He was a wagon-maker by trade, a Presbyterian in religious faith and an old-line whig in political texture.

Four years after the family settled in Morgantown, or in 1802, Michael Shisler, father,

was born. He learned the trade of a wagon-maker, and with his father carried on a wagon-making business in Morgantown for more than half a century. He died February 18, 1857. Both politically and religiously he followed in the footsteps of his father.

Mr. Shisler received an academic education in the old Monongalia Academy at Morgantown. When a young man he went to Cincinnati and accepted a position as book-keeper in a wholesale grocery and commission house, where he remained about four years, and migrated still further west and entered the employ of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad company, at St. Louis, Missouri. In 1864 he returned to Morgantown, and for a time represented a St. Louis oil company. In 1865 he founded *The Constitution*, the first Democratic newspaper in Monongalia county after the Civil War. He remained with the fortunes of that paper but nine months, when he took the position of assistant cashier in the Second National Bank of Morgantown, where he remained until 1880, when he embarked in the hardware trade. Since his acceptance of the position of assistant cashier of the Second National Bank he has been intimately associated with it in various official relations. In 1880 he was made vice-president, and four years later president of the institution. In addition to his mercantile interests and those of a strictly financial character already mentioned, he takes an active part in other matters of an industrial nature, commensurate with the growth and development of the town.

In the material development and growth of Morgantown for quite a number of years the Building and Loan Associations have played a very potent part. They have been instrumental in furnishing many of the poorer and working classes with the means for building

homes and have contributed in other ways to the substantial thrift and prosperity of the town. Mr. Shisler has always, as organizer and manager, taken an active part in the promotion of these enterprises. He is a director of the Morgantown Building and Improvement Company and the Morgantown Creamery Company.

In political sympathy he is a democrat and has served his town in the capacities of councilman and mayor. He is a member of Morgan Lodge, No. 1762, Knights of Honor; Decker Council, No. 253, National Union, and is treasurer of each of them.

Mr. Shisler and Margaret Hoffman, daughter of John H. Hoffman (see sketch), were united in marriage November, 1876. This union has been blessed in the birth of one child, John H.

THORNTON PICKENPAUGH, one of the leading business men of Monongalia county and northern West Virginia, is one who owes his remarkable success in life to his own unaided efforts, to steadiness of purpose, perseverance, ability, activity, and a strict observance of correct commercial methods.

He is a son of Nicholas and Abigail (Chadwick) Pickenpaugh, and was born at Morgantown, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), February 26, 1838. The ancestral home of the Pickenpaugh family is in one of the beautiful Rhineland valleys of the great German empire. From the old to the new world came some of its industrious and energetic members and became residents of Pennsylvania. George Pickenpaugh, the grandfather, came from George's Creek, Pennsylvania, before 1804, to Randall, then known as Jimtown, where he purchased a farm of considerable size, which is now owned by William H. Han-

way, William Hall and Alpheus Yeager. George Pickenpaugh was an industrious farmer and a good citizen, and married Charlotte Barrickman. To their union were born nine children—five sons and four daughters. Nicholas Pickenpaugh, father, was born in Cass district, June 20, 1804, and died at Morgantown, November 5, 1853, during the great fever epidemic of the last-named year.

Nicholas Pickenpaugh came to Morgantown when but a mere boy and learned the trade of edge-tool maker with James Chadwick, who then supplied a very large section of country with edge-tools. When this line of hand-made work was supplanted by machine-manufactured goods, Mr. Pickenpaugh learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed the remainder of his life, except two years spent in the general mercantile business. He was a thorough-going business man, and a strong democrat in politics, and was twice married, first to Abigail Chadwick, who was born October 21, 1809, and died July 9, 1840, and after her death to Eliza Jane Kauffman, by whom he had no children. By his first wife he had five sons and two daughters, all of whom are dead except Thornton, subject, and Abigail C., wife of F. M. Durbin, of Grafton, this State. Mrs. Abigail Pickenpaugh was of Pennsylvania nativity and Scotch-Irish descent, but was brought at an early age to Morgantown by her father, James Chadwick, some of whose descendants and relatives have been among the leading merchants of the "University City" for over three-quarters of a century. The Chadwicks of Morgantown are related to the Chadwick family of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, one of whose members, John Chadwick, the proprietor of the celebrated "White House Inn," was murdered by John McFall, who was tried, convicted and executed

for the crime, and being the first man executed in that county.

Thornton Pickenpaugh was reared at Morgantown and received his intellectual education in the Old Monongalia Academy, but his more important and business education was gained in the great world of active life, where the richest prizes fall to the proper combination of brains and will. At fourteen years of age he commenced to learn the trade of a blacksmith with his father; but upon the death of the latter, a year later, he left the shop to become a clerk in the store of his uncle, D. H. Chadwick, where he remained for eleven years. At the end of that time he occupied the position of general manager in the large mercantile establishment of George M. Hagans, where he remained from 1862 until 1867, when he removed to Mt. Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa, and followed farming for one year. Not agreeably impressed with the pursuit of agricultural operations in the west, he returned, in 1868, to Morgantown, where he entered upon the remarkable and successful career of a merchant. He commenced upon a small scale in a building now occupied by G. W. John & Co., on High street. Naturally qualified, thoroughly trained and well experienced, he soon built up a patronage whose increasing proportions necessitated his removal to larger and better fitted quarters, which he found in the building now occupied, on Walnut street, by George C. Hayes and company. As the volume of his business still increased he was compelled a second time to look for larger quarters, and removed in 1882 to his present location on Walnut street, extending from No. 129 to No. 131, inclusive, or a frontage of thirty-six feet by a depth of eighty-seven and one-half feet. On the basis of honorable dealing and fair profits, Mr. Pick-

enpaugh has built up an immense trade, and numbers among his patrons the leading families of Morgantown and vicinity, and a large number of persons from quite a distant part of the country. His business establishment contains a heavy and carefully selected stock of all kinds of general mercantile goods, not to be surpassed, only by a large city establishment. Every foot of the area of space on both floors of his establishment is needed for an adequate display of his goods. He employs six salesmen and has one of the representative houses in the mercantile business in West Virginia.

On February 15, 1865, Mr. Pickenpaugh was united in marriage with Mary F. Wagner, a daughter of William Wagner, cashier of the old Merchants' and Mechanics', afterward the Merchants' National, and now the Monongahela Valley Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Pickenpaugh have two children: Lillie, wife of Rev. John L. Roemer, a Presbyterian minister of Cleveland, Ohio, and J. Clark, now engaged in the mercantile business with his father.

Since 1880, Mr. Pickenpaugh has been engaged in getting out timber in Harrison, Preston, Marion and Monongalia counties, this State, and Greene and Fayette counties, Pennsylvania, employing a regular force of twenty-five men in both States. He also does a large contracting and building business, and has given considerable attention to agricultural operations, owning a large farm near Morgantown and several smaller ones in Preston and Marion counties, where he raises horses and cattle.

Thornton Pickenpaugh has made his own way in life, owing nothing to wealth or influential friends. Beginning at the foot of the ladder he has climbed steadily round after round until he became one of the leading and useful business men of northern West Virginia.

Pleasant, genial, courteous and kind, he has become popular in both business and social circles. Honest, straightforward, industrious and enterprising, enduring success and a good reputation have been the important prizes that he has drawn in the great lottery of human life.

HON. JOHN E. PRICE, ex-member of the House of Delegates of West Virginia, and a competent surveyor of Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of William and Catharine (Brown) Price, and was born on Dunkard Creek, in Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, September 24th, 1840.

Mr. Price traces his ancestry to a Welsh origin, his grandfather, Michael Price, having emigrated from Wales to the United States when a young man and settled near Carmichaels, Greene county, Pennsylvania, where he died. He was a brewer by trade, but later in life followed agricultural pursuits. William Price, father, was born in Greene county in 1803, and died in Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, in 1881. He was reared in Greene county, where he attended the public schools and obtained more than an ordinary education for that day. In 1826 he came to Clay district, Monongalia county, and located upon a farm and lived there the remainder of his life. His worldly possessions on coming into the county consisted of such effects as could easily be crowded into a knapsack. He soon secured a position as clerk in a store, and also taught school for something like eight or ten years. He also took up surveying and had a reputation as a careful, exact and reliable surveyor. He cultivated strict economy, and in course of time accumulated sufficient money to purchase a farm, which he cultivated with

success and profit the remainder of his life. On the political questions of the day he was a high protectionist, favoring internal improvements and National Banks, hence he was an old-line whig, and upon the disintegration of that party he became a republican, which party he steadfastly supported the remainder of his life. He was a man of comprehensive mental grasp, and a broader knowledge of public events and the current history of the day than most men possessed,—qualities that made him easily a leader in the political arena. In this relation he represented Monongalia county a number of terms in the House of Delegates of West Virginia, and also the Eleventh Senatorial District, consisting of Monongalia and Preston counties, a number of terms. While a member of the law-making bodies of the State he was highly instrumental in securing the passage of the bill providing for the establishment of the West Virginia Agricultural College at Morgantown. For twenty years he served as justice of the peace in Clay district, being elected in a strongly democratic district, attesting in a marked degree his popularity and standing in his own community and among those who knew him best.

He married Catharine Brown, a daughter of Abraham Brown, a large farmer, cattle dealer and miller of Clay district. To this union were born thirteen children.

John E. Price was educated in the subscription schools of Clay district and the old Monongalia Academy and the Agricultural College of West Virginia. He studied surveying and had the advantage of practical training under his father, and has followed it all his life. He purchased a farm of 163 acres in the Dunkard oil fields in this county and lived there until 1886, when he quit farming and removed to Scrafford, an oil station of the

Standard Oil company, located on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Morgantown. He now and has since that time devoted his time almost exclusively to surveying for the Eureka Pipe Line company. He is a republican politically, serving as deputy sheriff for four years from 1881 to 1884, and represented Monongalia county in the House of Delegates during the sessions of 1884-5. Since 1868 he has been a notary public. On August 21st, 1862, he enlisted in the Civil War in company "A," Third West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, under Captain J. J. Thompson; the company was afterward consolidated with company "F," Sixth Calvary, under Captain W. H. K. Kantner. He served most of the time as a scout, but volunteered and entered the following battles: Rocky Gap, August 26th, 1863; Hodgesville, Warm Springs and Sulphur Springs, and was taken prisoner at New Creek (now Keyser) by McCausland's brigade, but soon made good his escape. He is a past commander of Hoffman Post, No. 6, G. A. R., at Morgantown.

On March 18th, 1869, Mr. Price married Elizabeth, a daughter of Peter Chalfan, of this county. They have two children, as follows: Otella V., wife of Charles W. Kennedy, who is in the employ of the Standard Oil company as a telegraph operator, and W. C. C. Price.

HON. RALPH LAZIER BERKSHIRE, one of the first three judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, and the presiding judge for a part of the time, ex-State senator, and an eminent practitioner of Morgantown, was born in Allegheny county, Maryland, April 8, 1816. Judge Berkshire is of Welsh ancestry. His grandfather was John Berkshire, who was one of

the pioneers of Monongalia county, settling on the west side of the river, not far from Morgantown. His father, William Berkshire, was born in Maryland, but removed about 1817 to Monongalia county, where he resided until his death in 1866. His vocation throughout life was mainly that of a farmer. He was a man of limited education, but of good judgment, and possessed rare mechanical genius. Politically, he was an old-line whig, and religiously a strict and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church from the age of nineteen. He was three times married; his first marital union was with Ruth Bradget, and resulted in the birth of ten children, all deceased except Ralph L. and Edmond C., who reside in Addison, Champagne county, Ohio. His second marriage was to Nancy Martin, and resulted in the birth of three children. He married, as his third wife, Mrs. Mary Brown, *nee* Steen, and to this union was born one child.

Judge Berkshire has always remained in the same county from infancy, never having any other residence. In his youth, he lived with his father, who was a farmer of limited means, located near Morgantown, and made his daily help part of the total work on the farm, where he continued until he was about eighteen years of age, when he concluded to learn the trade of a carpenter, and went to Morgantown for that purpose. He served his full apprenticeship, and continued to work at his trade for several years after attaining his majority.

The foregoing is taken from a sketch of Judge Berkshire, prepared by Hon. John Marshall Hagans, and published in the West Virginia Reports of the Supreme Court of Appeals. The sketch of Mr. Hagans continues as follows: "In 1838 he commenced

reading law in Morgantown, in the office of the late Guy R. C. Allen, a prominent member of the bar in West Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1840, and continued to practice his profession in Monongalia and adjoining counties until the breaking out of the Rebellion. His father in politics being a whig, he was early led to attach himself to that party, and adhered to it until the general disintegration of former parties at the commencement of the Rebellion, when he promptly espoused the cause of the Union. He never held any political office, nor was he ever a regular candidate for any, though his friends, in a portion of the congressional district in which he lived, voted for him in opposition to Hon. Sherrard Clemens, he receiving a heavy vote in Monongalia and a full party vote in several other counties, in which it was understood he would be voted for. Soon after coming to the bar he was appointed by the County Court prosecuting attorney for Monongalia county, to succeed Matthew Gay, Esq., who had been the veteran prosecutor for the same twenty-four years, and, at the expiration of his time, was re-elected to the same office under the amended Constitution. In 1861 he was a candidate for the office of circuit judge, against the Hon. George W. Thompson, receiving upwards of four hundred majority in Monongalia, but was defeated in the circuit. At the first dawn of the secession movement he entered his solemn protest against it, and denounced it as being unconstitutional, utterly indefensible, and fraught with the most direful calamities to the whole country; and as soon as the news of the passage of the ordinance of secession reached Morgantown, on the 17th of April, 1861, he, with others, called an impromptu meeting to define the position of the loyal people of the county

on the momentous issue thus thrust upon them. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and the most intense interest pervaded it. Being put upon the committee on resolutions, he assisted in drafting a set of resolutions, which were adopted by a unanimous vote of the meeting, and were soon thereafter published in the *National Intelligencer* and other leading papers as the 'first loyal voice from West Virginia.' He was appointed a delegate to the first convention in Wheeling in May, 1861, but was prevented from attending by his professional engagements. He was also elected, by the people of the county, a delegate to the convention of the 11th of June, 1862, which restored and reorganized the Government of Virginia. Subsequently, the office of judge of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit becoming vacant by reason of the refusal of Hon. George W. Thompson, the former judge of the circuit, to take certain oaths required by the convention of the 11th of June, 1861, he became a candidate for that office in opposition to Major (afterward judge) Good, a leading member of the Wheeling bar, and was elected by a very large majority. He continued to discharge the duties of this office until June, 1863, when, having been previously nominated by the Union State convention, he was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia. On the organization of the court, he drew the short term of four years, and thereby, by a rule of the court, became president of the court during his time. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but entertains the utmost respect for and charity toward Christians of other denominations. In 1861 Mr. Berkshire was elected judge of the Nineteenth Judicial circuit of Virginia, and served until June 20, 1863,

under the 'restored' or loyal State government. He was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, and entered upon the duties of the office with the creation of the new State, June 20, 1863, and served until December 31, 1866, as president of the court. Judge William A. Harrison resigned as judge of that court September 1, 1868, and Judge Berkshire was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy. He was elected at the October election following to fill the unexpired term, and served until December 31, 1872. In 1874, Judge Berkshire was elected to the State Senate for four years, serving on the judiciary committee and taking an active part in legislation, and in the election of United States Senator. In 1888 he attended the National Republican convention at Chicago, as a delegate-at-large. Originally a whig, he naturally inclined to the support of Gen. Harrison, and voted for him on each of the eight ballots taken, and pressed his claims persistently upon his associates, and enjoyed with infinite satisfaction his nomination and election. He sustained intimate relations with the administration, which commanded his confidence and support. He ardently supported Gen. Harrison for a second term. With the exception of eight years on the circuit and supreme bench, he has been an active advocate all his professional life; and, although nearing his eightieth year, he is still in practice with his partner, Hon. George C. Sturgiss, ex-United States district attorney."

In the year 1842, Judge Berkshire became united in marriage with Miss Maria L. Chadwick, daughter of James Chadwick. Three children are now living, one dying in infancy, and one daughter dying in maturity. They are: Carrie, died in infancy; Jane Ann, the wife of J. C. Wagner, of Morgantown; Emma

C., deceased, wife of A. F. Rader; Mary R. and Charles P.

Judge Berkshire, it may be interesting to note, received his license to practice in 1840, which was signed by Judges Joseph L. Fry, Edwin S. Duncan and Daniel Smith. Senator W. T. Willey's license was signed at the same time. Judge Fry opened the first Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery at Morgantown, May 28, 1831. The first judicial circuit of that day embraced the counties of Rockingham, Pendleton, Preston, Monongalia, Brooks, Ohio, Lewis and Harrison, and included all the territory between the Pennsylvania line and the Little Kanawha river. Judge Fry made the tour of this vast region every spring and fall, mounted on a large sorrel horse, and usually accompanied by his body servant, a colored man, Samuel, also on horseback, following considerably in the rear.

PHILIP H. KECK. What a man makes of himself, and not what he is made by the aid of family or the influence of friends, is a record that he can proudly leave behind him for the inspection of the world; and the field of action in which a life of activity or usefulness may be carved out need not be national in its dimensions. Such has been the fortune of the subject of this sketch. He has won for himself the high position in life he now holds through his own efforts, and for almost a half century has been one of the most prominent and successful attorneys in the state of West Virginia. He is a son of John and Catharine (Creichbaum) Keck, and was born in the city of Reading, Pennsylvania, on March 6, 1820. His paternal grandfather was George W. Keck, of German lineage, and a native of Pennsylvania.



PHILIP H. KECK.

In 1823 the parents of P. H. Keck emigrated to Monongalia county, Virginia, now West Virginia, settling in the western part of the county, where his father proceeded to convert a portion of the wilderness into a farm and a home, a fit place for the dwelling of man. The grandfather and his son John Keck, both gave their services in the defense of their country's rights in the War of 1812.

John Keck was born in Pennsylvania in 1788, came with the family to the county where he lived the remainder of his days, dying in 1865. His marriage to Catharine Creichbaum, daughter of Philip Creichbaum, resulted in the birth of thirteen children.

Philip H. Keck obtained a good common school education in the schools of the county, but the most essential elements of his education were obtained by general reading and attrition with the world. When a young man he learned the trade of a tailor, which trade he followed less than a year, when he entered upon the study of the law, a profession more commensurate with his tastes and talents. He read in the office of General R. C. Allen and R. L. Berkshire, of Morgantown, and was admitted in October, 1844, to practice in the courts of West Virginia. He entered at once with fervor upon the practice of his chosen profession, which he practiced uninterruptedly until January 1, 1893, when he withdrew from the exactions of an active practice, and now lives in happy retirement at his country home, one-half mile west of Morgantown, on the banks of the historic Monongahela.

Politically he is a democrat, but has never had the time nor the inclination to enter actively the arena of politics. He served as prosecuting attorney one term, from 1852 to 1856, but on account of a large and increasing

business refused a re-nomination at the expiration of that term.

Mr. Keck has been twice married; his first marriage was with Mary Johnson, a daughter of Bennett Johnson. To this union were born seven children; all are deceased except Leonidas V., who was educated in the schools of Morgantown, read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1882, formed a partnership with his father in 1886, which lasted until his father retired in 1893, when he succeeded to his father's practice. He is regarded as an able and talented attorney.

Philip H. Keck married, as his second wife, Anna Brown, daughter of Reason H. Brown, on January 1, 1889. As a lawyer Mr. Keck's comprehensive mind was peculiarly fitted to grapple with the difficult questions arising out of a complicated case of law. His clear statement of the facts and relative points of the case, his strong and convincing arguments, his logical conclusions, his comprehensive summary of evidence and his masterly exposition of the law made him one of the foremost lawyers of West Virginia and drew to him a large and appreciative clientage, and he withdraws from the profession he has so long adorned happy in the consciousness of having given his best services to those who intrusted their interests to his keeping.

DR. ALEXANDER REID WHITEHILL, professor of Physics and Chemistry in the West Virginia University, is a son of Stephen and Margaret Whitehill, and was born in Hookstown, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in which county his parents have lived for over a half century. As a boy A. R. Whitehill manifested a strong desire for securing an education, in which very laudable desire he

was encouraged by his estimable parents. He attended the public schools of his native town, where he showed an unusual aptness and quickness of perception in everything he undertook. At an early age he entered the freshman class of Princeton College, from which he graduated in the class of 1874, taking rank among the first ten in a class that graduated one hundred members. Having entered the lists as a competitor for the Experimental Science Fellowship, valued at six hundred dollars, he was awarded the prize on graduation, Dr. Brackett, author of Brackett's Physics, and Dr. Arnold Guyot, author of the Guyot Geographical Series, being examiners.

The year after his graduation he went to Europe to broaden his views and pursue his favorite studies, and for a time studied at the School of Mines, at Freiberg, Germany, and later at the University of Leipsic, in the same country.

While abroad he traveled extensively throughout Europe, visiting nearly every large country and city on the Continent.

Returning to the United States, in 1876, he accepted a position as professor of Physical Science in one of the best institutions on the Pacific coast. This position he held four years.

In 1881, while on a visit home, he was offered the principalship of Linsly Institute, at Wheeling, which position he accepted, and from thence on determined to make West Virginia his place of residence. He remained in Wheeling until 1885, when he was elected to the chair of Chemistry and Physics in the University, which position he still holds. In addition to his other duties he was the meteorologist of the West Virginia Experiment Station during the first year of its existence, and is the author of Bulletin No. 2 of the

Station, ten thousand copies of which were distributed throughout the State.

Apart from the work in his class-room, Dr. Whitehill has been by no means idle, and since graduating at college has been almost constantly engaged in newspaper work. For four years he was the regular Pacific coast correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, and also wrote largely for the *San Francisco Chronicle*, *Philadelphia Press* and *New York Tribune*. More recently he wrote a series of articles on "Natural Science in the Common Schools" for the *West Virginia School Journal*, and in 1889 compiled for Hon. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, a History of Education in West Virginia. This includes a history of all the principal educational institutions of the State. In the *Columbian History of Education in West Virginia*, published in 1893 by the State Board of World's Fair Managers for West Virginia, no less than thirteen articles are from Dr. Whitehill's pen.

Dr. Whitehill was married in 1882 to Miss Anna Wilson, daughter of S. B. Wilson, Esq., of Beaver, Pennsylvania. They have two children, Elizabeth Wilson and Charles Alexander.

Dr. Whitehill's life has been a very active and studious one, and he has kept fully abreast of the times in everything that pertains to education and educational methods.

In scientific work he ranks high as a thinker and writer, and his work at the University is everywhere commended. In 1877 Princeton College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and ten years later Washington and Jefferson College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

HON. HENRY L. COX, ex-superintendent of schools of Monongalia county, ex-member of the Legislature from the same county and a well-known and respected citizen and business man of Morgantown, West Virginia, is a son of Moses and Mrs. Charlotte Foster (*nee* McDermott) Cox, and was born August 31, 1836, in Monongalia county, West Virginia, then Virginia.

Moses Cox, father, was a son of Abraham Cox and a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, where he was born in 1780, and was one of a family of two daughters and four sons, all the latter of whom served in the War of 1812, our second struggle for freedom. When a young man, or in the initial years of the present century, he emigrated to this county and located on Indian Creek, a short distance from Morgantown, in what is now known as Grant district. He died at his home near Morgantown in 1861. Politically he was of that school of which Clay and Harrison were distinguished leaders, and served his district a number of years in the capacity of justice of the peace, a position which his soundness of judgment and well-recognized probity of character made him eminently qualified to fill. In his religious faith he was a strict Presbyterian, and held the position of elder. He was twice married; his first marriage was to Jane Musgrave, and his second union was with Mrs. Charlotte Foster (*nee* McDermott), the mother of the subject of this memoir.

Henry L. Cox was educated in the Monongalia Academy, where he prepared himself for the profession of teaching. At the age of twenty-two he went to Greene county, Pennsylvania, to teach, and for two summer terms during his vacations pursued an optional course in Waynesburg college. He then returned to Monongalia county, and for a period

of years was engaged in farming during the summer months and teaching during the winter. During this experience as a teacher he had made a reputation among the people of the county as an energetic, capable and progressive teacher, and thereby commended himself to their consideration as a candidate for the office of county superintendent of public schools, to which office he was elected in 1867, and was successively re-elected for two more terms, and was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. Jeremiah Simpson, who was elected in May, 1873, and resigned in July of the same year. Coming to the office, as he did, shortly after the free-school system was established, his responsibilities and duties were very great. Quite a prejudice existed in the minds of the people against the free-school system. To remove this prejudice, and present the schools to their minds in such a way as to show their practical efficiency was a grave task, but one in which he admirably succeeded. As one of the most potential means of reaching the parent and securing his sympathy with the system he encouraged the teachers of the county to make a special effort along the line of practical arithmetic, believing that if a parent could be brought to realize that the free schools were giving his son the ability to calculate the everyday practical questions that came up, from that time on his sympathies and his support would be with the schools. This proved true, and during his incumbency the schools of the county made marvelous progress. In 1872, three years prior to the expiration of his term as superintendent, he was elected to the position of principal of the Morgantown graded school, in which position he served six years, and was then appointed on the Board of Examiners of the county. It is perhaps no exag-

geration to say that Mr. Cox has examined more teachers than any other man in the State. Of his services in connection with the Morgantown Graded School we quote the following from the History of Monongalia county: "In his report for 1876 County Superintendent Wade says: 'Professor H. L. Cox has been principal of the Morgantown Graded School for four years past, and under his supervision it has been increasing in thoroughness until I feel quite sure that no more thorough work is done in any school of like character in this State.'"

Politically Mr. Cox is a stanch republican, and was elected in 1880 to represent the county in the Legislature of West Virginia, and at the end of his first term was re-elected. During his first term he served in the extra session, called for the purpose of revising the statutes to make them conform to the amended Constitution of the State. His record in that body shows him to be a stanch friend of the cause of education, serving on the Committee on Education during the whole length of his service.

Mr. A. L. Wade succeeded Mr. Cox as superintendent of schools, and instituted a system of graduation for the common schools of the county. Mr. Cox's last official connection with the schools of the county was as a member of the examining board appointed to examine applicants for graduation under the *regime* of Mr. Wade. Since his retirement from political life, Mr. Cox has been engaged as a general dealer. He owns a farm in Grant district and devotes some attention to the interests of farming, stock-raising and stock-dealing.

On February 28, 1861, Mr. Cox and Elizabeth M. Boydston, daughter of Boaz Boydston, of Greene county, Pennsylvania, were

united in marriage. One son, Frank, is the result of this union.

FRANK COX, ex-prosecuting attorney of Monongalia county, and a talented member of the bar of the same, is a son of Hon. Henry L. Cox, whose sketch appears above, and was born June 18, 1862, about two miles from Morgantown, in Grant district, this county. He obtained his mental discipline in the West Virginia University, completing courses in a number of the schools as they were then organized, and graduated from the law department in the class of 1883, and has successfully practiced his profession to the present time. In 1889 he and Mr. George C. Baker formed a law partnership under the firm name of "Cox & Baker." They are the attorneys for the following corporations and business concerns: The Second National Bank of Morgantown, the Mutual Building and Loan Association, the W. L. Mellon Pipe Lines, the Delmar Oil Company, the Southern Oil and Gas Company, the Blacksville Oil and Gas Company, the Troy Oil Company, and a number of other oil and business corporations, and Mr. Cox is individually the attorney for the town of Morgantown.

In political texture Mr. Cox is a stanch republican, and is prominent and influential in the councils of his party, frequently representing it in county, Congressional and State conventions. He was the prosecuting attorney of the county from January 1, 1889, to January 1, 1893; upon that date his partner, Mr. George C. Baker, succeeded to the position, and Mr. Cox was made his deputy, a position he now holds.

On March 8, 1885, Mr. Cox and Martha J. Weaver, daughter of George Weaver, de-

ceased, of this county, were united in marriage. To this union has been born one child, Stanley Rhey, born March 23, 1889.

HON. JOSEPH MORELAND, a prominent lawyer and ex-mayor of Morgantown, West Virginia, and a member of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia State University, was born on the banks of the Youghiogheny river, in Dunbar township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on May 26, 1842, a son of John and Priscilla (Rogers) Moreland.

The family is of English ancestry, the great-grandfather of Joseph Moreland, Alexander Moreland, having emigrated in colonial times and settled in Hamilton township, York county, in the province of Pennsylvania. In 1770 his son, William Moreland, grandfather, emigrated west and settled in Fayette county, on the banks of the Youghiogheny river, where he patented a large scope of land all underlaid with the famous Connellsville coking coal. A part of this tract is now owned and operated by the W. J. Rainey Coke company. Upon that farm he lived the remainder of his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died April 24, 1830. He married Agnes Huston, who was a daughter of Captain Joseph Huston, who in 1772, with his family, emigrated from Peach Bottom to what is now Lower Tyrone township, Fayette county, and located upon a tract of land consisting of 277 acres, for which he took out a patent in 1786. His wife was Margery Cunningham, the eldest sister of Barnett Cunningham, who followed them thither within a year or two. Upon the land which he located Captain Huston built a cabin and there spent the remainder of his days. In 1782 he accompanied Colonel Crawford on his ill-fated expedition. Before leav-

ing home he gave to the township a piece of land which has always been known as the Cochrane graveyard. Soon after his return from this expedition Captain Huston died, and his remains were the first to be carried to the cemetery. A son of Captain Joseph Huston was known as "Iron Master" Joseph Huston, and his daughter, Sarah Huston, married George Dawson, the founder of the present thriving borough of Dawson, located on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, not far from Connellsville.

John Moreland, father, was born on the old Moreland homestead on July 4, 1800, and died near there, on the Rogers homestead, July 26, 1866. Farming was essentially his life vocation, although he was one of the pioneer coke operators in the section now famous the world over as a coke-producing section. He shipped his product by flat-boat down the river to the Cincinnati and Louisville, Kentucky, markets. He married Priscilla Rogers, daughter of William Rogers, one of the old pioneer families in that part of Fayette county.

Young Moreland attended the Monongalia academy at Morgantown until 1861, when the menaces of the Civil War induced him to leave West Virginia. He then resumed his studies at Dunlap's Creek academy, in Fayette county, where he prepared for admission to college. In 1864 he entered Washington and Jefferson college and graduated two years later. Having chosen the profession of law as a means of securing a livelihood, he returned to Morgantown and registered as a student in the office of Brown and Hagans, distinguished lawyers of that day, and was admitted to the bar February 10, 1869. His license was signed by Judge R. L. Berkshire, John Brown and John A. Dille. Mr. Moreland has always

been a staunch democrat and has taken a commendable interest in affairs political from his boyhood days. While yet a student at Dunlap's Creek academy he was elected township clerk of Dunbar township, Fayette county, so that when, in 1872, he was elected mayor of Morgantown he was not altogether inexperienced in the routine of a public position. He was re-elected in 1873 and 1874, and was elected again in 1878 and 1879 and again in 1893, and has also served a number of times as town councilman. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Jacob as one of the commissioners to assess the railroad property of the State. In 1887 he was appointed by Judge Fleming to fill the position made vacant by the retirement of Prosecuting Attorney W. W. Houston. In 1888 he represented his district as a delegate to the Democratic National convention, at St. Louis, that nominated Cleveland and Thurman. In 1882 Governor Jackson appointed him a member of the State Board of Regents, a position he still holds, and is president of the Executive Committee, a position for which he is peculiarly well fitted; and to his comprehensive knowledge of the needs of a university and his well-known executive ability the institution owes much of its success as an ample and efficient institution of learning.

Before the Democratic State convention, which met in Parkersburg in 1892, Mr. Moreland was a very probable candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and his name was favorably considered by the leading newspapers, who endorsed his superior qualifications for the position where sound learning, high character and exemplary deportment are so essential. The *New Dominion* refers editorially to his candidacy in these words :

"We can console ourselves that, without the aid of any combinations or unseemly scramble, Mr. Moreland received a vote in the convention of which any man might be proud. He had the personal support of many of the best lawyers in the State, and when the roll-call on the last ballot was finished he seemed to be the successful candidate, but at that period in the proceedings of a convention delegates begin to pay debts and avenge slights on previous ballots, and these influences brought about changes before the announcement of the ballot that lost him the nomination. But Mr. Moreland has no complaint to make. He is fully satisfied with the result and will join the Democracy of Monongalia in rolling up a bigger vote for the ticket next fall than we have ever given before."

Mr. Moreland is thoroughly identified with the social, political and material interests of Morgantown, is highly respected and is one of its most enterprising citizens. For twelve years, from 1872 to 1884, he was the law partner of Senator Waitman T. Willey, and with pride refers to the fact that during all that time there was never a jar between them, owing, as Mr. Moreland says, to Mr. Willey's kind nature and equable disposition. No doubt Mr. Willey would not entirely coincide in such a manifestly one-sided and partial verdict.

Mr. Moreland is the author of a pamphlet entitled "Jokes and Twice-Told Tales," a contribution to the Centennial Anniversary of Morgantown, when citizens were asked to contribute all they could relating to the early history and reminiscences of the town. The title of the pamphlet is not a correct index of its contents, for it has much pioneer history of most tragic as well as important nature,

but the jokes and stories are worth preserving, and two or three are here given; one relates to the homespun "Squire" of the Virginia County Court:

Hon. W. T. Willey was perhaps the most effective speaker at the Morgantown bar. His great earnestness combined with his eloquence and logic made him almost irresistible. It is related by Mr. Willey, that he was once pleading the cause of a criminal before the County Court, in which sat Squire K——, one of the rugged specimens of old-time magistrates, who, with his rough exterior, concealed a heart full of generous emotions and susceptible to the touch of eloquence. After analyzing all the evidence in the case and demonstrating the impossibility of his client's guilt, he proceeded to close with an appeal. Looking Squire K—— squarely in the eye and after a burst of eloquence and with all his earnestness, Mr. Willey repeated once or twice, "Guilty? Do you believe it?" Squire K—— turned away, shook his head, as he wiped the tears from his eyes, and said in an audible voice, "No, I'll be d——d if I do."

Another relates to Mrs. Mary Jarrett, who kept a hotel in Morgantown:

"She was a most estimable lady and always entertained her guests in a very satisfactory manner, but was fond of compliments—especially if bestowed upon her table fare—and when she knew her coffee and tea were most excellent, she had a way of fishing for a compliment by speaking disparagingly of it. A guest was once seated at Mrs. Jarrett's table, who was not just a common mortal, but one of the *ho aristo*, and the good lady was doing her best. A cup of coffee was passed to this guest which she knew was 'A No. 1,' and thereupon began apologizing for its quality. The guest took her at her word. He said:

'It is not as good as it might be.' The disappointment was visible upon the countenance of the good lady as she repeated: 'No, but it is not so bad either.'"

Another story relates to an old lady, who, as a witness, upset all geological theories as to when the Monongahela river first got through to Morgantown. She could not tell her age. Her lawyer asked her to give the Court some idea—for instance, something about her first visit to Morgantown. For a moment the old lady bowed her head in deep thoughtfulness and then answered: "I could not pretend to give my age, but I am very certain that when I was a little girl and first visited Morgantown there was no river there." The old lady was politely requested to stand aside, and the counsel, *sub rosa*, told the sheriff to call a witness who was born after the flood.

On October 26, 1875, Mr. Moreland married Miss Mary E., daughter of the late Thomas Brown, Esq., of Kingwood, Preston county, West Virginia. This union has been blessed in the birth of two children, Eleanor Brown and James Rogers.

ADAMS WILSON LORENTZ, president of the Bank of the Monongahela Valley, of Morgantown, and well known as an educator of prominence in the State, was born May 28, 1836, in Weston, Lewis county, West Virginia.

The Lorentz family, of which our subject is a member, is of German ancestry. They settled, however, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, at an early period. Jacob Lorentz, grandfather, was born in Lancaster county, and, about 1800, emigrated to what is now Upshur county, this State, where he followed merchandizing for a livelihood.

Religiously, he was a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and politically, an old-line whig. He served a term as sheriff of his adopted county, and a number of times as magistrate in the same. He was a man of recognized good judgment, and was universally respected by the community in which he lived. He was frequently called upon as arbiter in disputes, and such was the confidence of the people in his good judgment and probity of character that his decisions were rarely appealed from. He married a Miss Stalnecker, a native of Pendleton county, this State.

Near the beginning of the present century, in Upshur county, Virginia, now West Virginia, was born John Lorentz, the father of Adams W. Lorentz. Shortly after arriving at his maturity, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Weston, Lewis county. To this pursuit, later in life, were added real-estate interests of considerable magnitude. As a citizen and a business man, he was public spirited and enterprising. In political faith, he adhered to the school of Harrison and Clay, and served his county one term in the capacity of sheriff.

He was united in marriage with Rachel Reger, who died in 1865. To them were born ten children.

Mr. Lorentz received a good academic education in the old Monongalia academy at Morgantown, and received the degree of A. M., *pro merito*, from Washington and Jefferson College in 1857. For a number of years he did effective work as a teacher in his *alma mater*. Of his work in the academy, we quote the following from the "History of Education in West Virginia," compiled in 1893 by Benjamin S. Morgan, State Superintendent of Schools of West Virginia: "Rev.

Moore remained at the head of the school until 1864. During the greater part of this time his chief assistant was Prof. A. W. Lorentz, and to that gentleman's wise judgment and careful teaching much of the success of the institution was due. Though younger than Mr. Moore, he possessed that tact and energy so essential to the successful teacher, and, at the time of the former's death, he was the acting principal. In consequence of his successful experience in the academy, thirteen years later he was made principal of the preparatory department of the State University, and this position he still fills with marked ability and with the approval of the public."

After serving a term of about two years in the Quartermaster's department, during the Civil War, he, in 1866, went into mercantile pursuits in Morgantown, which he followed uninterruptedly until 1877.

In 1871 he was elected treasurer of the West Virginia University, and in 1877 quit merchandizing and took the position of principal of the Preparatory Department of the University. This position he filled with entire satisfaction to all concerned until 1893. Shortly before that date he was elected to the responsible financial position of president of the Bank of the Monongahela Valley, the position he now holds.

Prof. Lorentz and Mary R. Dering, daughter of Frederick A. Dering, of Morgantown, were united in marriage on May 5, 1859. To this union was born but one child, Frederick C., who was born March 6, 1860, and died in Albuquerque, New Mexico, June 22, 1888.

GEORGE M. REAY, one of the oldest business men and a highly respected citizen of Morgantown, is a son of John Otho and Elizabeth (Neville) Reay, and was born in Hardy county, Virginia, October 22, 1813.

John Otho Reay, father (a son of Lieutenant John Reay, who was a British naval officer), was an Englishman by birth, born in London, the metropolis of the world; but when a young man, in 1795, emigrated to America. His first residence was at Philadelphia, next at Baltimore, and finally he settled in Hardy county, Virginia, upon a farm owned by General Joseph Neville. He died there in August, 1813, comparatively a young man. He was a cabinet-maker, in which he was an efficient and skilled workman. His first wife was an English lady, whom he married in London, and who died in Hardy county. To their union were born four children. His second wife was Elizabeth, a granddaughter of General Joseph Neville, and a daughter of Captain John Neville, by whom he had two daughters and two sons, the youngest of whom is George M., the subject of this sketch.

General John Neville, maternal great-grand-uncle, was a native of Virginia, born in Westmoreland county, and reared with the immortal Washington, with whom he was intimately associated throughout his life. While Washington was public surveyor, he was employed with him in surveying lands about the present site of Pittsburg; and in 1755 they were together in General Braddock's ill-fated expedition. He and two of his sons served with marked distinction in the Revolutionary war. He served on Washington's staff; Presley Neville served as aid-de-camp on General LaFayette's staff, and Joseph served through the war with the rank of general. General John Neville was the first of his family to

locate in Pittsburg; and during the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794, in Western Pennsylvania, he was serving as government inspector of revenues, and by the enforcement of the collection of taxes on whiskey incurred the bitter enmity of the insurrectionists, who after night-fall marched *en masse* to Bridgeville, then known as Brown's Hill, and burned his palatial and picturesque mansion to the ground. He narrowly escaped with his life, jumped into a skiff, floated down the Ohio to Kentucky, whence he passed into Virginia, and finally made his way to Philadelphia. He remained there until the malcontents had laid down their arms and quiet had been restored, when he returned to Pittsburg; but he finally located upon the island in the Ohio river which bears his name, and died there.

When George M. Reay was four years of age, in 1817, his mother married for her second husband David Gilmore, and they removed to Parsons (Randolph), now Tucker county, West Virginia. There Mr. Reay grew to manhood, and in 1833, on the first day of May, went to Morgantown, Monongalia county, West Virginia, to learn the tanner's trade. Thoroughly learning and mastering every detail of the business, he worked as a journeyman until 1840, when he, with E. Stilwell, engaged in the business three years. In 1843 he erected a plant and engaged in business for himself. He operated this plant until 1870. Ten years previous he purchased a foundry in South Morgantown, and has since pursued that branch of manufacturing. He was a whig until the organization of the Republican party in 1856, when he identified himself with that organization. From 1841 to 1859 he served as justice of the peace, and was captain of a company of State militia prior to the war. He has been a consistent

member of the Methodist Protestant Church since 1834, being identified with that church longer than any other citizen of Morgantown. December 24, 1840, Mr. Reay and Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of Thomas Mapel, of Dunkard township, Greene county, Pennsylvania, became husband and wife. They are the parents of ten children, six of whom are living: Thomas P., a commercial agent; Charles L., a foundryman, of East Morgantown; Jenny C., the wife of Samuel Goodwin, a foundryman of South Morgantown; Anna A., at home; Rosa L., the wife of Joseph S. Alender, a traveling salesman, in the employ of the Columbus Case Manufacturing company; and Carlton N., a stock dealer and butcher, who resides at home with his parents.

DR. MELVILLE L. CASSELBERRY, who for nearly half a century has been an active and successful practitioner of medicine at Morgantown, West Virginia, is a son of John and Rebecca (Morgan) Casselberry, and was born near Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1830.

William Casselberry, paternal grandfather, followed agricultural pursuits in the vicinity of Norristown, where he died about 1850, in his eighty-fifth year. John Casselberry, father, was born upon his father's farm, where he was reared and where he died September 7, 1854, aged thirty-two years. Although born and reared upon a farm, he was not a farmer. In early life he learned the trade of a tanner, which he followed all his life, owning and operating a large plant for that time. His marriage with Rebecca, daughter of Daniel Morgan, a farmer of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, resulted in the issue of four children, three sons and one daughter.

Dr. Casselberry was educated in Germantown, Pennsylvania, under the tutelage of Professor William Collum, who kept a boarding school on School Lane. After spending three years there, he, in 1848, entered the office of Dr. William A. Gardner, of Philadelphia, with whom he read medicine three years; at the expiration of this time he entered the Philadelphia Homœopathic Medical college, and was graduated in the spring of 1853. The following summer he practiced at Millville, New Jersey; then he returned to his *alma mater* and took a post-graduate course in the session of 1853-54. Being thus fully equipped for the practice of his chosen profession, he, in the spring of 1855, located at Morgantown, West Virginia, where he remained but one year, when he went to Moline, near Rock Island. There, on account of ill-health, he remained but a short time, when he removed to Norristown. Practicing there three years, he returned to Morgantown in the fall of 1859, where he has since continued in active and successful practice. For forty years he has been identified with the Masonic Fraternity. He is a member of Morgantown Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he has been treasurer for twenty-five consecutive years, and is also a charter member and one of the organizers of Morgan Lodge, No. 1762, Knights of Honor.

Dr. Casselberry has been twice married. His first marriage, on May 10, 1859, was with Mary E., eldest daughter of Senator Waitman T. Willey. She died without issue, September 22, 1862, aged twenty-seven years. His second marriage, on the 4th of October, 1866, with Margaret, daughter of John Protzman, of Morgantown, West Virginia, resulted in the birth of three children: Mary, the wife of Rev. L. A. Lindermuth, a Presbyterian minis-



REV. P. B. REYNOLDS, D. D.

ter of Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania; Byron W., a stenographer and typewriter to a Mr. English, who is the general manager for Strawbridge and Clothier, wholesale merchants of Philadelphia, and John L., who is a student of medicine at Hahnemann Medical college, Philadelphia.

REV. P. B. REYNOLDS, D. D., acting president of the West Virginia State University, and an educator of prominence and culture, is a son of James B. and Roxanna (Shelor) Reynolds, and was born January 9, 1841, in Patrick county, Virginia.

The ancestors of Dr. Reynolds were among the early pioneer families of Virginia, his great-grandfather, Bartholomew Reynolds, having been one of the founders of Floyd county.

James B. Reynolds, father, was born in Floyd county in 1812, and lived there and in Patrick county until death called him from the active scenes of a characteristic pioneer life, in 1889. The country in which he lived was a wild and uncultivated region, abounding in game and wild animals, and he became a daring and enthusiastic hunter. Farming, after a most primitive style, was his life vocation. He married Roxanna Shelor, who is yet living, at the age of seventy-three years, and is, likewise, a descendant of a pioneer family of Virginia. Her grandfather was Jacob Shelor, of German parentage, and an early charcoal iron manufacturer of the State. Her father, John Shelor, was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, from which State he entered service as a soldier in the War of 1812.

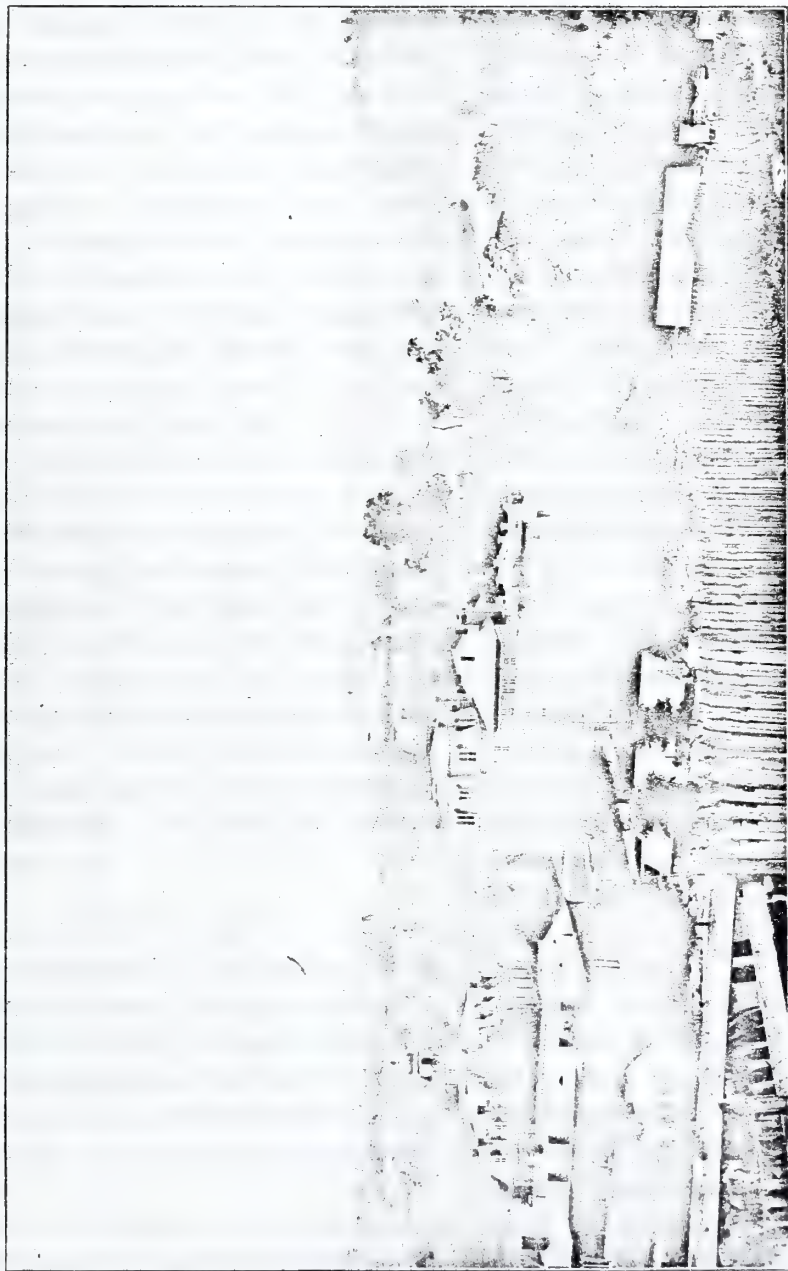
Dr. Reynolds had very limited means for securing an education. There were no free schools in those days, and the only educational facilities offered were such as the "sub-

scription schools" afforded. His parents were very poor, and he, being the oldest of thirteen children, was compelled to labor to help support the family. Perhaps, he did not attend these schools more than three months, but, being possessed of an active mind and an insatiable thirst for knowledge, he accomplished much by self-study. Books in this region were scarce, but his father was a postmaster, and young Reynolds was frequently about the office, and came into possession of sample copies of newspapers sent to the office. These he eagerly devoured, and, as he possessed a retentive memory, at the age of sixteen he was qualified to teach in the schools of his native county. Commencing in 1857, he taught a number of terms. He taught during the winter months, and assisted his father to support the family by working on the farm during the summer months. Among the few books, which it had been his fortune to read, was a biography of Henry Clay. In the life of the "great pacificator," there was something that appealed strongly to his youthful mind, and one of the aspirations that fired his youthful ambition was the desire to go to Kentucky, and in time represent, in the halls of our National Congress, the district so long and so ably represented by Clay. In 1860, he went to Kentucky to live with his uncle, P. C. Reynolds. He was soon possessed of a strong desire to study law, but lacked the necessary funds for pursuing such a course. In this contingency, he wrote to Judge Thomas B. Monroe, a judge of the Federal Court for the district of Kentucky, setting forth the circumstances and asking for advice. The judge was evidently favorably impressed with the tone of this letter, as he at once answered it, offering him the position of assistant marshal of the district court, and the

use of his library and personal instruction and direction. Before this arrangement had been completed, however, the crisis of the Civil War was upon us, and Mr. Reynolds entered the Confederate army in the autumn of 1861, in the Fifth regiment, company "D," Kentucky infantry, under Col. John S. Williams. He remained in this command until it was disbanded, in the fall of 1862. He then returned home and entered the Fiftieth Virginia infantry in the corps of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, in which he served to the close of the war. He took part in a number of hotly contested battles, among which were Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Monocacy and Winchester; and on September 22, 1864, he was captured at Fisher's Hill, and held a prisoner of war in the Federal prison at Point Lookout, Maryland, until the close of the war. The prison contained thousands of prisoners of every degree of educational training, from the most ignorant to teachers, preachers and college presidents. A school was organized among them, in which all branches were taught, from the alphabet to science, art and theology. Reynolds became a willing and active student and teacher, ravenously devouring every book that came into his possession, and he is firmly of the opinion that the mental improvement thus given, not only made prison life more bearable, but, in many cases, was the means of saving the life of those most susceptible to grief. While a soldier, Dr. Reynolds made a profession of religion, and at the close of the conflict, joined the Baptist Church, and was immediately licensed to preach, a fact that changed the trend of his life. In 1866, in order to more thoroughly prepare himself for his chosen work, the ministry, he entered Richmond College, at Richmond, Virginia, where he re-

mained until 1872, when he came to West Virginia and took charge of a school, established by the Baptists of the State, afterwards known as "Shelton College." He remained with this institution until 1885, zealously guarding every interest of the school, and, by his indomitable will and executive ability, succeeded in bringing it to a high educational standard. Among those who received their mental culture in the college may be counted many of the most successful and prosperous business men of the State. In 1884 he was president, for a short time, of Buckner College, of Arkansas, but soon returned to West Virginia; and, in 1885, was elected to the chair of English in the West Virginia State University, a position he filled until he was transferred to the chair of Metaphysics. Shortly afterward, Dr. D. B. Purinton, vice-president of the University, was elected president of the Dennison University, of Granville, Ohio, and Mr. Reynolds was advanced to the position made vacant. In 1893, a vacancy occurring in the office of president, he was promoted to the position of acting president, a position he has since held. He has interested himself in the Prohibition movement of the State, contributing much to the success of the movement through his lectures and writings. In 1882 he was the candidate of his party in the Third Congressional District, and, although he made no canvass, and withdrew his name some time prior to the election, he received 1,400 votes. In 1889 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. D.

Dr. Reynolds has been twice married. His first union was with Miss Virginia Woolwine, of Virginia, and resulted in the birth of three children—Wayland F., who graduated from the University in the class of 1890, taught one



WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

year in the Peabody National University, at Nashville, Tennessee; then, for one year, attended the Chicago University; was assistant in English and Metaphysics in the West Virginia University in 1893 and 1894, when he was elected president of the Broadus Classical and Scientific Institute, at Clarksburg, West Virginia, a position he now holds; Mabel C., a student of the University. In March, 1874, he married, as his second wife, Miss Marietta Love, of Putnam county, Virginia. Seven children blessed this union; all are deceased except two, Ethel T., a student in the University, and Boyce W.

The life record of Dr. Reynolds stands as an inspiration to our American youth, and is a striking illustration of what can be accomplished by courage, perseverance and a strong will. Starting out in life as a poor boy, he has risen, by the force of his energy, to a position than which there are none more honorable, or fraught with more opportunities for doing good. He is a man of scholarly attainments, wide culture, and possesses withal a kindly disposition and affable manner that endears him to all.

JOHN I. HARVEY, A.M., PH. D., of the Chair of Modern Languages in the University of West Virginia, and one of the finished scholars and educators of the State, is a son of Abner F. and Agnes (Wheeler) Harvey, and was born July 14, 1840, in Charlotte county, Virginia.

Dr. Harvey's ancestors, for several generations past, have been natives of Virginia. His father was born in that State in 1819, and followed wholesale merchandizing for twenty-five or thirty years in the city of Richmond, where he died in 1889.

Professor Harvey was educated in Richmond College, from which he graduated in the class of 1859. He then attended the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, during the session of 1859-60.

Then, to perfect himself and get broader views and principles, he traveled in Europe and attended the Universities of Göttingen and Heidelberg, Germany, and La Sorbonne, in France. His studies in these universities were mainly directed along the lines of Philosophy. From 1865 to 1875 he taught in a number of responsible positions in Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1875 he took the position which he now holds, a position for which he is eminently fit, both by reason of his superior scholastic attainments and his popularity and skill as an instructor.

For about ten years he was the trusted treasurer of the University, being retired in 1894 at his own request.

In 1867 Professor Harvey and Margaret L. Thompson, daughter of Benj. S. Thompson, were happily united in marriage. Their union has been blessed in the birth of the following children: Agnes Lewis, Cameron L., Elizabeth L., John S. and Marie Eleanor.

JOHN A. DILLE, son of Ezra Dille, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1821. His mother was a daughter of William McFarland and sister of the late Major Samuel McFarland, of Washington, Pennsylvania. His early years were spent in working on his father's farm, and attending the free schools of the neighborhood during the winter months. At the age of sixteen a laudable ambition prompted him to seek higher educational advantages; and, accompanied by an elder brother, now de-

ceased, he entered Greene Academy, an institution then possessing a high reputation for enlarged educational facilities and scholarly teachers. A year spent in the Academy opened new and broader fields for thought and awakened and inspired a stronger desire for mental culture. Accordingly, in the fall of 1839, Mr. Dille was regularly entered at Washington college (now Washington and Jefferson), where he pursued his studies in that old and well-established institution until he had about completed the full course of instruction. While at college he made a reputation as an essay writer, and on two occasions represented the Literary Society of which he was a member in public performances. Impaired health, owing in part to a not very strong constitution, and in part to confinement at school, compelled him to leave college just before graduating, and repair to his home, and there, amid the activities of a country life, to regain vigor and strength. By the advice of his friends, who were still solicitous in regard to his health, he was prevailed upon to remove to Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia), with the hope that the purer air of the mountains would so improve and restore his health, as to enable him to enter upon the profession he had chosen before entering college. Following this advice, in the spring of 1843, he removed to Kingwood, the county-seat of Preston, and in that and the following year studied law under the direction and instruction of his esteemed friend, the Hon. William G. Brown; and also taught a select school in the higher academic studies, which soon thereafter developed into what was afterwards known as "Preston Academy."

In March, 1844, Mr. Dille was examined by Judges Fry, Douglass and Smith, and licensed to practice law in the courts of Virginia, and

opened an office in Kingwood. His diligence, energy and fidelity to the interests of his clients soon won deserved success and remunerative pecuniary rewards. Sometimes antagonized by and sometimes associated as co-counsel with Brown, Wilson and Allen, who had long been engaged in the profession and were ranked among the best lawyers in the State, he had to study diligently and continuously to sustain himself and to win reputation and laurels against such veterans in the profession. In the spring of 1845, the law partnership of "Brown and Dille" was formed; the senior partner of the firm was his distinguished preceptor and friend, the Hon. William G. Brown. This partnership continued until April, 1849. Mr. Brown was a member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress during the whole time of the partnership, and consequently the entire business of the firm was managed by its junior member.

In the spring of 1849, Mr. Dille was married to the eldest daughter of the late Elisha M. Hagans, Esq., of Kingwood, whose acquaintance he had formed while a student at college, she having been at that time a student at Washington Female Seminary, where she graduated in the fall of 1845. In less than three years after her marriage Mrs. Dille died, leaving one son—Oliver H. Dille—who, a few years ago bought and now resides on the "Evans Homestead," near Morgantown, in Monongalia county.

After the dissolution of the partnership of "Brown and Dille," in 1849, the partnership in the practice of law of "Dille and Hagans" was formed, the Hon. M. B. Hagans, now of Cincinnati, being the junior member. Mr. Hagans is a brother of Mr. Dille's first wife, and read law in his office. This partnership was dis-

solved in the spring of 1850, when its junior member removed to Cincinnati, where he has since distinguished himself both at the bar and on the bench as a successful lawyer and able judge.

With most men in the legal profession, success at the bar is generally made a stepping-stone to political honors and preferments; but the subject of this sketch pursued the even tenor of his way, winning reputation and remuneration from the diligent practice of the law, until the beginning of the late sectional strife; before which time he was a democrat, and in the presidential campaign of 1860—in which he took a very active part—was a Douglas democrat; and when the conflict came on, was very decided in his convictions, and expressed opinions in favor of the preservation of the Union. During the war he never wavered in his attachment to the government, nor doubted the result of the conflict; and necessarily acted with his fellow-citizens, who—after the secession of Virginia—restored her government, and advocated the formation of a new state out of her territory. Mr. Dille was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention which met in Wheeling on the 26th of November, 1861, and, with John J. Brown, Esq., represented the county of Preston therein; was a member of the Committee on County Organization, advocated the election by the people of three commissioners—a system of county government somewhat similar to the provisions of our present Constitution—and was opposed to the plan adopted by the convention. He was also a member of the Committee on the Judiciary Department, and took an active interest in so framing the Constitution that the judiciary of the new State would not only be cheap, but efficient. The work of the Convention having been sub-

mitted to the people for ratification or rejection, Mr. Dille addressed the people in various parts of the State in favor of its ratification, and afterwards accompanied many distinguished citizens from all sections of the State to Washington, for the purpose of securing the passage of a law by Congress for the admission of West Virginia into the Union; was elected without opposition Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Monongalia, Taylor, Tucker and Preston, and re-elected at the close of his first term, and continued on the bench until the 1st of January, 1873, a period of ten years.

In the fall of 1864, Judge Dille removed from Kingwood to Morgantown, where he still resides. This change of residence was made with a view to the education of his children in the schools of that town, then, as now, justly celebrated as among the very best institutions of learning in the country. Judge Dille has always taken a deep interest in education; advocated the incorporation into the constitution of the state the system of Free Schools, and the liberal advanced system of higher education provided for in the West Virginia University and normal schools, which in a score of years have become the pride and glory of her people.

How faithfully and ably he discharged the responsible duties of his judicial office, and his appreciation by the members of the bar who practiced in his court, will appear by the following resolutions adopted by the bars of Monongalia, Preston and Taylor counties:

“At a meeting of members of the Bar of Monongalia county, West Virginia, held at the Court-house, on Saturday, December 7, 1872, on motion, the Hon. W. T. Willey was called to the chair, and L. S. Hough, Esq., appointed secretary. J. M. Hagans, Esq., moved that the chair appoint a committee to draft resolu-

tions expressive of our regard for the Hon. John A. Dille, about to retire from the bench; whereupon John J. Brown, George C. Sturgiss and L. S. Hough, Esqs., were appointed, who submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and the chairman was requested to present them to his Honor, and ask that they be recorded among the proceedings of the court, viz.:

"*Resolved*, That the members of the fraternity practicing at the bar of this court, desiring to give expression to our appreciation of the services of the Hon. J. A. Dille, who since the formation of the State of West Virginia has, with so much honor to himself and usefulness to the public, held the office of Judge of this Judicial Circuit, do tender to him our thanks for his uniform kindness, and regret that these pleasant relations, so long existing between us, are to be terminated by this term of the court.

"*Resolved*, That in our intercourse with each other, we will endeavor to profit as well by his example of fraternal kindness and courtesy, as by the light shed upon our pathway by his profound learning, enlightened opinions, and impartial decisions; and express the hope that the future of his life may be fraught with the like success and happiness which have attended the past, and with the consciousness of duty well done.

"*Resolved*, That the secretary of this meeting furnish a copy of these resolutions to the clerk of this court, with the request that he enter them upon its records and have them published in the county papers.

W. T. WILLEY, Chairman.

"L. S. HOUGH, Secretary."

"At a Circuit Court held in and for the County of Preston, on the 23d day of November, 1872: On motion of Col. Asbury C. Baker, the Court permits the following to be entered of record, as per writing here filed in these words:

"At a meeting of the members of the Bar of the county of Preston, at the Court-house in Kingwood, on Friday evening, November 22, 1872, Gustavus Cresap, Esq., was called to the chair, and A. C. Baker, Esq., appointed secretary. It having been explained by the chairman that the official term of the Hon. John A. Dille, Judge of the Third Judicial

Circuit, will shortly expire, and that the last regular term of his Honor's Court for this county is now in session, and will be adjourned on to-morrow; whereupon the following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we sincerely regret that the relations of court and bar, which for a number of years have existed between the Hon. John A. Dille and ourselves are about to be severed; also

"*Resolved*, That as a slight testimonial of our regard for his Honor's many noble qualities of mind and of heart, we tender him our sincerest thanks for the uniform courtesy, judicial wisdom and unwavering integrity constantly manifested by him while presiding over the multifarious business of our courts; on motion,

"*Resolved*, That the secretary of this meeting be directed to present a copy of the foregoing resolutions to his Honor, in court, together with the request that they be entered of record. On motion adjourned.

"GUSTAVUS CRESAP, Chairman.

"A. C. BAKER, Secretary."

"At a Circuit Court held for the county of Taylor, at the Court-house thereof, on Thursday, the 19th day of December, 1872:

"WHEREAS, The present term of court will terminate the official labors of the Hon. John A. Dille, Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the members of the legal profession practicing at the bar of this court, desiring to give expression to our appreciation of his services as Judge of this Circuit, do most cordially tender to him our thanks for his uniform kindness, patience and courtesy in the discharge of his official duties.

"*Resolved*, That in the future, as in the past, we will endeavor to cultivate friendly relations among ourselves, assured that the patience, kindness and courtesy exhibited by his Honor will shed brightness on our pathway in life and make us wiser and better men; that following his high example, we will aim to be just and impartial and to do right; trusting that he and we may have a labor and life record which when presented in Heaven's Chancery will be found to be *pure and right*.

"*Resolved*, That when Judge Dille shall



Eng^d by Geo. E. Fenne N.Y.

John D. Brown

leave us that he shall carry with him assurances of our esteem and our best wishes for his success and happiness in life.

"*Resolved*, That the Clerk of this court be requested to enter these proceedings in the order-book upon the common-law side of this court.

"*Resolved*, That the secretary of this meeting furnish a copy of these proceedings to the *Grafton Sentinel* for publication.

"L. S. JOHNSON, Chairman.

"J. V. MARTIN, Secretary."

Since he left the bench Judge Dille has devoted himself largely to grazing and agriculture. In superintending his farms—one in Preston county, known as the Beattie farm, near Kingwood, and the other in Monongalia, known as the Coombs farm, near Stewarttown—he takes great delight, and calculates, with his economical habits and attention to business, with the small accumulations of a lifetime, he may be able to spend his declining years in quiet and enjoyment. Judge Dille, at the close of his judicial term, opened a law office in Chancery Row, in Morgantown, where now, associated with his youngest son, he is still engaged in the practice of his profession.

In 1853, Judge Dille was married to his second wife, the eldest daughter of the late Thomas Brown, Esq., of Kingwood, by whom he has two children—Clarence B., who is engaged in the practice of law with his father, and a daughter, Mary, about sixteen years of age.

Judge Dille's strong convictions in favor of temperance, religion and progress have given him a large influence with his friends and neighbors. He has been for many years a member of the Presbyterian church, and a ruling elder of that church in Morgantown. The writer of this sketch would not conclude what he has to say about his friend, without adding that the most strongly developed

element in Judge Dille's character, is a prudent conservatism, which enables him to avoid extremes on all questions, and which gives influence and weight to his judgment and opinions, and secures the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

The above sketch was taken from "Wiley's History of Monongalia County."

HON. JOHN J. BROWN, only son of Robert and Annie (Hawthorne) Brown; born in Kingwood, Preston county, 1825; graduated from Washington College, Pennsylvania, 1845; lawyer; member of the June Convention, 1861, which restored and reorganized the government of Virginia, and also of the first Constitutional Convention of West Virginia, representing in these conventions Preston county; member of the first and second terms of the Senate of West Virginia, being one of the representatives of the district composed of the counties of Preston, Monongalia and Taylor; removed to Monongalia county in 1864; president of the Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia at Morgantown; member of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty years, and secretary of Morgantown Union Lodge, No. 4, A. F. and A. M., for twenty-five consecutive years. As worthy of preservation and fitly representing the ability of Mr. Brown and of great interest to all Monongalians, we give large extracts from his historical address published in the *Morgantown Weekly Post*, made on the 4th of July, 1876, in the presence of about four thousand people assembled on the banks of Decker's creek, east of Morgantown, on the memorable occasion of the centennial celebration of the formation of Monongalia county:

The voiceless tomb holds in eternal silence

the unrecorded "thoughts that breathed and words that burned" a hundred years ago. The patriots who then rallied around the unfurled standard of freedom, erected, by their invincible courage, burning zeal, and patient and prolonged sufferings, this grand temple of liberty, under whose shadow we this day gather. More than forty millions of freemen are met to-day at the shrine of patriotism to worship, and to learn from tradition, from history, from eloquence, from poetry and song, the events of other years; and to renew at a common altar their pledges of fidelity to their country, and to be baptized with the spirit of a hundred years ago. Those brave men who would have gathered around Washington in the mountains of West Augusta, had the cause of their country gone down amid the shock of battle on the eastern slopes of the Alleghanies, are now forever speechless and silent.

The recorded events of the distant past alone remain to us. And as the years go by, even these are yielding to those seen and unseen agencies, before whose power the solid brass and the enduring marble perish. Other generations will live when the record of those I address to-day has been made up, and they in turn make room for others—

"So the multitude goes, like the flowers or the weed,
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told."

As distance lends enchantment to the view, so time softens the asperities and hallows the memories of the past. History written amidst passing events is fraught with the angular harshness, the prejudices and excitements of the hour. As the azure hue covers and hides from our vision the huge rocks and deep

ravines on the mountain side, so may the record of this day conceal beneath the mantle of charity the imperfections of all, and breathe naught but the spirit of kindness.

I ask your attention and patience, fellow-citizens of Monongalia, while we go back and attempt to gather some of the wrecks on the shores of time, ere the out-going tide shall wash them away forever. The history of the struggles of the early settlers of Monongalia county with the Indians has been but partially recorded; and it is a matter of great regret to me that I have not had time to add to that record, by corresponding and conversing with the old inhabitants of the county, who have had handed down to them by tradition from their fathers many thrilling incidents that ere long will be forever lost.

Near the spot where we are now assembled, when the autumnal frosts had tinged with gold and crimson the matured foliage of the tall hickory and wide-spreading sugar trees, near six-score years ago, while George II. sat upon the throne of Great Britain, a few adventurous pioneers penetrated the dense wilderness and erected their log cabins. Doubtless the giant oaks which then stood upon the hills around us were girdled or felled to make room for the hoped-for harvest of the coming year. Whence they came we know not. History records only their sad fate; and the stream, near whose banks we now stand, alone perpetuates the memory of Thomas Decker. But one of their number escaped to tell of their sudden surprise and destruction ere the flowers had bloomed and the buds had opened in the following spring. The Mingos and Delawares found them on their hunting grounds, and upon the site of their humble cabins and over their scattered ashes are now erected the substantial and elegant homes of

the citizens of "the Athens of West Virginia." The deliberate courage and dauntless bravery of David Morgan in a personal combat with two Indians, near Prickett's Fort, in 1779, and in what was then Monongalia (now Marion) county, is as familiar as household words to all of us. He first settled at the mouth of Decker's creek in 1767, and Morgantown, which became the county seat of Monongalia county in 1783, was named after him whose name was a terror to the savage foe, and a tower of strength to the early settlers. In June, 1779, and again in 1782, attacks were made by the Indians on Martin's Fort, on Crooked run. In the former year ten persons were taken captive and three were killed; in the latter year three persons were killed, among them a Mrs. Pindall, whose descendants subsequently composed a large family in Monongalia. In June, 1791, three persons were killed on Dunkard creek, in Monongalia county.

In October, 1776, and in the first year of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the first General Assembly met at the State House in the city of Williamsburg, as the representatives of a people struggling to be free, elected under the first Constitution of the State. They were welcomed to their duties and responsibilities by eloquent words from the lips of Patrick Henry, the first Governor of the Commonwealth; he whose burning, defiant speeches had aroused to resistance and revolution the American colonies, from Massachusetts Bay to Georgia. Among the acts passed at this session was the act for ascertaining the boundary between the county of Augusta and the district of West Augusta, and for dividing the said district into three distinct counties. Out of that part of Augusta from which West Augusta was carved, and embracing all the

territory of the latter district lying westward of Pennsylvania and Maryland, northward of Augusta, and south of the Ohio river, the counties of Ohio, Monongalia and Yohogania were formed. These counties were then sparsely settled by adventurous emigrants from the eastern parts of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, who had followed Braddock's old military road, and built their cabins and erected their forts on the western slopes of the Alleghanies, and from the Monongahela to the Ohio river. They were now, on account of their numbers, able to have their tomahawk rights surveyed and patented; but as late as this, and even in after years, and until what is known as Wayne's treaty with the Indians in 1795, these brave men along the western border maintained the possession of their new homes against a savage foe—not by the authority of the Commonwealth of Virginia, whose patent they held, but by the sure aim of the deadly rifle. And there are living to-day in Monongalia county men whose titles to their farms came down to them from ancestors whose blood maintained and perpetuated the possession of rich inheritances for their children, which both the civil and military authority of the Commonwealth combined were then too feeble to protect and defend.

The county of Yohogania ceased to exist after the extension westward in 1784 of the boundary line between Virginia and Pennsylvania, the greater portion of it having fallen within the limits of the latter State.

The county of Monongalia, by the act creating it a distinct county, and the subsequent acts making additions to it, attained to the grandeur of its territorial extent in the year 1780, and contained an area of probably not less than 15,000 square miles, and during the

period from its formation to the last-named date, embraced within its limits, in whole or in part, within the subsequently defined boundaries of the state of Virginia, the present counties of Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Barbour, Preston, Taylor, Harrison, Upshur, Lewis and Marion, and within the limits of the state of Pennsylvania, the whole, or nearly the whole, of what is now the county of Greene, a portion of the county of Washington, and a large part of the present county of Fayette—thus embracing an area of territory, including what now remains of the grand old county, eleven counties, in whole or in part, within the present limits of West Virginia, and three counties within the limits of Pennsylvania.

So remote were the settlements from each other in this early day that intercourse among the inhabitants was not only difficult, but, on account of the wily savages, extremely dangerous. The course of the bridle-path was marked by blazes upon the bordering trees, and the shortest route and best grade from one settlement to another was supposed to be not around the hills, but by an air line directly over their summits. What would the voters of Monongalia, whose election precincts are now almost within sight of their homes, say if the right of suffrage could only be enjoyed by them by traveling, as their fathers did, on horseback or on foot, a distance of from seventy to one hundred miles, as shown by the following act of the Assembly, passed in October, 1783:

WHEREAS, From the great extent of the county of Monongalia, it is difficult and inconvenient for the freeholders to attend the election of representatives;

Be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful, and the sheriff of the said county of Monongalia is hereby required and empow-

ered to hold an election of a senator for the district of West Augusta (composed of the counties of Ohio, Monongalia and Yohogania), and of delegates for the said county (Monongalia); and in the month of April a poll shall be taken at the court-house thereof; and on the Monday following another poll shall be taken at the house of George Jackson, at the place called Boush's Fort, on Buckhannon river, in the said county.

Boush's Fort was near where the town of Buckhannon now is, on the Buckhannon river, in Upshur county.

But gradually, as population increased and these inconveniences remained, the people sought relief by legislation in the formation of new counties out of this large domain, and the territorial pride of Monongalia was, by successive acts of the General Assembly, and by the adjustment of state lines, humbled in the dust. In 1784 the county of Monongalia was divided, and the large and fertile county of Harrison formed out of territory which embraced probably largely more than one-half of Monongalia. In 1800 Harrison county was enlarged by the addition of another part of Monongalia. In 1818 the county of Preston was formed wholly out of her territory; and in 1842 the county of Marion out of territory which had hitherto wholly belonged to Monongalia. In 1841, by an act of Assembly which Monongalians mildly designate as "Brown's territorial larceny," the grand summits of Laurel Hill, away to the east where the king of day first heralds his glory, were rudely wrested from her unwilling grasp and added to Preston county, until, from a domain that would once have made a large and wealthy state, to-day Monongalia can boast of an area not exceeding three hundred and sixty square miles.

And yet through all these vicissitudes the old county remains progressive and prosper-

ing, numbering in this year of our Lord her hundredth birthday; her history reaching back to colonial times; her handful of scattered, hardy pioneer population in that early day—commanded by Colonel John Evans, lieutenant, and William McCleery, sub-lieutenant of the county—bravely defending their wilderness homes from a savage foe attacking them, by stratagem and stealth, from the west, instigated to unwonted deeds of cruelty and brutality by British allies, waging open warfare upon their countrymen in the east. In the War of 1812, when no home demand was made upon her citizen soldiery, they were found repelling the common enemy on the lakes and in the northwest, and perishing by disease in the miasmatic swamps at Norfolk. In the war with Mexico their swords won for them passes to the revelry in the palaces of the Montezumas. In the late sectional war, among the dead and wounded upon a hundred battle-fields were found the sons of Monongalia, and upon the faded, riddled and blood-stained battle flags carried into the thickest of the fight by the volunteer regiments of West Virginia, are found inscribed the names and dates of their victories.

On this memorable day, had I the time, I would make honorable mention of the two thousand Monongalians who filled the ranks of the volunteer regiments of West Virginia. Among the regimental commandants are found the names of James Evans, Joseph Snider, Frank W. Thompson and J. Lowry McGee. Of the commandants of companies living are James J. Thompson, George W. McVicker, Alpheus Garrison, Henry B. Lazier, Elias C. Finnell, Oliver P. Jolliffe, George Kenney and Nimrod N. Hoffman. James R. Utt, John E. Hoffman and Enoch P. Fitch did not survive the war, and Captain William B.

Shaw died since, and to-day they, with hundreds of Monongalia's gallant sons, fill heroes' graves.

"On fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the deed."

From the formation of Monongalia county until May, 1783, it is not certainly known at what particular place or places, for there were more than one, the county courts were held. The indirect and inferential information we have on this subject is pretty conclusive that they were held within the territory now forming part of the State of Pennsylvania, and probably near the place where New Geneva now stands, in Fayette county. In a letter from Hon. John H. Ewing, of Washington, Pennsylvania, to the Hon. Waitman T. Willey, of Morgantown, West Virginia, and which is found in the notes appended to a paper read by the last-named gentleman before the West Virginia Historical Society, in June, 1871, giving a Geographical History of Monongalia county, and published in Vol. I, Part I, of the Transactions of the Society, it is stated that a court was held in and for Augusta county, Virginia, probably in 1774, on the farm of Daniel Depuey, about one mile west of Washington, Pennsylvania; and by the act of October, 1776, creating the county of Monongalia, it was enacted, "That it shall and may be lawful for the landholders of said county, qualified to vote for representatives in the General Assembly, to meet at the house of Jonathan Coburn, in the said county (the great-grand-uncle of Lieutenant William S. Coburn, the present clerk of the County Court of Monongalia), on the eighth day of December following, then and there to choose the most convenient place for holding courts for

the county in the future." Jonathan Coburn then resided on the farm owned and occupied by George W. Dorsey, lately deceased, about two miles east of Morgantown. As the last-named act was both mandatory and optional, it is probable that the landholders never met and selected a place for the future county seat, for in May, 1783, the following act was passed:

WHEREAS, It is represented to this General Assembly that by the extension of the line called Mason and Dixon's line, the court house of Monongalia county has fallen into the State of Pennsylvania, and that the house of Zacquell Morgan is conveniently situated for the present holding of courts;

Be it therefore enacted, That the justices of said county shall, and they are hereby authorized to hold courts for the said county, at the house of the said Zacquell Morgan, at the time appointed by law, until a court-house shall be erected; and,

WHEREAS, Since the extension of the said line the justices of the said county have adjourned to and held their courts at several places within said county, and it is reasonable that their proceedings should be confirmed, etc.

By another section of the same act the justices were to meet within six months thereafter, and were authorized to purchase a seat of land, not exceeding ten acres, for the purpose of erecting a court-house, etc. They did meet and locate the county seat at Morgantown, and we, living a hundred years thereafter, and transacting our judicial business in a court-house erected on an 8 x 10 public square, wonder what has become of that ten-acre seat of land. If their worships could have looked down the coming years for a century, they would have purchased the ten acres for public use, and we would have been seated to-day in the public square under the wide-spreading branches of centennial oaks, celebrating the Fourth of July, 1876.

Morgantown was incorporated in 1785, and Samuel Hanway, John Evans, David Scott, Michael Kearns and James Daugherty were the trustees named in the act of incorporation. It is located in a slightly depressed basin on the right bank of the Monongahela river, hemmed in by the surrounding hills. The streets are wide and intersect each other by right angles. Its population, including the suburbs, is about 1500, and its location beautiful, picturesque and attractive. It contains, besides the public buildings, a Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Rev. J. R. Thompson is pastor; a Presbyterian, of which Rev. A. A. Jameson is pastor, and a Baptist Church, and two churches belonging to the colored population; the Morgantown Female Seminary, old Monongalia academy, (now used as a public district school-house), and, just beyond the corporate limits, upon high grounds and fronting the river, are erected the magnificent halls of the West Virginia University.

The Monongahela river has its beginning and origin by the confluence of the Tygart Valley and West Fork rivers, and throughout its whole course to its confluence with the Allegheny river, was, prior to the ascertainment of the boundary line between Virginia and Pennsylvania, in 1784, supposed to be wholly in territory belonging to the state of Virginia, and within the counties of Monongalia and Yohogania, after their formation. It had been scarcely a score of years before this time that Governor Dinwiddie had dispatched colonial troops under the command of the gallant young colonel, George Washington, to aid General Braddock in the attempt to take possession of Fort Duquesne, then in the occupancy of the French and their Indian allies, which was prior to and long after that

time believed to be within the territorial limits of the Virginia charter. I leave to learned philologists to tell us whence the origin of the beautiful word *Monongalia*. Doubtless it was the intention of the General Assembly to name the county after the river. In the expressive and forcible language of the Mingo Indians—who fished in its clear waters and hunted the wild turkey and deer among its romantic hills and the extended valleys bordering its peaceful shores—*Monongahela* is interpreted “the river of the sliding banks.” It may have been that the patron of the bill for the new county either desired to avoid the somewhat guttural sound of the Indian pronunciation of the word, and substituted for it the smooth, melodious “Monongalia;” or, it is asserted, but without much probability or truthfulness, that both his incorrect orthoepy and orthography led into error both himself and the enrolling clerk of the General Assembly. Whoever is responsible for the modification deserves a lasting tribute of thanks from an obliged and grateful people.

Over the bright waters of our beautiful Monongahela skimmed the light canoes of the Mingos and Delawares, ere the march of civilization had driven them into affiliation with the tribes further west. In March, 1825, more than fifty years ago, “The Reindeer,” commanded by Captain Elijah Bennett, landed at the foot of Walnut street, being the first steamboat that had ever ascended the river to Morgantown. It was on Sunday, and tradition tells us there was an amusing conflict between curiosity and devotion. The former prevailed, and the pastors of the churches being left confronting empty pews, took their hats and followed their erring flocks. On the 11th day of February, 1850, twenty-five years thereafter, “The Globe,” commanded by Cap-

tain Hughes, ascended the Monongahela to Fairmont in Marion county. May we not hope that ere long, through the wise legislation of the Congress of the United States, by its liberal appropriations in promoting the interests of commerce between the States, steamers, laden with the rich products of our soil, forests and mines, will be borne upon our beautiful river throughout its whole extent.

The judicial records of a county exhibit its history, the manners and customs of its people, their civilization, education and progress, more fully than they can be gathered from any other source; and, unfortunately for us, in February, 1796, and about twenty years after the organization of the county, the office of the Clerk of the County Court, then the only court of record in the county, was destroyed by fire, and with it all the records and papers; and but little which could have been gathered from so fruitful a source of information remains to posterity. Steps were immediately taken to restore and perpetuate as far as possible, from living witnesses, evidence of the contents of the burnt records; and a commission was directed to Thomas Wilson, William McCleery, Benjamin Reeder, Isaac H. Williams, Hugh McNeely, and John Dent, who, having chosen John Evans as their clerk, proceeded, in 1796 and 1797, to take and certify the testimony of many witnesses, mostly relating to deeds and other papers involving title to lands.

The legislation of the State of Virginia until recent years has been adverse to both the holding and transmitting by inheritance of real estate by aliens.

Albert Gallatin, a distinguished citizen of Switzerland, and afterwards Secretary of the United States Treasury, under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, representative in

Congress and elected a Senator to the United States Congress, from the State of Pennsylvania, and who with Adams, Clay, Bayard and Russell, signed the treaty of Ghent, came to this country near the close of the Revolutionary war, and became the owner of valuable lands on the Monongahela river, near where is now the town of New Geneva, which was named by him after the picturesque city of his native land, and within what was then supposed to be the state of Virginia. In the disposition of his real estate in after years it became necessary in inquiring into the validity of his title thereto, to show that he had, in the mode prescribed by law, made declaration of his intention to reside in, and that he had taken the oath of fidelity to, the commonwealth of Virginia. The following deposition relating thereto was taken before John Dent, Dudley Evans and Thomas Wilson, Commissioners on Burnt Records:

“MORGANTOWN, 1st October, 1825.

“Personally appeared John Evans before us, the undersigned commissioners, appointed by law to ascertain and perpetuate testimony in the county of Monongalia, concerning burnt records, and after the said John Evans was sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, he deposeth and saith that he thinks that it was in the year 1782 that he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Monongalia county; and this deponent recollects that after he was appointed Clerk, Albert Gallatin came into said court and made declaration of his intention to reside in the commonwealth of Virginia, and took the oath for giving assurance of fidelity to the said commonwealth, which declaration and oath were entered of record in said court, which record was burnt in the year 1796, at which time the Clerk's office of said county was burnt. At what time the said Gallatin took the said oath this deponent does not recollect, but he remembers that he, deponent, was a member of the Convention of Virginia which adopted the

Federal Constitution of 1788, and the said transaction took place before that period.”

After the burning of the clerk's office of the County Court in February, 1796, the first order made by the gentlemen justices, as they were then styled, and entered in their new order book at March term, 1796, was the granting of a license to William Tingle to sell spirituous liquors at his house in Morgantown. It is presumed that in those days it was not possible to run a county court without something to drink. County courts were not dry then as they are often said to be now.

There is something in the climate of Monongalia that promotes health and conduces to longevity. Some of her citizens live to be very old. I have no doubt what I am now about to record on this subject as a matter of history, occurred a long time ago and in the County Court. In a cause pending in that court it became necessary to prove some facts pertinent to the issue of a very ancient and remote date. These facts were ascertained to be known by a very old lady, a citizen of the county, and who, notwithstanding her extreme age and consequent infirmities, was in attendance as a witness in the cause. A trial was urged and obtained by the counsel of the party who desired the benefit of her testimony, on the ground of her age and infirmity, and that she was now present, and if the trial was postponed the probability was she would not be living at the next term of the court. The counsel for the plaintiff (for it was he who introduced her), sought to impress the court and jury that her testimony was entitled to great weight and consideration on account of her extreme age and because in her childhood she was personally cognizant of the facts sought to be proven. His cold, keen eyes flashed with a momentary triumph, when he

inquired of the witness when she was born, and her reply was, "I do not know." Changing the form of his inquiry, he next asked her how old she was, to which question he obtained the same reply. By this time he realized the fact that his witness was no post-diluvian, and his eye kindled with unwonted lustre when again he modified the form of his inquiry, and suggested to the old lady that she might be assisted in fixing her probable age by refreshing her memory by reference to some circumstance or event which she could recall, and which transpired in her early childhood. For a moment the old lady bowed her head as if in deep thoughtfulness, and answered: "I could not pretend to give my age, but I am very certain when I was a little girl and first visited Morgantown, *there was no river there.*" The old lady was politely requested to stand aside, and the counsel (*sub rosa*) told the sheriff to call a witness who was born after the flood.

Patriotism is the same in all ages, and the American people have made to themselves a great name by their constant propensity to erect monuments to the memory of their statesmen and heroes, as well as by their almost universal practice of passing the necessary grandiloquent resolutions, and laying the corner-stone, and then abandoning the work forever.

On the 10th day of January, 1800, and immediately after the death of General Washington, the County Court of Monongalia assembled at the court-house in Morgantown, John Dent, Dudley Evans, John Fairfax, Edward Jones and Nathan Springer, Gentlemen Justices on the bench. The following order was entered of record:

"On motion of Benjamin Reeder, it is ordered that the inhabitants of Monongalia

county be permitted to erect a stone monument upon the public ground in front of the court-house, in honor of the memory of our late illustrious fellow-citizen, General George Washington, with the following inscription:

In honor
to the memory
of General George Washington,
who died
December 14th, 1799,
aged 68,
Whose virtues are recorded by history,
and which
need only be mentioned
to make them exemplars to all mankind,
This inscription is directed by a grateful people."

Whereupon, the Court ordered that Benjamin Reeder, Jonathan Davis, Henry Dering and Hugh McNeely be appointed to have the above work carried into execution."

On the 4th of July, 1867, after the bronzed veterans had returned from the late war, the people of Monongalia county assembled in Oak Grove cemetery, and on a bold, beautiful knoll, overlooking the Monongahela river, with solemn pomp and ceremony laid the foundation-stone of a monument to be erected in memory of her brave sons who had fallen in the Civil War. Eloquent speeches were made, pompous resolutions were passed with entire unanimity, music arose with its voluptuous swell, the roar of cannon reverberated among the adjacent hills, and the monument, like the one ordered to be carried into execution by the County Court at the beginning of the century, was never erected. Fellow-citizens of Monongalia, let us wipe out this disgrace. Our late representative in Congress, Hon. John M. Hagans, procured to be donated by the United States Government to the Soldiers' Monument Association of Monongalia county, a number of cannon to be used in the construction of the monument. Ere the end of another centennial day, as the traveler stands upon the deck

of a magnificent steamer, plowing the bright waters of the beautiful Monongahela, as he passes by the silent city of the dead, may he read, inscribed upon the imperishable bronze:

"In memory of Monongalia's honored sons, who gave their lives for the preservation and perpetuity of their country."

Monongalia county had no court of record, except the County Court, until the year 1789, when the General Court of Virginia commissioned two judges to hold a superior court for the district of Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio and Randolph counties, and now known as the old District Court. The first term held in Monongalia county was on the 13th of May, 1789, Joseph Prentis and Cuthbert Bullett were on the bench. John Williamson was clerk. James Daugherty was public jailor, and the jail bounds were fixed and designated as running from the Monongahela river, with Pleasants street, to Decker's creek, up Decker's creek to a point opposite Walnut street, with Walnut street to the river, and thence to the beginning. Francis T. Brooke, who afterwards was a distinguished Judge of the General Court of Virginia, was District Deputy Attorney. Francis T. Brooke and William McCleery, gentlemen, took the oath required of attorneys-at-law, and were permitted to practice in the Court. Francis Warman, Joseph Jenkins, Samuel Hanway, Thomas Chipps, Charles Hereman, Nicholas Carpenter, William Johns, John Davis, Henry Dering, William Lowther, John Hall, John McCawley and John Jackson composed the first Grand Jury. Jas. Cockran, Daniel McCollim, Thomas Webb, Robert Maxwell, Cornelius Bogard, Peter Cassaday and Edward and George Jackson, having been summoned at this term of Court as Grand Jurors, were solemnly called, but came not.

Whereupon, It was considered by the Court that they each render unto His Excellency, the Governor, four hundred pounds of tobacco for the use of the Commonwealth, unless they showed cause at the next Court.

In this day complaint is made of greenbacks as legal tender in payment of debts. What would you think of frost-bitten West Virginia tobacco as a circulating medium?

At the September term, 1789, Thomas Wilson qualified and was admitted to practice law in the District Court.

Some of the most distinguished men of Virginia that ever wore the judicial ermine, were commissioned by the General Court of Virginia to preside at the District Court—Richard Parker, Francis T. Brooke, St. George Tucker, Spencer Roane, John Tyler and others. At the May term, 1803, of the District Court, held at Morgantown, John G. Jackson, the then Deputy Attorney, having been elected a Representative in the Congress of the United States, Philip Doddridge was appointed District Deputy Attorney in his stead, and qualified as such.

In October, 1809, the first Superior Court of Law was held for the county of Monongalia; Hugh Nelson, one of the judges of the General Court presided. Philip Doddridge was admitted to practice law in this Court at this term, and William Tingle, late Clerk of the District Court, was appointed Clerk.

If I were competent to do so, I have not had time, nor was it a part of my original purpose upon this occasion, to refer to the ecclesiastical history of Monongalia county. That highly interesting and responsible task, so far as it relates to the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been devolved, by request of the Quarterly Conference of the Morgantown Station, upon Dr. Charles McLane, whose age and long

ministerial relation to the Methodist Episcopal Church eminently qualify him for so important a work, and it is hoped that his life and health will be spared for its accomplishment.

I have no doubt our ancestors were far better Christians than we are, and that in their log churches they worshiped God with primitive simplicity, and in the beauty of holiness. The judicial records show that the circuit rider had been around, for at the May term, 1804, of the District Court, the Grand Jury, consisting of John Stealy (foreman), Joseph Dunlap, George Dorsey, John Shisler, Josiah Robe, William John, Alexander Hawthorn, Jacob Pindall, Nathan Fleming, Calder Haymond, Lemuel John, George Greenwood, Jonathan Brandon, John Willetts, John Smith, John Payne, Jacob Ridenour, Joseph Kelso, Jacob Tetrick and William McKinley, made the following presentment upon the information of John Stealy and George Dorsey, two of their own body: "We, the Grand Jury for the district composed of the counties of Monongalia, Ohio, Harrison, Brooke and Wood, do present Enoch James, of the county of Harrison, yoeman, for maliciously, contemptuously and of purpose, disquieting and disturbing a religious congregation of the society of people called *Methodests*, assembled at a place of religious worship on the 2d Sabbath in January, in the year of our Lord 1804, at the county of Monongalia." It does not appear from any subsequent record that James was convicted under this indictment for the offence with which he was charged.

At the same term of the Court, Philip Dodge resigned the office of District Deputy Attorney, and Noah Linsey was appointed in his stead.

Political economists tell us that in all communities, whether savage or civilized, money, or

some article of fixed and recognized value constituting a circulating medium—and which will serve as a standard for the valuation of all other articles—is indispensably necessary. Among uncivilized nations it may be shells or beads, or the skins of wild animals; among civilized nations it is gold and silver, or, what is more convenient, promises to pay specified amounts legally authorized and issued, and which are at all times exchangeable *at par* for gold and silver. Our fathers finding that deer and coon skins were a very inconvenient medium of exchange, as early as the 1st of December, 1814, organized, under a legally authorized charter, at the house of William N. Jarrett, in Morgantown, "The Monongalia Farmers' Company of Virginia," a bank of exchange, discount and deposit. Its first officers were: Thomas Wilson, President; Cornelius Berkshire, Clerk (Cashier); John Evans, Jr., Enos Daugherty, George S. Dering, Matthew Gay, Alexander Hawthorn, Nimrod Evans, Ralph Berkshire and A. Werninger, constituted the Board of Managers (directors). The Monongalia Farmers' Company continued to conduct the banking business in Morgantown for many years, and did not finally wind up its business until January, 1840. At a meeting of the Board of Managers held at that time Fielding Kiger was elected President *pro tem.*, and George S. Dering, Clerk *pro tem.* James Chadwick and Matthew Gay, managers, were present. An order was entered appointing Matthew Gay to distribute equitably all the money on hand among the stockholders of the company, and it retired forever from the business world.

"The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling at Morgantown," a branch of the "Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling," was organized November 6, 1834. Its

presidents, from its organization until it closed its business, on the 1st of October, 1865, were Thomas P. Ray, Matthew Gay, Edgar C. Wilson and George M. Hagans, each of whom held the office at the time of his death, except Edgar C. Wilson, who on account of failing health was succeeded by George M. Hagans a short time before he died. Matthew Gay was president of the bank nearly twenty years. James Robb and William Wagner were its cashiers from its organization until it ceased to do business. William Wagner filled the office of cashier consecutively from the 1st of October, 1838, to the 1st of October, 1865, a period of twenty-seven years. The capital stock of the bank was gradually increased from \$50,000, in 1834, to \$110,000, in 1857. It ceased to do business on the 1st of October, 1865, and its stock was largely transferred to "The Merchants' National bank of West Virginia," at Morgantown. The last-named bank was organized on the 1st of October, 1865, under the act of Congress authorizing the organization of National banks. Its capital stock is \$110,000. George M. Hagans was its first President, and continued to fill that position until his death, in December, 1873. On the 15th of January, 1874, David H. Chadwick was elected president, and now fills that office. William Wagner, the late cashier of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling, at Morgantown, was, at the organization, 1st of October, 1865, elected cashier, and has held consecutively from that time and still holds that office.

By a charter obtained under the general incorporation laws of the State of West Virginia, "The Morgantown Bank" was organized on the 23d of March, 1874. Its capital stock is \$75,000, with the right to increase it to \$150,000, about \$50,000 of which has been

paid up. William Price was elected its first president; James Evans was his successor and now holds the office of President. John H. Hoffman has been from its organization, and still is, its cashier. All these moneyed institutions in the county of Monongalia have been throughout the past, and are at the present time, conducted by officers distinguished for superior business capacity and unswerving integrity, and no single instance has ever occurred in their history, extending over so many eventful years, to tarnish in the least their upright character and management, or affect their well-earned reputation.

It would be a pleasing task for me, had time permitted, to give fully and in detail to-day the names of the civil and military officers of Monongalia county from its organization to the present time, together with the local history of each of the early settlements in the county—full as they are of thrilling incidents, dangers and adventures. How interesting and instructive would be the history of the old families of the county, traced from sire to son—from one generation to another! How delightful the story of the joys, the fears, the loves and sorrows of the long ago in these mountain Monongalian homes! It would be such a grand achievement for me, if it were in my power to-day, to carry you with me to the waters of Dunkard creek and its confluents, and bid you be patient and listen to the interesting history of the largest family in Monongalia, of whom it was said a few years ago that it was a very poor turn-out at an election if the poll books did not show recorded upon them four hundred voters by the name of Tennant, all of whom sprang from a sturdy old Scotchman, who in the last century left his native highland heath and migrated to the hills of Monongalia.

From a very early period, and continuously to the present day, Monongalia's sons and daughters, copying the example of their ancestors, have followed the star of empire westward. The great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri received at an early day, and continuously since, large accessions from her population; and the more recently organized states and territories are greatly indebted to Monongalia for a sprinkling of the courage and brain, which are so essential and so largely contribute to the formation and perpetuity of empire. Very many of our sons who, before the dismemberment of our territorial area, and very many more who since have mingled with the ceaseless migration to the West, have, in letters, in law, in arms, and in statesmanship, written their names high on the scroll of fame, and their names and deeds will be proudly recalled and gratefully remembered to-day throughout the extended prairies of the west by the historian, the poet, and the orator. Need more be said of them, my fellow-citizens, to awaken anew in your minds and hearts an interest in their history and destiny, than that they were *Monongalians*? We, who amid their native hills "make in their dwellings a transient abode," send them greetings on this glad centennial day, and proudly share in their success, their greatness, and their fame; for they are our brethren—bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh.

But all of our distinguished citizens have not, like Stephen A. Douglas, underrated the place of their birth, and the home of their childhood, and gone West. Monongalia is not only a good place in which to be born, but in which to permanently abide; and many of her sons have achieved honorable fame in their own county, and among their own peo-

ple. If we are proud of them, and say so, the outside world will pardon us.

Hon. William S. Morgan served as Representative in the Congress of the United States, from 1835 to 1839, and afterwards held prominent positions, both in his own state and in the United States government.

Hon. Edgar C. Wilson, a distinguished and able lawyer, represented the district of which Monongalia, his native county, was a part, from 1833 to 1835, in the United States Congress.

Hon. Waitman T. Willey, a graduate of Madison College, Pennsylvania, and a native-born Monongalian, has won honorable distinction by his legal ability, his pen, and his eloquence. For many years he served his fellow-citizens as clerk of both the County and Circuit Courts, and in 1850 represented them in the convention to reform the constitution of Virginia. In 1861 he was a delegate to the Richmond convention, and in the latter year represented Monongalia county in the Wheeling convention to restore the government of Virginia; and in the same year was elected by the legislature of the restored and re-organized government of Virginia, a Senator in Congress. In June, 1863, when West Virginia was admitted into the Union, Senator Willey was elected by the legislature a United States Senator from the new state, and in 1864 was again re-elected to the same distinguished position, and served until the 4th of March, 1871, having held a seat in the Senate of the United States for about ten years consecutively.

No citizen of Monongalia county, or of West Virginia, but to-day will share with me a just and pardonable county and state pride, when I thus publicly and proudly, in the presence of you all, bear record to the char-

acter, the integrity and ability of him whose name and fame are no longer pent up within the geographical boundaries of his native state, but who is now known and honored throughout the whole country.

Hon. John Marshall Hagans represented the Second West Virginia District in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, having previously filled the office of mayor of Morgantown, and for many years the office of prosecuting attorney for Monongalia county, and was law reporter of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia from 1864 to 1873, and represented Monongalia county in the West Virginia convention which formed the present Constitution of the State.

Hon. Ralph L. Berkshire, after holding the office of prosecuting attorney of his native county (Monongalia) for a number of years, was, in 1861, elected to the convention which restored and re-organized the government of Virginia, and subsequently held, until June, 1863, the office of judge of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit of Virginia, when, under the new government of West Virginia, he was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State, and during his term of office, which expired in 1867, was president of that court. Subsequently, at the first election under the new Constitution, he was chosen Senator from the district composed of the counties of Monongalia and Preston, which office he now holds.

Hon. John A. Dille was educated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, of which state he was a native, and in 1843 removed to Preston county, Virginia; after having represented that county in the convention which framed the first Constitution of West Virginia, he was, at its ratification by the people, elected judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, composed of

the counties of Monongalia (of which county he became a citizen in 1864), Preston, Taylor and Tucker, and held the office from 1863 to 1873, a period of nearly ten years.

Hon. Edward C. Bunker removed to Monongalia from Preston county in 1857, and subsequently was elected prosecuting attorney for the county of his adoption. In 1862 the legislature of the restored government of Virginia elected him brigadier general of the Third Division and Tenth Brigade of the Virginia Militia, composed of the counties of Preston, Monongalia, Taylor, Harrison and Marion, in the command of which he did efficient service in 1864, when these counties were threatened with invasion. When the state of West Virginia was admitted into the Union in 1863, General Bunker represented in the Senate of the State the district composed of the counties of Monongalia, Taylor and Preston. In 1866 he was appointed by the Governor of the State judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, embracing the counties of Mineral, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy and Pendleton. In 1867 he was elected by the people judge of the same circuit, and in the fall, while holding a court for the county of Hardy, was suddenly taken ill and removed to his residence in Piedmont, where he died in November of that year, in the prime of matured manhood and mental vigor. You will pardon me, who knew him so long and so well, for adding my own estimate of his character. His friendship was true and constant, his manner sincere and genial, and there were embodied in him all the elements of a noble, generous, cultivated nature.

I record with pleasure and pride the deep interest the people of Monongalia county have always taken in the cause of education. As early as the 29th of November, 1814, the

General Assembly of Virginia passed an act incorporating the trustees of Monongalia academy (the old academy buildings then stood where the residence of the late Guy R. C. Allen now stands); and on the 28th of January, 1829, another act was procured through the instrumentality of one of her most enterprising, public-spirited citizens, the late Thomas P. Ray, authorizing the sale of a lottery scheme for its benefit, by which its means were largely augmented. During this year the academy grounds (now free school) were purchased, and buildings erected thereon, a well-selected library was collected, philosophical and astronomical instruments and apparatus procured, and two literary societies organized. For more than half a century the Monongalia Academy sent out from its halls hundreds of young men from the county, the State, and the surrounding states, fitted by thorough literary culture and acquirements, and elevated moral training for the duties and responsibilities of life, and a blessing to the whole country. The high character and enlarged educational facilities of this institution of learning gave it a widely-extended reputation, and at the climax of its prosperity fourteen States of the Union were represented in its classes. That reputation was steadily and successfully maintained until 1867, when the trustees donated to the State of West Virginia its valuable real estate, library, apparatus, moneys and investments, amounting in value to more than \$50,000. As early as 1827 its board of trustees consisted of John Rogers, Ralph Berkshire, Henry Lazier, William Griffey, James Hurry, Fielding Kiger, Matthew Gay and Thomas P. Ray. Matthew Gay was president of the Board of Trustees, and so continued from 1827 to 1857, the time of his death, a period of thirty years. Thomas

P. Ray was treasurer, and Eugenius M. Wilson, secretary. Its last treasurer and secretary were Frederick A. Dering and Ashbel Fairchild.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held May 2, 1857 (present, E. C. Wilson, E. W. Tower, F. A. Dering, R. B. Carr, Leeroy Kramer and John P. Byrne), on motion of Edgard C. Wilson, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered to be recorded:

"Resolved, That the board of trustees now assembled feel called upon by the decease of Matthew Gay, Esq., to express the high estimation in which he has long been held by this Board, over which he has presided for the last thirty years. We bear testimony to the many excellences of character which have made him for so long a time the presiding officer of this Board—our companion and wise counsellor, in discharge of the duties devolving upon him."

Within the last half century there have been two seminaries of learning in Morgantown, organized and chartered for the education of females. The first of which was chartered by act of the General Assembly of Virginia of 23d of March, 1831, and was called the Morgantown Female academy. By the act of incorporation it was placed under the management of the trustees of Monongalia Academy, and largely supported from its funds. Its buildings were erected in 1832 on Long Alley, near the Baptist Church, and it remained under the control of the trustees of Monongalia Academy until 1839. In January, 1839, it was incorporated by the name and style of "The Morgantown Female Collegiate Institute," and William Lazier, Guy R. C. Allen, Waitman T. Willey, George Hill and Reuben B. Taylor were made trustees. William Lazier was elected the first President

of the board. In its later years of usefulness and success, the walls of the buildings were painted white externally, and it was known and called "White Hall Female Seminary." In 1851, the old buildings on Long Alley having become unfit for use, the property was afterwards sold and passed into private hands, and a new building was erected in the southern part of the town, near the Presbyterian Church, to which subsequently important additions were made, and in 1857 it was fully organized. Waitman T. Willey was president of the board of trustees, and William Wagner secretary and treasurer. It sustained the interests of female education until 1868, when it was sold to Mrs. E. I. Moore, and is now incorporated as "Morgantown Female Seminary," and successfully engaged in the work of education.

In 1857-8 the Virginia General Assembly granted a charter to the "Woodburn Female Seminary," which was located on a part of the lands now owned by the West Virginia University, and occupied the building afterwards purchased and donated by the trustees of Monongalia Academy to the State of West Virginia, and which was destroyed by fire in 1873. It ceased as a female educational institution in 1864. The Morgantown Female Academy, The Morgantown Female Collegiate Institute, and the Morgantown Female Seminary, have in years past sent out, and the Morgantown Female Seminary is now sending out from its refined and classic halls, many of the fair daughters of West Virginia, who, in the social and family relation, and as educators in the high and free schools of this State, have won unfading laurels for themselves, and reflected honor upon their *alma mater*.

The West Virginia Agricultural College

was organized in 1867, under the acts of Congress passed July 2, 1862, and April 19, 1864. About \$100,000 were realized by the sale of land scrip donated by Congress. It was located at Morgantown, on the lands donated to the State of West Virginia by the trustees of Monongalia Academy, who, together with these lands, and including library, apparatus, moneys and investments, donated to the State property in value of more than \$50,000. Subsequently the name was changed by act of the legislature to The West Virginia University, and it is now under the direction and control of a Board of Regents, one of whom is appointed from each judicial circuit in the State. Alexander Martin, D.D., was elected its first president in 1867, and filled the position until August, 1875. John W. Scott, D.D., vice-president, is now discharging the duties of president of the institution. Erected upon the grounds are two large, substantial and elegant University Halls, and an armory for the protection of the arms and munitions of war used by the cadets. From the organization of the University, classes, annually increasing in numbers, have graduated. The State legislature has manifested a commendable appreciation of advanced education by making annually liberal appropriations for the current expenses, and the erection and maintenance of suitable buildings. Connected with the University are a library of well-selected and valuable books, a laboratory, astronomical, philosophical and chemical instruments and apparatus, prepared and selected to meet the requirements of the most recent progress in the physical sciences; a large and well-selected museum, containing mineralogical, geological and conchological cabinets; a reading-room; a signal station for the benefit of commerce, agriculture and science, in charge of a United

States army officer, and two literary societies, for the improvement of the students in reading, composition, oratory, debate and criticism. No institution of learning in the country affords greater facilities and advantages for a thorough and finished education than the West Virginia University.

And now in conclusion, Monongalians—on this glad centennial day—marking the chronological line between the century of the past and the century to come—let me congratulate you that there is seen among you no abatement of the patriotic spirit of a hundred years ago, and that the experience, the discipline, and the culture of a century have fitted you and every citizen in every county and state of this broad and free land, for a higher, a nobler and a happier destiny in the future.

Who will say, standing this day beneath his country's flag, and witnessing the universal joy of a free and happy people, that the wars, the tears, and the blood of a century have been a costly sacrifice? Who will say that if it has taken a hundred years to give practical interpretation to the great charter of American freedom, and to present every citizen in this year of jubilee before High Heaven, redeemed, disenthralled and regenerated by the spirit of universal liberty, that the cry will not ere long be heard from the tops of the mountains—Watchman! what of the night? And in ten thousand answering voices echoing around a ransomed world, the welcome response will be—The morning cometh! to usher in the meridian splendor of the Sun of Righteousness, to whom not only all the honors of all the centennial years of earth and time, but the excellent glory of the eternal ages belong.

LANSELOTT JOHN, a scion of an old and worthy family of Monongalia county, and a citizen of prominence and usefulness in the community in which he lives, is a son of Lemuel and Susanna (Fretwell) John, and was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, on September 7, 1813.

From the principality of Wales to the United States, in 1745, came Thomas and Sibiela John, the great-grandparents of the subject of this sketch. They settled in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, in the county of Chester. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: William; Catharine, who married Jeremiah Stillwell, and died in Bedford, Pennsylvania; David; Thomas, who remained in Chester county; one who died in crossing the Atlantic ocean; John, James and Lemuel.

In 1771 or 1772, four of these sons, John, William, James and Lemuel, shortly afterward followed by the fifth, David, came to Monongalia county, Virginia, now West Virginia. John took up one thousand acres of land, and entered the Revolutionary war, and was never heard of afterwards. He was unmarried, and, under the old English law, William, being the next in age, inherited the land. James, the seventh son, purchased or took up one hundred and sixty acres of land on the head of Camp run, in what is now Union district, the farm now owned by Lanselott John. Upon that farm he lived until 1788, when he built a boat and descended the Monongahela and the Ohio rivers to the Miami, and up the Miami to near Dayton, Ohio, where he settled, and where many of his descendants are still living. Lemuel took up four hundred acres of land near Cheat river; in 1772, married Rhehama Kerkhart, and lived there until his death. William John, the eldest son of

Thomas and Sibiela John, and the grandfather of Lanselott John, married Mary Davies, a Welsh lady, who came to this country on the same ship that brought her future husband, both of them being then mere children. He fell heir to his brother John's estate, and settled on the head waters of Kane's run, in Union district, where he died October 4, 1814, at the age of about seventy-six years. Their children were: Thomas, who went to Missouri at an early day; Jane married a gentleman by the name of Miller, and removed to Ohio; Mary, who married Enoch Evans, who came from Greene county, Pennsylvania, to Monongalia, in 1805; Lewis, who married a Miss Weltner; Lemuel; Owen; Rebecca, who married Reuben Brown, and William, who married Mary McVicker, and died in this county. William, the grandfather, was one of the founders and a deacon of the old Forks Cheat Baptist church.

Lemuel John, father of Lanselott, was born on the old John homestead in 1786, and died in the same locality in 1851. He became the owner of the four-hundred-acre farm of his uncle Lemuel, on Cheat river, and other landed interests in Union district, to the extent of about four hundred acres more, and about one thousand acres in Gilmer county, this State, and was a very extensive farmer, and had the first store in Stewarttown. He married Susanna, a daughter of Thomas Fretwell, who was a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, but who came to this county at an early period. This marriage union resulted in the birth of nine children—William F., who went to the state of Indiana, and died in early manhood; Thomas J., deceased, was a farmer on a part of the old homestead; Lanselott, subject; Lemuel N., deceased, was a resident of near New Salem, Fayette county,

Pennsylvania; Chapman, deceased, was a farmer of Monongalia county; Agnes, deceased, unmarried; Pascal died young, unmarried; Ashby went to California, where he died unmarried, and Christy Ann, deceased, married Eugenius Jenkins, of Clinton district.

Lanselott John received his mental training and education in the subscription schools, and then took up and has always pursued the arts of husbandry as farmer, stock-raiser and stock-dealer. He owns two hundred and twenty-five acres of good land in Union district, which, by careful tilling and the exercise of frugality, coupled with unusual tact and skill in his investments, has realized him a very handsome fortune. He has not confined his operations exclusively to agricultural pursuits, but has taken a prominent part in other matters in the county of a financial nature. He was one of the organizers of the Second National Bank of Morgantown. He is now a stockholder in both the Morgantown banks, the Bank of Monongalia Valley and the Second National. He is a member of the old Forks Cheat Baptist Church, of which he has been church clerk and deacon for forty years.

On September 7, 1837, he married Sarah, a daughter of Rezin Holland, formerly of Maryland, and a prominent man of Clinton district. To this union was born one child, a son, James W., born April, 1838, and died November 5, 1865. He was a young man of good business capacity and with bright prospects for a business career, but his "Sun set while it was yet noon," and he wrapped his mantle about him, and

"With the silent boatman,
Crossed to the other shore."

GEORGE C. BAKER, prosecuting attorney for Monongalia county, and a lawyer of talent and ability, is a son of Coleman and Hannah (Vance) Baker, and was born on March 4, 1862, in what is known as Cheat Neck, in Union district, Monongalia county, West Virginia.

The Baker family, of which George C. is a representative, is of German ancestry, and the family name was originally spelled "Becker." The family first settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, whence George Baker, great-grandfather, at a very early day came to Monongalia county and settled in what is now known as Cheat Neck. The land upon which he settled is notable as being an "Indian burying ground," and upon which was located an Indian fort. He was a gunsmith by trade and a very appropriate trade when the fact is considered that he was one of the pioneers in a section inhabited by a roving band of hostile and bloodthirsty savages. In this pioneer home, on July 17, 1801, was born John N. Baker, grandfather of the subject of this record. Born amid the rugged beauties of primeval nature and schooled to the hardships of a pioneer life, his attributes of character were well defined. His was a character in which self-reliance, perseverance, honesty and probity of purpose and withal intense patriotism were the distinguishing characteristics. He had but few advantages for securing mental culture, perhaps he attended school six weeks in all; but notwithstanding his limited advantages, he was one of the finest mathematicians of the county. His father at one time traded a gun for a large portion of land, in the centre of the town of Morgantown, West Virginia. He was no less a forerunner of civilization in the section of the county in which he settled, than a pioneer of

Methodism in the same locality. He was a pillar of the church, and his home was a hospitable stopping-place for the preachers of that denomination. He was politically an ardent whig, and being a man of recognized good judgment and possessing in an eminent degree the confidence and respect of the people, they elected him a number of times justice of the peace of the district in which he lived. He was buried on July 17, 1894, at the age of ninety-three years.

Coleman Baker, father, was born on January 20, 1832, and died on June 14, 1863, when this section of the State was threatened with invasion and devastation during the late Civil War. He was known as a Christian gentleman of high standing, and was pointed to as an exemplary character and good business man of great promise. He married Hannah, a daughter of Colonel Addison Vance, who was a native of the state of Virginia, but with his wife and one child located in Morgantown at an early date. Addison Vance was a hatter by trade, and perhaps made the first hats manufactured in what is now the state of West Virginia. He was an industrious and energetic man, his business becoming a very profitable one, and he acquired considerable property. For a number of years he ran the "National Hotel," then one of the most popular hostelrys of the State.

George C. Baker, after attending and graduating in the common schools, took a full classical course in the University of West Virginia, graduating with the degree of "Bachelor of Arts," in June, 1882. He at once entered upon the study of his chosen profession—the law—in the office of Hon. George C. Sturgiss and Judge R. L. Berkshire, both well-known and prominent attorneys of the Monongalia county Bar. He then entered the Law

Department of the State University, from which he graduated with the degree of "Bachelor of Law," in 1885, and passed the examination before the judges of the Supreme Court of the State in the summer of 1885. He then entered into a partnership with Messrs. Sturgiss and Berkshire, which co-partnership lasted two years. In 1889 he withdrew from said firm and formed a law partnership with Frank Cox, under the firm name of Cox & Baker, which partnership has continued to the present time.

On January 1, 1889, Mr. Cox assumed the duties of the office of Prosecuting Attorney, an office to which he had been duly elected the preceding November, and Mr. Baker was qualified as his assistant and served during the full term of four years. In the November election of 1892, Mr. Baker was elected to the same office, and assumed the duties thereof on January 1, 1893, and Mr. Cox became his assistant. He is a republican in political affiliation, and has frequently represented his party in county and State conventions; he takes an active part in all matters pertaining to his party's success.

The firm of Cox and Baker represent as attorneys the following corporations: The Second National Bank of Morgantown, The Mutual Building and Loan Association, The W. L. Mellon Pipe Lines, The Delmar Oil Company, The Southern Oil and Gas Company, The Blacksville Oil and Gas Company, The Troy Oil Company, and a number of other oil and business corporations. He is a member of the Monongalia Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., and of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On September 4, 1889, he married Juliet, daughter of Rev. Hezekiah Boyers, a minister in the M. E. Church. To them two children have been born; Charles L. and Grace Juliet.

HENRY M. MORGAN, the editor and founder of the *Morgantown Weekly Post*, the first republican and the oldest existing paper in Monongalia county, has been prominent, active and useful in the field of West Virginia journalism for the last quarter of a century, and had much to do with the introduction of the present system of local news, used by all the papers of the State. He is a son of Enos D. and Martha B. (Hannum) Morgan, and was born at Morgantown, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), April 10, 1843. The Morgan family is one of the most distinguished that West Virginia has ever produced, and at last is taking its rightful place in the history of the State, whose early northern settlements depended much upon the powers of the Morgan arm for protection against the merciless savages, some of whose raids had been made by the bands of Pontiac, Logan and Tecumseh. A full account of the Virginia ancestry and western Virginia settlement of the Morgans will be found in the sketches of Hon. H. B. Morgan and the Morgan family, which appear elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Morgan's paternal grandfather was a son of Col. Zackwell Morgan, who was the founder of Morgantown and a relative of David Morgan, of Indian fame, and Gen. David Morgan, the wagoner general of the Revolution. Mr. Morgan's father, Enos D. Morgan, was born in 1807, at Morgantown, where he died on January 27, 1857. He was a printer by trade, and, between 1825 and 1845, edited and published several papers, under different names, at Morgantown. From 1845 to his death, in 1857, he was engaged as foreman and in editing papers for different parties.

Enos D. Morgan inaugurated a great improvement in the press of Monongalia county,

and was largely copied by other editors in northern West Virginia. Mr. Morgan was a man of talent and taste, and allowed his native modesty to keep him from public positions that he was especially qualified to fill with credit and honor. He was a natural musician, hardly having his equal as a violinist, and was the contemporary of the celebrated Capt. William H. Stoy, as a band instructor. He was a well-informed man for his day, and an earnest old-line whig in political opinion. Modest and unassuming, he lived and died a gentleman in every respect. He married Martha B. Hannum. Their family consisted of five sons and five daughters.

Henry M. Morgan received his education in the old Monongalia Academy, and at an early age learned the trade of printer, which he followed as a compositor until 1864, when, on March 12, of that year, he established the *Morgantown Weekly Post*, with which he has been connected ever since. On March 25, 1865, he associated Capt. N. N. Hoffman with him in its publication, and, upon the illness of the latter in 1888, he purchased the entire paper, which he has published ever since under the firm name of H. M. Morgan and Sons.

The *Morgantown Weekly Post* is an eight-page, six-column paper, fearlessly republican in politics, yet fully devoted to home matters and local news, and ever alive to the interest of Morgantown and Monongalia county. Its circulation is nearly fifteen hundred copies per week, and it is read by several thousand persons. In 1864 Mr. Morgan was the first journalist in the State to introduce and develop the present system of local correspondence that prevails throughout the State, and his paper gives reliable, accurate and interesting general and local news. He has built up

his large circulation on his ability as an editor and his good management as a publisher. He operates an excellent job office in connection with his printing establishment, and does splendid book work.

On October 25, 1865, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage with Josephine A. Lazier, daughter of E. C. Lazier, of Morgantown. They have two children: B. L. and W. H., who are now associated with their father in the printing and publishing business.

In politics, Mr. Morgan has always been a staunch republican. He is a member of Monongalia Lodge, No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Morgantown Lodge, No. 4, Knights of Honor. Mr. Morgan is pleasant and agreeable, and ranks as one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of Morgantown. The *Post* to-day, with its commanding position and wide influence, has grown from very small and very humble beginnings, and no paper is now more active and potent than it for the progress of Monongalia county.

SMALLWOOD G. MORGAN, of Grant district, Monongalia county, the oldest living representative of the famous Morgan family of Indian and Revolutionary fame, and a great-grandson of the celebrated David Morgan of border warfare, is a son and the only living child of Hon. Stephen H. and Hannah (Powell) Morgan, and was born February 9, 1820, near Rivesville, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia). His paternal grandfather, Zackwell Morgan, a son of the celebrated Indian fighter, David Morgan, whose wonderful deed of bravery in protecting and slaying their Indian pursuers near Pricket's fort, has passed into the frontier his-

tory of the United States and is given in full in the sketch of the Morgan family appearing elsewhere in this volume. Zackwell Morgan, who owned the site of Morgantown that was named in honor of him, was an uncle to Mr. Morgan's grandfather, who was called out to serve in the Revolutionary war; but his company only got as far as Winchester, where they were held for some time and then discharged. He was a native of Berkeley county, and passed his life chiefly as a farmer near the place of his father's great Indian fight. He married Lina West and reared a family of five sons and five daughters. His son, Hon. Stephen H. Morgan, was born on the old home farm and died at Palatine, Marion county, at the age of fifty-six years. He was a good farmer, and a conservative democrat, and an active Methodist. He served two terms as a member of the legislature of Virginia, and was a man of standing and influence in his county. He married Hannah Powell, and they had a family of five children—two sons and three daughters.

Smallwood G. Morgan, was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the old subscription schools, old Monongalia Academy and a Baptist institution of learning at Pruntytown, in Taylor county. He commenced life for himself as a farmer, and has continued in that line ever since. After his marriage he removed to Grant district, Monongalia county, where he has resided up to the present time. On April 24, 1849, Mr. Morgan married Liza J. Thorn, who died February 27, 1865, leaving five children: Margaret, wife of A. S. Wisman; Eugenia, married William C. Fisher, of Palatine, Marion county; Sherad C., who married Mary Kinkead; Hon. Benjamin S., ex-State Superintendent of Public Schools, who wedded Anna Thoburn and

is a lawyer at Charleston; Dr. George W., who attended one course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, was licensed on examination of the State Medical Board to practice, and died at Winfield, Putnam county, where he was making his mark as a very able and skillful physician, and Edward Everett, who died young. Mr. Morgan married a second time, wedding on April 17, 1866, Annara Wilson *née* Windsor. By his second wife he has three children: Alice J., wife of George Brand; Robert H., a teacher, and Catherine.

In politics Smallwood G. Morgan is a democrat. He served as a justice of the peace from 18— to 1861, but has never been ambitious of political preferment or prominence. He is a man of good judgment, of general information and of entertaining conversational powers. A plain, unassuming, intelligent and honest man, of affable manners and generous hospitality, Mr. Morgan has the good will of his neighbors and the respect of all who come in contact with him in business transactions or social discourse.

Hon. Benjamin F. Morgan, ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a lineal descendant of the famous David Morgan of the western frontier, is a son of Smallwood G. and Liza J. (Thorn) Morgan, and was born in Grant district, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), March 11, 1854. He received his education at the West Virginia University, from which institution he was graduated with honors. He served two years as county superintendent of Monongalia county, taught three years in Monongalia Academy and served eight years as State Superintendent of Schools of West Virginia, and made a good record as a faithful and efficient school officer. He did much for the

advancement of the public schools of the State and was popular as a superintendent. He read law and was admitted to the Monongalia county bar October 18, 1882, and is now in successful practice at the capital of the State. He is energetic, capable, intelligent and scholarly, and stands well with the public as a courteous gentleman and an able lawyer. In 1889 Mr. Morgan married Anna Thoburn, of Wheeling, West Virginia.

COLONEL SMITH ALBERT POSTEN, mayor of Morgantown, colonel of the famous First regiment, U. R. K. of P., and a prominent business man of Morgantown, West Virginia, was born April 11, 1858, in Preston county, West Virginia, and is a son of James W. and Sarah (Conley) Posten. The grandfather of our subject, James Posten, was a native of Preston county, where he lived all his life, and where he died. James W. Posten, father, was born in Preston county in 1828, entered the Civil War in 1861, in First regiment, Company "H," and served through two terms of enlistment, and was serving his third term when he was taken prisoner at the battle of Cotter's Farm, and carried to Danville prison, where he died. The mother of Colonel Posten died when he was but four months of age, leaving three children: Smith Albert, subject; Martha, the wife of Maxvill Watson, a farmer of Preston county, and Homer C., a resident of Fairmont, Marion county.

His mother dying when he was an infant, Colonel Posten knows well by experience the lesson of self-reliance.

He attended the common schools and the State normal school at Fairmont, and then, at the age of eighteen, laid aside his school

books to commence the battle of life. He secured a position as clerk in a general store at Masontown, Preston county. Here he absorbed the rudiments of a business training and education. In 1880 we find him at Arnettsville, Monongalia county, engaged in merchandizing on his own account. He remained there about three years, and then for the next three years was located in Fairmont and Piedmont, West Virginia, one year in the former town and two in the latter. In 1886 he again took up merchandizing in Arnettsville, and remained there until 1888; on the latter date he came to Morgantown as the manager of a store to be operated by "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Union," a co-operative union on a joint stock plan. He successfully managed this store in the interests of the union one year, when he purchased its stock and has since carried on the business on his own account.

Mr. Posten is a wide-awake business man, and is interested in a number of business enterprises that promote and foster the prosperity of the town. He was instrumental in organizing the Mutual Building and Loan Association, of which he is a stockholder and a director, a director of the Morgantown Electric Light and Power company, a stockholder in the Monongalia Creamery company, the Morgantown Building and Improvement company, and a stockholder in the Tygard Manufacturing company, and a couple of oil companies that operate in the Mannington district, Marion county, and has an interest in three oil wells in Monongalia county.

Politically he has never taken an active part, but believes it the duty of every good citizen to devote some attention to the affairs of the government under which he lives, municipal, state and national.

He was elected mayor of Morgantown in 1895, and is proving himself an efficient and judicious executor.

Mr. Posten gets his title through the position he holds as colonel of the First regiment of the Uniformed Rank of Knights of Pythias. The following from the Washington *Evening Star* of Saturday, September 1, 1894, gives a clear idea of his position and prominence in the Order:

"Three cheers for the First regiment of the West Virginia U. R. K. P. They have won the *Star's* trophy for the regiment making the best appearance in the grand parade on Tuesday, and they will carry back home to West Virginia with them one of the handsomest stands of colors ever made for a regiment. It is a magnificent United States flag surmounted by a gold spread eagle, heavily fringed with bullion, and accompanied by a pair of regulation guidons.

"On the staff of black ebony is a handsome solid silver plate bearing the inscription: 'Presented by the *Evening Star*, of Washington, D. C. Awarded to the First regiment of West Virginia, U. R. K. P., for conspicuous excellence on parade and review. Encampment of 1894.'"

He is an enthusiastic Pythian and takes the greatest interest in the Uniform Rank. He joined the Order in 1883, and the Uniform Rank in 1891. He was commissioned quartermaster and lieutenant of the First regiment April 27, 1892, and commissioned colonel of the First regiment, West Virginia brigade, U. R. K. of P., October 10, 1893.

He joined the Grand Lodge, K. of P., of West Virginia, October 10, 1891, and was elected O. G. of Grand Lodge, October, 1893. He is at present the Inner Guard of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia.

Colonel Posten has been twice married; his first marriage was to Miss Belle Coombs, a daughter of John S. Coombs; she died April 9, 1889, and he married, as his second wife, Miss Meta, a daughter of Charles Wallace, of Washington, D. C.

DR. GEORGE W. JOHN was a son of William and Mary (McVicker) John, and was born February 4, 1827, and died January 26, 1883. He received his education in the subscription school at Stewarttown, this county, and in the old Monongalia Academy at Morgantown. Having decided to prepare for the profession of medicine, he registered in the office of Dr. U. L. Clemmer, of Smithfield, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and then, after one year's study, attended lectures at the Cincinnati Eclectic Institute, and began the practice of his profession at Stewarttown in 1852. As a practitioner of medicine, he was painstaking and progressive, always on the alert to discover and perfect any reform in the line of his profession, and especially in the elaboration and perfecting of *Materia Medica*. He possessed that element which is necessary to the attainment of the highest success in any profession, trade or craft—a love for his work, and he continued actively in practice until a short time prior to his death.

Although in the possession of a large practice, yet he did not confine himself to professional work alone, but was prominently connected with the mercantile and industrial interests of the county. In 1860 he opened a general store at Stewarttown, and also had stores at New Geneva and Rosedale, Pennsylvania. In 1871 he came to Durbannah and formed a mercantile establishment in Morgan-

town, and three years later purchased the property opposite the Wallace House, and continued the mercantile business there until his death; he also had branch stores at Uffington and Reedsville, Preston county. During a part of this time he was engaged in the lumber and timber trade.

Although delicate in health, his perseverance and indomitable will power, coupled with a natural talent and capacity for business, won for him a professional and business career, and secured him an ample competency.

At the age of eighteen years he joined the Methodist Protestant church, and remained a consistent and devoted member of the same until its division into the North and South branches, when, strongly deprecating the injection of politics into religious matters, he withdrew, and took for his standard of religious sentiment and practice the twenty-seventh verse of the first chapter of James: "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: to visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

Upon his death, a writer thus spoke of him in the *New Dominion*: "In his death our community has sustained a great loss, for Dr. John was one of Monongalia's most substantial citizens, . . . 'and to the manor born,' a man of large and extensive business, a physician and a philosopher, a democrat and a patriot. He was charitable and generous. He did not put off the needy with a tract, nor when asked for bread give a stone; though, not withholding his good counsel, he never failed to help the needy, to assist the wounded and visit the sick and afflicted. While he sustained a fair degree of popularity with the people in general, still Dr. John's real worth

was only known to his family and very intimate friends, for he fully carried out the injunction: 'Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth.' His conduct during his last illness, and his faith in the future on the approach of death, fully proved that he died the death of a Christian."

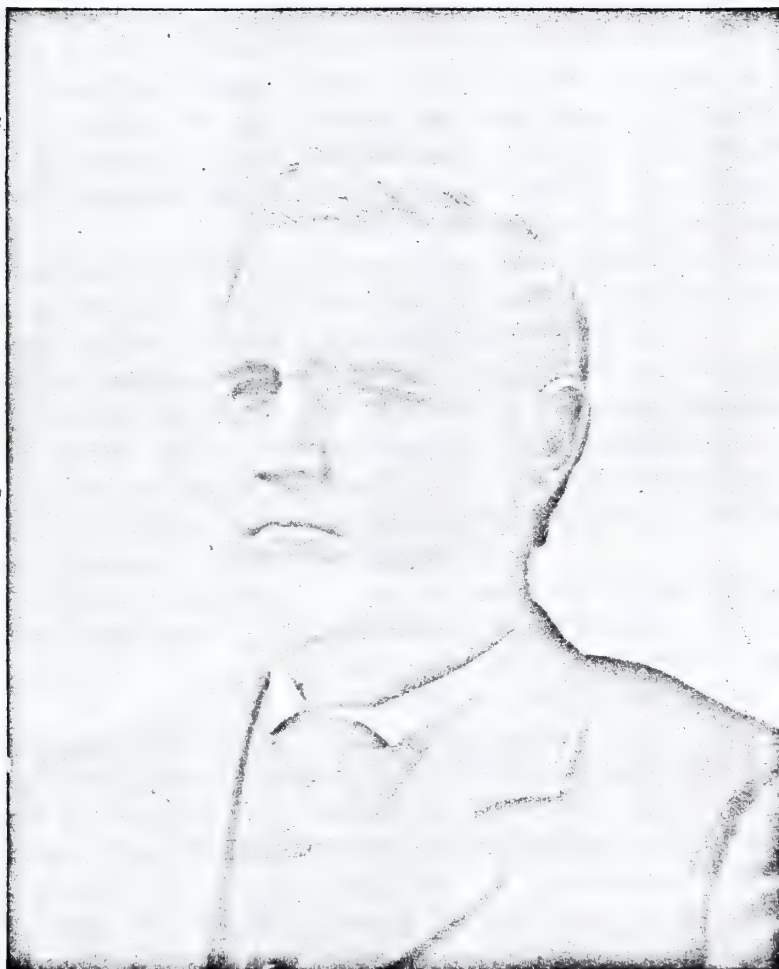
His marriage with Sisson, eldest daughter of John S. Dorsey, of near Morgantown, was blessed in the birth of the following children: Alice, wife of William Moorhead, of Morgantown; Ellenora, wife of Joseph M. Wood, of Morgantown, and George M., of the same place.

ALPHEUS DILLINER, a prosperous farmer and business man of Union district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Jacob and Eliza (Beatty) Dilliner, and was born near Crow's Ferry, Greene county, Pennsylvania, on January 8, 1830. The Dilliner family is of German origin, and were among the early families to settle in Western Pennsylvania, some of them settling in Westmoreland county and other members of the family locating in Greene county at an early period of its history. One of those to settle in Greene county was George Dilliner, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He became an extensive farmer and landowner, being able to give each one of his seven sons a good-sized farm. Jacob Dilliner, father, was born in Greene county, near Crow's Ferry, in 1803, and died November 8, 1887. His life work was essentially that of a farmer, although he did considerable business as a lumberman and was an extensive and successful business man. Politically he was a democrat and religiously a Presbyterian, having united with this church only a few months before his death. He married Eliza Beatty, a daughter

of Thomas Beatty, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Eight children were born to this union, as follow: Mary Jane, deceased, was the wife of Samuel Cagy, of Fayette county; Alpheus, subject; Sarah, deceased, married Alexander MacElroy, of Taylor county, this State; Eliza, wife of William Morris, of Illinois; Margaret, died in infancy; Agnes, deceased, became the wife of Jacob Kline, of Rice's Landing, Pennsylvania; Martha, deceased, was the wife of John Clark, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and George Ira, a farmer and mechanic, of Cloud county, Kansas. Alpheus Dilliner was reared on his father's farm, in Greene county, and received such education as was afforded in the public schools. Farming has been mainly his avocation throughout life; but he has also lumbered extensively for the last twenty-five years on the Cheat and Monongahela rivers. In 1869 he removed from Greene county, Pennsylvania, to the farm upon which he now resides, near Stewarttown, Monongalia county. Here he owns sixty-two acres of land in a good state of cultivation, underlaid with the Pittsburgh coking coal. He has been twice married. On October 27, 1853, he wedded Sarah Virginia, a daughter of Owen John, a farmer and justice of the peace of Union district, and a member of an old family of that name whose genealogical record appears elsewhere under the heading of Lanselott John. To this union were born four children: Owen and Ira, both died young; Lewis, a farmer of Greene county, Pennsylvania, and Sarah Virginia, wife of Keener Stewart, a farmer of Greene county, Pennsylvania. Sarah V. (John) Dilliner died May 16, 1863, and in 1869 Mr. Dilliner married as his second wife, Amanda, sister of his first wife.

EZRA SHUMAN, an intelligent citizen and an affable and enterprising farmer of Clay district, is a son of Joshua and Mariam (Amos) Shuman, and was born September 1, 1850, in Clay district, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia). The family is of German origin, and were among the early German families that settled in eastern Pennsylvania, whence John Shuman, grandfather, emigrated from near Philadelphia to what is known as Minister's run, Marion county, then Monongalia county. He was one of the first settlers in that section of Marion county. He had two brothers—Philip and another—who served in the Revolutionary War. Farming was his craft. He married Elizabeth Smith, and they became the parents of fourteen children, as follows: Mary, Rachel, Catharine, Joseph, Benjamin, Jacob (one that died in infancy), Letitia, John, Sophia, David, Elizabeth, Hannah and Joshua.

Joshua Shuman, father, was born in Marion county on January 22, 1817. He was reared upon the paternal acres, and remained in Marion county until twenty years of age, or until 1837, when he purchased a farm at the head waters of Big Indian creek, in Clay district, Monongalia county, and has lived there ever since. Prior to the Civil War, he was a democrat, but left that party at that time and joined the ranks of the republican party, to which he has since strictly adhered. He is a consistent and active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is an exhorter. He has been twice married. His first marriage was with Malinda Floyd, who died June 14, 1847. The children born to this union were as follows: Catharine, the widow of Benjamin Haught. She resides in Tyler county, this State; Sarah Elizabeth, the wife of James M. Mayfield, also of Tyler



CEPHAS JACOBS.

county, this State; John B., and two that died in infancy.

On November 14, 1847, he married, as his second wife, Mariam Amos. (For family history see the sketch of her brother, Rev. Stephen Amos, of Marion county.) To the latter union have been born: Idna, who died February 15, 1856, at the age of six years; Ezra; George died May 8, 1854; Francis A. died April 2, 1854; Wesley died October 13, 1856; Mary at home; Emery, who resides on a part of the old home farm, a farmer by avocation, and William, who died March 22, 1881.

Ezra Shuman was educated in the subscription schools of his district; was reared on a farm, and has always followed farming as a means of securing a livelihood. He owns one hundred and thirty acres, a part of the old homestead, and located in the oil belt of the county. In addition to this, he is the owner of thirteen valuable building lots in the Arnett addition of Fairmont. Politically, Mr. Shuman is a republican, with strong inclination towards the Prohibition party.

CEPHAS JACOBS, director in the Second National Bank of Morgantown, president of the First National Building and Loan Association of Charleston, West Virginia, and a highly respected citizen of his county, was born January 8, 1826, in Allegany county, Maryland, and is a son of Gabriel and Margaret (Jackson) Jacobs.

Gabriel Jacobs was born in the State of New Jersey, on July 7, 1781, and when a young man emigrated to Allegany county, Maryland, where he died October 11, 1848. His union with Margaret Jackson, who was born May 27, 1783, and died October 20,

1855, resulted in the birth of twelve children, one of whom died in infancy.

Cephas Jacobs obtained such education as the common schools of his day, with their limited advantages and inadequate means, afforded. He was reared on a farm, and when striking out into the world on his own account, took naturally to farming. He followed this pursuit in the county of his nativity until 1853, when he removed to Preston county, this State, where he remained engaged in the same avocation until 1869, the date upon which he came to Monongalia county. He purchased a farm on the west side of the Monongahela river, opposite Morgantown, and was actively and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1891.

In July, 1892, he removed to Morgantown and now lives in comparative retirement in his handsomely built and tastefully arranged new home, on Foundry street, where he is enjoying the well-earned fruits of an industrious and active life.

He was one of the organizers and is the president of the First National Building and Loan Association of Charleston, this State, and is also a director in the Second National Bank of Morgantown.

In his political following, Mr. Jacobs is a republican, and being well known by the people of his district as a man of broad judgment, and of conscientious instincts, was elected for two terms by his party to the office of justice of the peace, in Grant district. He is a member of Morgan Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the official Board of the Methodist Episcopal church.

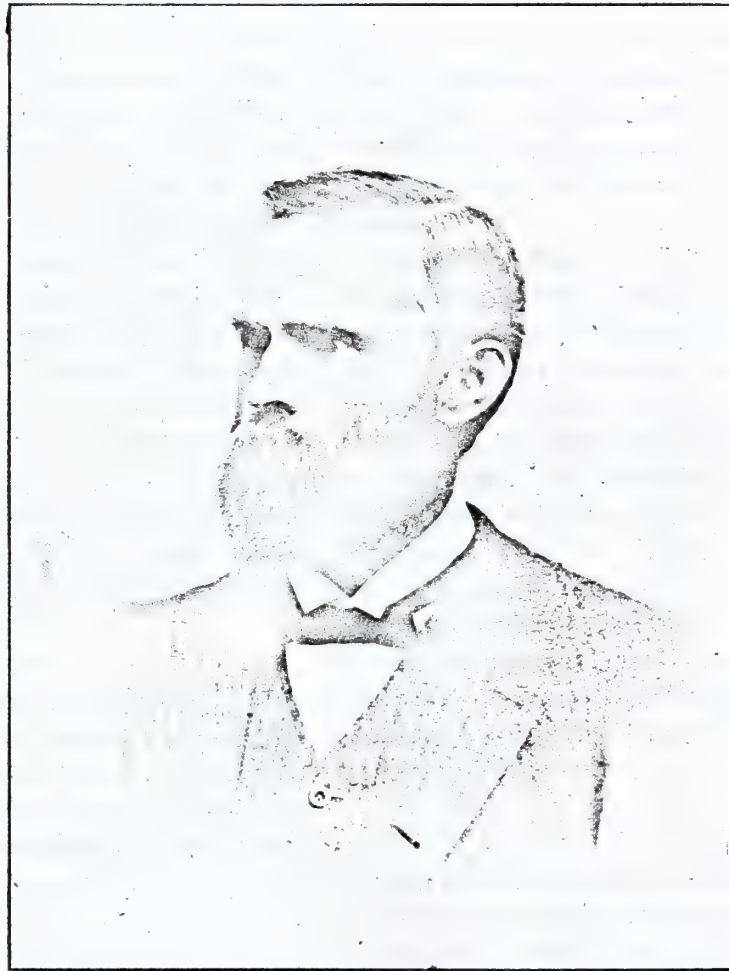
On April 10, 1851, Mr. Jacobs and Margaret Ann Ravenscraft, daughter of Abner and Nancy (Corbus) Ravenscraft, of Hampshire county, West Virginia, were united in mar-

riage. To this union have been born the following children: Thomas Perry, born January 27, 1852, married Miss Eugenia Alice Baush, and now resides in New Martinsville, Wetzel county, West Virginia. He graduated from the University of West Virginia in the class of 1874, studied law with the Hon. George C. Sturgiss, of Morgantown, was admitted to the bar in 1875, and for a short time practiced in partnership with Mr. Sturgiss, but removed to his present place of residence, where he successfully practiced his profession until he was elected to the office of Judge of the Circuit Court, in 1890. William L., born December 16, 1854, married September 13, 1877, Miss Nora Belle Koontz. He is a painter by trade, and now resides in Indianapolis, Indiana. James G. was born July 21, 1858, and died November 21, 1858. Margaret A. B. was born September 20, 1860, and on December 25, 1883, became the wife of Rev. Geo. M. Kelly, who was educated in the West Virginia University and in Drew Theological Seminary, and is now a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church situated at Smithfield, Pa. Elmer F. was born June 11, 1866. On March 7, 1895, he married Ella Wood, and now resides with his parents, and is an architect by profession.

ELIHU H. RIDGEWAY, Justice of the Peace in Union district, and a representative farmer of the same, is a son of Joel and Garusha (Dawson) Ridgeway and was born in Union district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, February 14, 1824. The Ridgeway family, of which Elihu H. is a descendant, is of Scotch-Irish origin. His great-grandfather, Lot, was one of the brothers who came to this country prior to the war of the Revolution. He purchased a large tract of land in the

vicinity of Smithfield, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and made a two-third payment on it, and when prepared to make the final one-third payment continental money became almost worthless, and he was unable to pay for the land, and thus lost it all. He then removed to Greene county, where he remained a few years and then came to what is now Union district, where he purchased several hundred acres of land and became a pioneer settler and farmer in that section. He married a Miss Ellison, and one of his sons was Joel Ridgeway, the grandfather of Elihu H. He settled in Union district, and as a necessity pursued the arts of husbandry. His death occurred in 1802, and was occasioned by being accidentally shot while hunting bear in the Cheat mountains. Joel, grandfather, married a Miss Horton, and two children were the issue of their union: Elihu and Joel. Elihu moved to the State of Indiana, where he died. Joel, father, was born October 11, 1800, and died July 7, 1859. Farming was his avocation, owning three hundred acres in Union district. He also dealt rather extensively in coal in Morgantown, supplying the local custom. He married a Miss Dawson, a daughter of John Dawson of this county. Twelve children were the progeny of this marital union: Eliza, deceased, was the wife of Joseph Weaver of this county; Sylvester, deceased; Dorcas, wife of Joseph L. Hill, of Union district; George D.; Susan, widow of Oliver McShane, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Joel, a farmer of Allamakee county, Iowa; William, a farmer on a part of the old homestead; Elihu H.; Elizabeth, wife of David Beard; Mary, married Francis Costello; James and Leroy, both deceased.

Mr. Ridgeway has followed farming as his life vocation on a part of the original homestead



JUDGE THOMAS PERRY JACOBS.

tract, containing one hundred acres. He is a republican in political sentiment, and with the exception of four years has served as a justice of the peace in Union district since 1862. He has been thrice married, first time in 1847 to Mary Ann Morgan, a daughter of Philomen Morgan, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Four children were the issue of this union: Judson; Alice, wife of Abraham Martin, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania; William, deceased, and Thomas, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Ridgeway died in 1857, and Mr. Ridgeway married as his second wife Caroline, a daughter of William Costolo, a miller and farmer of this district. They had one child, Gaddis H., of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. His third wife was Miss Mary Jarrett, a daughter of Thomas P. Jarrett, a farmer and teacher of this county. Ten children were born to this marital alliance: Joel, in the railroad service at Plymouth, Iowa; Caroline, at home; Dallie, wife of Alpheus Maple, a merchant at Point Marion, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and Jacob and James, both at home. The rest died young.

LINDSAY CLARK MOORE, a thrifty farmer of Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of John and Rebecca (Varner) Moore, and was born upon the farm where he now resides, on Day's run, in Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia.

The grandfather of Lindsay C. Moore was Michael Moore, who was an early settler in Clay district. In that district John Moore, father, was born in the year 1807, and lived all his life in the district, dying on February 28, 1895. His avocation was that of a farmer, and his political creed was that of the republican party. He married Rebecca Varner, a

daughter of Joseph Varner, and had a family of the following children: William, who entered the Civil War and was killed in the battle of Winchester; Prudence was the wife of Abraham Shriver; Martin entered the Union army in the late Civil war, was captured and held a prisoner in Libby prison, where he was starved to death; Amanda, the wife of Isaac Carr, a farmer of Taylor county, West Virginia; Abraham, a farmer of the state of Iowa; John I. was a farmer of Clay district, and died in 1894; Lindsay Clark, subject, and Sarah, who married Gilbert T. Moore, of Clay district.

Lindsay C. Moore was born and reared upon a farm, and has always followed farming as an avocation. He owns a farm where he now resides, in Clay district, of one hundred and seventy-five acres, and another of seventy-five acres in the same district, near the village of Ponetown. The marriage of Mr. Moore and Alcinda Brookover, a daughter of O. P. Brookover, of Clay district, occurred on the 25th of January, 1874. Their marriage has been blessed with the following issue: Louella, the wife of Minor Tennant; Minnie, the wife of Emrod E. Tennant; Titus N., Odis C., Learney F., Ninnie Dell, Arlie W., and Okey Willis.

NICHOLAS PERRY FETTY, a thrifty and substantial farmer of Cass district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Elmer and Teresa (Shively) Fetty, and was born April 4, 1851, in Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia. The Fetty family is of German nativity and origin, but members of it emigrated to this country over a century ago, and became pioneers in the development of Monongalia county, and have

done their share in the way of civilization. The grandfather of Nicholas Perry Fetty was John Fetty, who settled on Little Indian creek, in Grant district, but later removed to what is now Clay district, where he died. He married Sally Bike, and had the following children: George, a resident of Tyler county, this State; Thomas, dead; Elmer, father; John, who lived and died in Grant district; William, who lived at the time of his death in Tyler county; Edda, who became the wife of William Jones; Pleasants, who married first time to David Fetty, and upon his death to John Wilson; Phœbe, who married Ed. Campbell, and moved to Illinois; Mary, who married Mathy Henderson, and went to Arkansas; Sally married Ed. Boice, she now lives in Braxton county, West Virginia; Julia Ann married David Henderson, and went to Arkansas, where they died.

Elmer Fetty was born at the Fetty home, in Grant district, on May 30, 1811, and died in Clay district, on May 31, 1888. His life work was that of an agriculturist, whilst in political faith and following he was first a whig and then a republican. Ten children were born to his marriage with Teresa Shively, who was born January 18, 1814: Jacob Augustus, who is a farmer of Clay district, and was born December 16, 1834; John, born February 15, 1832, deceased, entered the Civil War, and was taken prisoner, and it is supposed lost his life while in prison; Sanford Cornelius, born September 30, 1842; Michael Elza, born October 30, 1845, is a resident of near Farmington, Marion county, West Virginia; Ezra Taylor, born April 4, 1851; Nicholas Perry, subject; Sabina A., born May 25, 1854, and died June 9, 1854; Teresa P. D., was born May 4, 1855; Charlotte, who was born April 30, 1858, and died April 30, 1858.

Nicholas Perry Fetty married Sarah Ann, a daughter of John Keener, of Clay district, October 25, 1874. Four children have been born to this Union: John Clarence Elmer, born April 19, 1876; Phœbe Teresa, born March 21, 1878; Norman Spencer, born August 1, 1879, and George Taylor, born January 24, 1883, and died March 25, 1883. Nicholas Perry Fetty attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and then embarked in farming pursuits, first in Clay district, where he lived until 1894, when he purchased and moved upon the farm on which he now lives, in Cass district. In addition to the farm which he now resides upon, he owns some oil-producing territory in Monongalia county. Politically Mr. Fetty is a republican, and is a strict member of the Christian church.

HENRY I. KING, a clerk at Halleck, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of George N. and Mary A. (Wadsworth) King, and was born near Halleck, in Clinton district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, March 7, 1854.

His father, George N. King, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, April 2, 1827, and at the age of nineteen came to Monongalia county. He secured work as a laborer, and, by industry and the exercise of strict economy, he soon saved enough money to make a very respectable payment on a farm he purchased near Halleck, and upon which he lived, industriously pursuing the avocation of a farmer until his death, which occurred May 14, 1894, at Morgantown. Responding to Lincoln's call for troops, to defend the Union against dismemberment by secession, he enlisted on the 14th of August, 1862, in company C, Fourteenth regiment, West Vir-

ginia volunteers, and served until the 27th of June, 1865. Among the most important battles in which he participated were: Cloyd Mountain, Cedar Creek, two at Halltown, Winchester, Fisher Hill, Carter's Farm, and about twenty skirmishes, and was in the famous Lynchburg raid. The principles of the republican party and the suppression of slavery were mainly the principles for which he fought during the long, bloody days from 1862 to 1865, and it was but natural that he should vote with that party which he always ardently and enthusiastically supported. He was twice married; first time, in 1847, to Mary A. Wadsworth, who died on October 19, 1866, at the age of sixty-five years. Seven children were born to this union: Susanna E., the wife of Morgan B. Hale, who lives in Clinton district, formerly a teacher, now a farmer, by avocation; William J. and George C., deceased; Henry I., subject; Mary E., who married a Mr. Stanley, a stone cutter, and a resident of Hannibal, Missouri; Rebecca, deceased, was the wife of William A. Fletcher, of Fostoria, Ohio, and John N. died in infancy. Mr. King married, as his second wife, Amanda Hall, of Uffington; she now resides at Morgantown.

Henry I. King received a good elementary education in the common schools of Monongalia and Marion counties, and he further broadened his education by study in the West Virginia University, at Morgantown. Upon leaving college, he taught for several years in the common schools of this county; in October, 1887, went into the store at Halleck as clerk for James S. Watson, and has been clerking at Halleck ever since.

Mr. King is an active worker of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is steward, and is chairman of the Epworth League,

in connection with Halleck church work. Fraternally, he is a member of Monongalia Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., at Morgantown, and Gladesville Council, No. 46, Jr. O. U. A. M., at Gladesville, Preston county, West Virginia. On March 28, 1885, Mr. King was united in marriage with Mrs. Virginia C. Arnold, *nee* Snyder, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of John Snyder, a native of Preston county, who was a contractor on the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad when it was built in 1858 or 1860. Her children, by her first marriage, were Lillian, the wife of Joseph C. Reppert, of Clinton district; Virginia C., of Pittsburg, and Mary M.

ELISHA T. STEWART, a prosperous farmer and intelligent citizen of Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, was born June 16, 1848, in Perry township, Greene county, Pennsylvania, a son of Richard and Susanna E. (Rodgers) Stewart.

Grandfather Elisha Stewart was a resident of Greene county, Pennsylvania, where he lived all his life. His wife was a Miss Whittlelatch. Richard Stewart was also born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and lived there up to the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted in company "I," Eighth regiment, of Pennsylvania Reserves, on September 3, and was shot December 13th, at the battle of Fredericksburg, and died from the effects thereof in the hospital at Washington, District of Columbia, on December 28, 1862.

His marriage to Susanna Rodgers was fruitful in the birth of twelve children: John died at the age of three years; Philip T. died in 1866, at the age of twenty-six years; Andrew H., a resident and farmer of Clay district; Nancy, the wife of Resh Brannon, a resident

of Omaha, Nebraska; Jesse, a resident of Greene county, Pennsylvania; Elisha T., subject; Dorcas died in infancy; Jane, the wife of Jasper Rush, of Point Marion, Fayette county, Pennsylvania; Minerva, wife of James Cage, of Greene county; Pleasy, wife of Joseph Bowen, of near Mount Morris, Greene county, Pennsylvania, and Elsie, deceased.

Elisha T. Stewart was educated in the common schools and remained at home upon the farm until March 16, 1865, when, although but sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the Civil War, in company "B," Sixth West Virginia infantry, and served to the close of the war, taking part in a number of skirmishes. After the close of the Rebellion he worked for a time as a laborer upon a farm, and then, after his marriage, purchased the farm he now owns, located on Dunkard creek, where he has resided ever since. He owns seventy-five acres of as good land as there is to be found in this section of the county. Mr. Stewart is a republican in politics, and is at the present time serving as a member of the board of education in his district. In his election for this position he received the highest vote cast for any candidate, a fact evidencing in a marked manner his influence and popularity among the people who know him best. He is a member of Olive Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a trustee, and of Jesse Taylor Post, No. 450, G. A. R., at Mount Morris, Pennsylvania, of which he is a senior vice-commander. The marriage, August 12, 1869, of Elisha T. Stewart and Frances Jane Lockhart, born January 2, 1848, and a daughter of George Lockhart, a native of Ireland, but a resident at the time of his death of Greene county, Pennsylvania, resulted in the birth of the following children: Sarah Jane, born June 22, 1870; Margaret Ann, born

April 19, 1872, died February 13, 1882; Ida Bell, born January 18, 1875, died September 6, 1877; Rutherford, born March 17, 1877; William Luther, born November 9, 1879, died September 18, 1882; James Richard, born October 8, 1882; Luvadie, born April 20, 1885, died September 20, 1893; John Sherman, born February 17, 1888.

JEREMIAH HEADLEE, a descendant of old Revolutionary stock, and an intelligent and respected farmer of Cass district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Silas and Elizabeth (Headlee) Headlee, and was born near Mt. Morris, Greene county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1825. He is of English lineage, his great-great-grandfather, Richard Headlee, having emigrated from England prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in the state of New Jersey. He was for seven years engaged in the marine service of the British government. His son, John Headlee, great-grandfather, was born in New Jersey, was drafted into the colonial service for the Revolutionary struggle, but died before actively entering upon the duties of a soldier. Ephraim Headlee was born in New Jersey about 1758, and after arriving at maturity removed to the state of North Carolina, but after a short stay of one year in that state came to Pennsylvania, and made his home in Greene county the remainder of his days, dying in 1823. He was a farmer by avocation and served as a scout in the war of the Revolution. He married Mary Fordyce, of New Jersey, and had nine sons, seven of whom grew to manhood. Silas Headlee, father, was born February 21, 1786, in Morris county, New Jersey, and died in Greene county, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1869. He

was a farmer by occupation, owning two hundred and sixteen acres in Perry township, Greene county, Pennsylvania. He was also a skilled land surveyor and did considerable work along this line. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of John Headlee, of Greene county. Four sons and six daughters were born to this union. All are deceased except the subject of this sketch. He was born and reared on the farm and attended the subscription schools. In 1861 he purchased a farm of ninety-four acres, where he now lives, and has since added to this tract by purchase until he now owns one hundred and seventy acres located in the gas district of the county. He is a believer in the dogmas of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is at the present time serving as trustee. On November 18, 1855, he married Mary Sutton, a daughter of John Sutton, deceased, late a farmer of Cass district, Monongalia county. This union has been blessed with the birth of six children: Elmira, deceased; Silas, deceased; Vandalia Alice, deceased; Emma Louisa, wife of W. W. Poling, of Barbour county, West Virginia; John T., at home, and one who died in infancy.

JUSTUS SOUTH, a highly respected citizen, and a prosperous and successful farmer and stock dealer, of Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Elijah and Mary (Livengood) South, and was born March 14, 1842, near Greensboro, Greene county, Pennsylvania.

Dississway South, paternal grandfather, was a native of New Jersey, but settled near Greensboro, where he resided for many years, and where he died. He followed the combined occupations of farming and stock-dealing, but was, essentially, a stock-dealer, doing

an extensive business for that time. His marital union with Ruhanah Eakin resulted in an issue of seven children, five sons and two daughters, one of whom, Elijah, father of the subject of this sketch, was born near Greensboro, in 1809. There he was reared and there he resided until 1843, when he migrated to Cass district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, where he continued to reside up to his death, in 1866. He also was a farmer and stock-dealer, and, like his father, obtained more than an ordinary degree of success. He married Mary A., daughter of Nicholas Livengood, who for many years was a citizen of Greene township, Greene county, and to their union was born a family of seven children—six sons and one daughter.

When Elijah South came to Monongalia county, he found the facilities for securing an education in a very rude condition. The school-houses were, generally, of hewed logs, daubed with mud. The schools were generally taught by incompetent teachers—persons who were disqualified for other work, or too lazy to follow a more active avocation. Mr. South, realizing that unless something was done, he would be compelled to rear his children without even the rudiments of an education—an absolute and irreparable injustice to them—joined with his neighbors and built a school-house. School was kept in it for a time, but the neighbors losing interest in the subject of education, the school went down. Mr. South then employed a private tutor for his family, allowing his neighbors to send their children, providing they paid a reasonable tuition. Only two families thus availed themselves. This act of Mr. South's was much criticised by his neighbors, who predicted his financial ruin and the degeneration of his children by giving them an education. Viewed from this

advanced age, we know his act was one of generous impulses, and that he was actuated by correct motives. His ideas were far in advance of the age in which he lived.

Justus was but one year old when his family removed to Cass district. Here he grew to manhood, and remained until 1872, when he removed to Battelle district, where he owns a fine and fertile farm of two hundred and fourteen acres, upon which he resided continuously until 1892. Since that date he has spent the summers upon his farm, and the winters in Morgantown, where he occupies a pleasant and commodious home. He, like his ancestors, has always been a tiller of the soil, in connection with which he has followed the collateral pursuits of stock-dealing, stock-raising and grazing.

Politically, he votes with and contributes his support and influence to the democratic party; religiously, he is identified with the Baptist church, of which he has been deacon since 1874. He is also a member of Blacksville Lodge, No. 88, I. O. O. F.

In September, 1868, Mr. South and Mary, daughter of William Haines, of Monongalia county, were united in marriage, and to this union have been born two children—Winnie O. and Walter H., both of whom are students of the West Virginia State University.

WILLIAM A. TUCKER, one of the leading business men at Cassville, in Cass district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of John Wesley and Mary Anne (Thomas) Tucker, and was born near Knottsville, Taylor county, Virginia (now West Virginia), May 27, 1861.

The Tucker family is of English extraction, and, during colonial times, settled in the state

of Delaware, founding what has been known as the "Tucker Settlement," whence the numerous and long line of family connections have settled in various parts of the United States; many of them having attained prominence and distinction in business, political and social circles.

The first member of the family to settle in Monongalia county was George Tucker, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch (and a cousin of Judge Tucker, an eminent jurist of Virginia), and who was born in the Tucker settlement, but settled at a date unknown in what is now Cass district. He was a comb-maker by trade, but became, essentially, a farmer.

The country was then a comparative wilderness; farming was conducted in a rather crude and primitive way, and the Indians, who were numerous in that section, persisted in harassing the little band of pioneer settlers; but, notwithstanding these difficulties, he succeeded, by indefatigable efforts, in clearing up a good farm, and establishing a good home for that day. He was a large man, rugged, vigorous and possessed of a strong personality, and was recognized as a leader in his community. Familiar with all the by-ways and paths, he rendered great service in protecting the inhabitants from incursions made by marauding bands of Indians, and served in the Revolutionary war, having enlisted in Kent county, Maryland, under Captain David Crane. They marched against the Tories under the leadership of the famous Tory leader, Charing Chow. He (Chow) was so closely pursued that he took refuge in a swamp, but made his escape. He was, later, captured and executed. One of the regular officers in the party, Philip Reed, who decapitated a deserter, and carried the head into

camp on a pole, was severely reprimanded by Washington.

George Tucker received a pension for his service in this war in 1833. He took an active and prominent part in church-work; was a member and class-leader for many years of the Methodist Episcopal church. Thrice married, he became the father of twenty-one children. On his return from a visit to his children, near Columbus, Ohio, February 1, 1834, he fell from the steps of a hotel, near Steubenville, Ohio, which accident resulted in his death, aged seventy-two years.

Capt. Levi Tucker, grandfather of William A. Tucker, was born at Stumptown, in Cass district, and died at Cassville August 10, 1851. He was possessed of considerable mechanical genius; readily followed a number of avocations, requiring more than ordinary constructive skill. Whilst he resided on a farm, and followed farming to some extent, yet his main business was that of house-carpentering and boat-building. He bore the distinction of building and floating the first large flat-boat on the Monongahela river, transporting the produce of the surrounding country to the markets of Brownsville and Pittsburg. He enlisted for the War of 1812, in June of that year, in Twelfth United States infantry, under Col. James P. Preston, and was discharged in December, 1813, by General Wilkinson, whose headquarters were at French Mills, on or near St. Lawrence river, in Franklin county, New York. The regiment to which he belonged was in the fight at Choytlem Fields, November 13, 1813, when Colonel Preston was wounded. Fort Covington, at that time, was at or near French Mills, on Salmon river, in Franklin county, and the surrounding localities were the scenes of great activity, misfortune and sufferings. Levi Tucker was a

whig, voted for General Harrison in 1840, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He wedded Mary A., daughter of Thomas Glisson, who was born on the "Emerald Isle," and there grew to manhood; but, owing to the political turmoil through which his country was passing, and foreseeing final subjugation to England, he decided to leave his native land. He, accordingly, at the age of seventeen, inspired by the love of liberty, set sail for America. Landing, he finally made his way to Morgantown, where he was employed as one of the first teachers in Morgantown.

The marriage of Capt. Levi Tucker and Mary Glisson resulted in the birth of three sons: Thomas, who died at New Martinsville, West Virginia, in March, 1895; John W., father, and James, a retired contractor of Newport, Kentucky.

John W. Tucker, father, was born at Osage, West Virginia, March 11, 1821, and at an early age went to Morgantown, and there learned the harness and saddle-making trade under his uncle, Mercer Dering. Finishing his trade, he engaged in business at Evansville, Preston county, where he remained four years. He then purchased a farm in Taylor county, and resided upon it until 1866, when he removed to Cassville, his present home. Here he engaged in the manufacture of harness and saddles. He was, for ten years, the proprietor of the Cassville Hotel; he also operated a tan-yard. Politically, he is a staunch republican; has filled the office of justice of the peace nine years, and of postmaster twenty-two years. Religiously, he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since the age of fourteen years. For many years he was a member of the state militia, and, during the late war, did consider-

able scouting. February 8, 1840, he married Mary Anne, a daughter of William Thomas, a farmer, of Taylor county, and to this marriage have been born a family of seven children, one son and six daughters, four of whom are living: Sarah, the wife of R. H. Poynter, of Cassville; Lucy A., the wife of Alexander Lemley, of Doll's run, this county; Nancy, the wife of David C. Chesney, of Cassville, and William A., subject. William A. was educated in the public schools and at the West Virginia State University. Leaving the university, he taught four terms in the public schools of this county. In the meantime, he learned the harness business with his father, and succeeded to his business in 1885. In addition to this, he is engaged in the furniture and undertaking, and hardware business. He is active, energetic and progressive, and, in his combined business enterprises, has attained very fair success. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and represented Monongalia circuit as lay delegate to the conference, at Wheeling, in 1891; is a republican in politics, and a member of the County Republican Executive Committee.

On June 9, 1886, he married Rebecca P., a daughter of John Hall Courtney, a farmer of Cass district, and to them have been born three children: Rietz Courtney, Mary Esther and Eldon Bryant.

ASA LEMLEY, an intelligent retired citizen of Cass district, this county, is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Snider) Lemley, and was born March 15, 1814, on the farm on which he now resides, in Cass district, Monongalia county, West Virginia. The family is of German ancestry, but has been in this country for several generations. George Lem-

ley, grandfather, was a native of New Jersey, whence he emigrated, prior to the Revolutionary war, to Greene county, Pennsylvania, settling on what is known as Whitely creek. After a residence there of a short time, he purchased about three hundred acres of land which afterwards became the Lemley homestead, on Dunkard creek, near Mt. Morris, Greene county. Samuel Lemley was about ten years of age when his father located near Mt. Morris. He was reared upon the farm and naturally took to agricultural pursuits. In 1808 he purchased one hundred acres of land where Asa Lemley now lives, and afterward by purchase added to it until at the time of his death he owned two hundred and fifty acres in Monongalia county, and one hundred and fifty acres in Greene county, Pennsylvania, adjoining the first purchase. He was a man of energy and enterprise and at times was largely engaged in stock-dealing, frequently driving stock to the eastern markets. Politically he was a democrat of the Jackson type, and was a strict and conscientious member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in 1869 and now lies buried in a private cemetery on the farm he reclaimed from a wild and uncultivated condition and converted into a home. His marriage resulted in the birth of seven children, four sons and three daughters: John, deceased, represented Monongalia county a number of times in the Legislature of the State, and removed to the State of Iowa, where he died; Elizabeth, died in early girlhood; Jacob, deceased; Asa, subject; Sarah, wife of Reason Liming, a resident and farmer of near Cassville, this county; Mary, deceased, was the wife of Reuben Hague, of near Smithfield, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and Samuel S.

DR. GEORGE B. MORRIS, D. D. S., has passed an epoch in the study and practice of dentistry, which, measured by time, covers an age in the history of dental science and art, and counting the advancement made in the knowledge and practice of the same, it covers more space than all the previous centuries combined would do. In this profession there has been but one word—advance! and it now stands before the world as a science which is rapidly approaching a condition of comparative perfection. Dr. Morris is a son of Thomas and Eleanor (Baker) Morris, and was born June 30, 1832, in Monongalia county, West Virginia. His ancestors are of English stock, and it is thought that his great-grandfather was Robert Morris, of Delaware Cross Roads, in the State of Delaware. Through some pre-revolutionary arrangement, a large tract of land, consisting of 1600 acres in Randolph county, Virginia—now West Virginia—came into his possession. The large tract was deeded to his son, Absalom Morris, grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Absalom Morris emigrated from Delaware to that section and settled in the wilderness upon this tract of land in 1791. It seems that one year's isolation from civilization was enough for him, and the next year, 1792, he, with his family and his effects, removed to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, locating at what is now known as Morris Cross Roads, a thriving and prosperous village, named for him and situated in the midst of a wealthy and prosperous farming community. He was, in many respects, a remarkable character, rather inclined to an inactive life, yet was possessed of an intellect of more than ordinary breadth and activity. He was a constant reader, and, having a wonderfully retentive memory, his mind became a veritable store-house of facts

in politics, religion, science and other subjects. His avocation was that of hotel-keeping, and he delighted to entertain himself as well as his guests by drawing them into arguments on these and other subjects.

Politically, he was a Jeffersonian democrat. He died in the village he had founded at the age of seventy-six.

Thomas Morris, father, was born on the old homestead, at Morris Cross Roads, and lived in the community all his life, dying in Morgantown. He was a man of considerable mental versatility. He secured an education far above the average for that day, and for a time taught school in the township. He then turned his attention to iron-making and became the manager for a firm largely engaged in the development of the iron industry in that section. He soon developed a remarkable genius and aptitude for this line of work, and, as manager, built Henry Clay, Jackson and Wood Grove furnaces, each of which he managed and superintended for a time. Following in the footsteps of his father, he placed high upon his political shibboleth the word "Democracy." He, for thirty years, dealt justice and gave judgment, as between man and man, in the capacity of justice of the peace, and during all this long experience but three of his judgments were reversed in a higher court, a fact attesting in a marked degree his accuracy of judgment. His marriage resulted in the birth of seven children—three boys and four girls.

Dr. Morris received his education in the common schools of Fayette county and the academy at Carmichaels, Greene county, Pennsylvania. By him the lessons of self-reliance and industry were well learned as he began to skirmish along the line of the battle of life on his own account at the age of sixteen. He

taught school for a time and then took up the study of dentistry and graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College in the spring of 1867. At this time dentistry was very little known by the people, and a certain amount of education was necessary before the people would accept it or avail themselves of its benefits. Dr. Morris began his practice in Fayette and Greene counties, traveling throughout the region on horseback, visiting all the more considerable towns of the two counties in this way. After five years' practice in Pennsylvania, in this way, he, in 1862, located in Morgantown, the first regular graduate in the state of West Virginia. From this he visited regularly for twenty-nine years the county seats of seven counties adjacent to Monongalia, and never made a disappointment. Perhaps it is not saying too much when we say that Dr. Morris has done more dental work than any other practitioner in the State, and now has a very large practice, although he has relinquished his visits to other counties and would much prefer to retire from the exactions of the profession altogether.

His active life and skill in his profession have brought to him an ample competency, which, coupled with the fact that he is enterprising and progressive and always interested in the material development of his town, causes him to be sought frequently for official and financial aid in the organizing and promoting of various enterprises that stand as the initial measure of the intelligence and thrift of a community. In this connection he is a director of the Second National Bank, president of the Morgantown Building and Investment company, and holds stock in a number of other enterprises of the town. He is also a large real-estate owner, not only in his own town, but in Pittsburg, California and other states.

On December 24, 1857, were celebrated the nuptials by which George B. Morris and Miss Ellen Baker were made husband and wife. They have had but one child, H. Perry, who was born in 1859 and died in Jeffersonville, Indiana, in 1882. He was a most intelligent and promising young man; having almost completed the course in the West Virginia University, he went south, took spinal meningitis and died within thirty-six hours. He was possessed of those qualities of head and heart which drew to him a host of friends wherever he went.

JAMES HENDERSON, a farmer of enterprise and intelligence of Cass district, this county, is a son of Alexander and Catherine (Lemley) Henderson, and was born near Mount Morris, Greene county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1843.

James Henderson, grandfather, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated when a young man to this county, and settled in Clay district, where he followed the pursuit of a tiller of the soil. Alexander Henderson, father, was born in the district of Clay, in 1803, and died near Mount Morris, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1859. He was a farmer by occupation, and a democrat in politics, and served a number of terms as constable of Perry township. He married Catherine Lemley, a daughter of Isaac Lemley, a farmer of Perry township. To them were born nine children: David, removed to Kanawha prior to the Civil War, and was killed by rebel guerrillas in Missouri while in the employ of the government; Margaret, wife of Joshua Piles, a farmer of Perry township; John, a farmer of Clay district; Rebecca, wife of Samuel West, a farmer of Christian county,

Missouri; Elizabeth, wife of Fidello P. Lane, a farmer of Lawrence county, Missouri, and a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church; Mary Jane, wife of George Wright, a farmer of Stone county, Missouri; James, subject; Lorenzo D., a farmer and a resident of Mount Morris, Pennsylvania; Catharine, wife of Joseph Headlee, a farmer of Greene county, Pennsylvania.

James Henderson was reared upon the farm, and was educated in the public schools. Reared a farmer, he took most naturally to farming, an occupation which he has followed all his life. In 1864 he removed to Cass district, Monongalia county, and in 1874 purchased the farm upon which he now lives. It contains one hundred acres of good, valuable land, underlaid with the Pittsburg coking coal. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a democrat politically.

Mr. Henderson has been twice married. On December 27, 1859, he married Mahala Inghram, a daughter of Joseph Inghram, a farmer of Monongalia county. Two children blessed this union: Maggie, wife of William Cole, a farmer of Cass district, and Joseph Lindsay, a teacher in the public schools of Tyler, Texas. Mrs. Mahala Inghram Henderson died on March 17, 1870, and on December 14, 1874, Mr. Henderson married Elizabeth, a daughter of Joab Coleman, a shoemaker of Mount Morris. Two children, Joab A. and Lillian, bless this union.

JOHN H. HOFFMAN, cashier of the Second National Bank of Morgantown, and a well-known and a highly respected citizen of Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Henry W. and Margaret (Kemp) Hoffman, and was born in Frederick City,

Maryland, February 3, 1819. His paternal grandfather, John Hoffman, was of German lineage and resided near Frederick City, upon a farm, where he also carried on the milling business. In his latter days he removed to Frederick City, where he died. Henry W. Hoffman, father, was born near Frederick City in 1799, and for a number of years followed the mercantile and afterwards the exchange business in Baltimore, where he died. Colonel Henry Kemp, maternal grandfather, was of Welsh ancestry, and was also a resident of Frederick City. He was a man of prominence, and served as Judge of the Orphans' Court of Frederick county.

John H. Hoffman was born in Frederick City, and reared upon his uncle's farm, near Frederick City, where he spent the typical life of a farmer boy of those days, and it is to the discipline and physical culture then and there received that he attributes the remarkably good health he has always enjoyed. He availed himself of such mental training as the common schools afforded, and by dint of hard work and a persevering spirit, coupled with a natural aptitude for learning, at the age of thirteen was qualified to accept a position as clerk in a wholesale dry-goods house in Baltimore, where he remained until 1836.

In 1836 he removed to Frostburg, Maryland, where for ten years he was engaged in a general mercantile business. In 1846 he purchased a flouring mill in Bruceton, Preston county, West Virginia, and successfully operated it until 1860. He soon became known to the people as a wide-awake, intelligent and active citizen, well posted on general affairs; hence it was that in about 1852 he was drawn into the business of prosecuting war claims, for pensions, etc., against the United States Government. In this he was singularly suc-

cessful, and pursued it for quite a number of years, with profit to himself and his clients as well.

In 1868 he entered upon a private banking business in Morgantown, which business he conducted until 1874. At this time many farmers of the county, being desirous of starting another bank in Morgantown, formed a stock company and purchased this bank, organizing what was known as the Morgantown Bank. Of the new bank Justice William Price was made president and Mr. Hoffman cashier. In 1880 the bank was reorganized as the Second National Bank of Morgantown, with John H. Hoffman as cashier, a position he has held to the present time.

In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Hoffman has other valuable and varied interests in the county of an industrial nature, among which are a large saw and grist mill plant, that does a large and profitable business, and a large and valuable farm underlaid with coal, adjacent to Morgantown.

In that crisis which arose anent the slavery question, threatening the dismemberment of the Union, whilst he was not opposed, he was very loath to see the Union destroyed, and recruited and put into the field, at a big expense, company "C," of the Third regiment, West Virginia cavalry.

On January 21, 1840, Mr. Hoffman and Louise S. Evans, daughter of Captain John Evans, were united in marriage. Their union has been blessed in the birth of the following children: John Evans, who entered the war in company "D," West Virginia cavalry, and later commanded company "C," Third regiment, West Virginia cavalry, through the war and was killed at Culpepper Court-house. He was known as a daring, brave and active soldier; Maggie B., the wife of E. Shisler,

whose sketch appears in another part of this book; Daniel C., assistant cashier of the Second National Bank of Morgantown; Lucy E., wife of Charles E. Finnell, of Morgantown; William K., now in the employ of the Frick and Lindsay company, merchants of Pittsburg; and Gillie E., who died in infancy.

LYCURGUS S. HOUGH.—In our American government the wisest and best men are not always the most active, nor in the field of politics do they always occupy the most conspicuous places. In a republic it is too often the case that men are estimated by the public positions they hold, and those who do not aspire to official stations are regarded of ordinary calibre and restricted influence. This is a mistake; it may truthfully be claimed that in our country, perhaps to a greater extent than in any other highly civilized government, men who constitute the very best material of our citizenship, and who ought to be at the front in the management of affairs, are in private life. They have no taste for modern American political associations, and therefore prefer to stand aloof, and the country thereby loses their services and influence in places where they might otherwise be of inestimable value. Their influence, however, is not entirely lost, for men of strong personality, of wide mental grasp, of sterling integrity and broad culture, cannot live in any country or community without benefiting it by their existence and example. One who possessed in an eminent degree those qualities of head and heart is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

For a quarter of a century Lycurgus S. Hough was a conspicuous citizen of Morgantown. Not conspicuous in the sense of aspir-

ing to and filling public positions, but prominent as a man of strong parts, of massive common sense, of high culture, of solid moral worth and of powerful personal influence upon those who knew him and had business dealings with him. He was born at Leesburg, Loudon county, Virginia, March 18, 1818, and died at Morgantown, West Virginia, May 2, 1886. He was a son of Dr. Robert R. and Sarah C. (Donohue) Hough, the latter a member of an old and highly respected family of Virginia. For a number of years he was a regent of the West Virginia University.

Dr. Robert R. Hough, father, was an able and successful practitioner of medicine at Leesburg, of which town he was recorder at the time of his death in 1830. His father dying when he was but twelve years of age, Lycurgus S. was reared by the Cornelius family, of Baltimore, Maryland, where he received his education. He came to Morgantown in 1842, read law in the office of the late Edgar Wilson, and was admitted to the Monongalia county bar March 29, 1844, and continued in successful and active practice until death crowned his labors. As a lawyer he was possessed of great natural ability, of superior legal attainments and a broad and comprehensive mind, one peculiarly fitted to grapple with the difficult questions arising out of a complicated case of law. The West Virginia State University, of which he was a regent for a number of years, found in him a staunch and earnest supporter.

On November 27, 1855, Mr. Hough and Annie Fairchild, daughter of Dr. Ashbel Fairchild (see sketch of Colonel Ashbel Fairchild), were united in marriage. To this union were born six children, five of whom grew to maturity: Clara, librarian of the West Vir-

ginia University; Walter, who is assistant curator of the department of ethnology in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., was graduated from the West Virginia University, in the classical department in 1882-3; and completed a post-graduate course in chemistry, geology and physics in 1883. Subsequently the University conferred upon him the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D.; and in 1893 he received the further and unusual honor of being knighted, "Sir Walter Hough," by the Queen of Spain in the Order of Isabella; Mary E., Frederick C., and Edna, of Morgantown.

Frederick C. Hough was born April 30, 1866, in Morgantown, West Virginia; was educated in the high school of Morgantown; served two years as assistant postmaster, and four years as a clerk, and on December 15, 1894, engaged in the mercantile business in that town. On April 1, 1894, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Frum, of Granville, this county.

WILLIAM MOORHEAD.—To the descendants of those sturdy Scotch families introduced by James I., of England, into the north of Ireland, near the beginning of the seventeenth century, the United States, and especially Western Pennsylvania and adjoining West Virginia, owe much of their thrift and enterprise. Mr. Moorhead is a descendant of one of these families, and traces his ancestry on the paternal side back to the highlands of Scotland. He is a son of James and Eliza (Majury) Moorhead, and was born in the province of Ulster, county Down, Ireland, February 20, 1853.

James Moorhead was born in Ireland and lived all his life in the land of his nativity. He

was a farmer by occupation and an ardent supporter of Presbyterianism in his religious belief.

William Moorhead was educated in the national schools of Ireland and then served an apprenticeship of four years to learn the dry goods business. In 1873, having obtained a good preliminary training for commercial pursuits, he resolved to try his fortunes in the New World, and breaking away from his family and the associations of his youth, set sail for the land across the sea. He came to Pittsburg, and soon secured a place in the large dry-goods house of A. D. McKee, where he remained three years, when he came to Morgantown and entered into partnership with Dr. George W. John and Son, under the firm-name of G. W. John and Co., engaged in mercantile pursuits. The firm-name is still retained, although Dr. John has been deceased since 1883.

Mr. Moorhead is a prominent and respected citizen in the town of his adoption, taking an active interest in everything pertaining to the progress and development of the same. He is a stockholder and the vice-president of the Second National Bank of Morgantown, and a director of the People's Building and Loan Association. In political faith he is a staunch republican, but aside from taking an active interest in the municipal affairs of the town, does not devote much attention to politics. He has served two years as a member of the town council, and seven years successively as recorder of the borough. In the spring election of 1895, he was elected school commissioner of the Morgantown Independent School district. In religious matters he adheres to the tenets of the Calvinistic school, and does valiant service in upholding the cause of Presbyterianism in the community, being

treasurer of the Pastor's Salary Fund and superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

The Second National Bank, of which Mr. Moorhead is vice-president, is building a very fine business block, situated on Main street, Morgantown. Mr. Moorhead is one of the committee that has in charge the erection and equipment of this block. It is a structure of architectural beauty and permanent solidity, which is pronounced by prominent judges to be equal in every respect to any of its size in our large cities.

On April 23, 1876, William Moorhead and Alice, eldest daughter of Dr. George W. John, were united in marriage. They have one child, Jessie J.

JAMES W. HARTIGAN, M. D., A. M., G. O., F. S. Sc., Lond., F. R. M. S., Eng., professor of the chair of Biology, and director of the Gynasium in the West Virginia State University, and whose scientific and literary reputation is not circumscribed by state lines, is a son of John W. and Sarah Elizabeth (Fitzpatrick) Hartigan, and was born April 19, 1863, in Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia. The Hartigan family is of Irish lineage, but was among the early settled families of Rockingham county, where Dr. John Hartigan, grandfather, was born. He removed in early life, however, to Rockbridge county, where he spent the remainder of his days. John W. Hartigan, father, was born, reared and educated in Rockbridge county. He entered the Confederate service, during the Civil War, in "Stonewall" Jackson's brigade, and died of wounds received in the battle of Chancellorsville.

The grandfather of Dr. Hartigan, on the maternal side of the family, Rev. Fitzpatrick,

was a native of the city of Cork, Ireland. He came to America when a young man, and took a theological course preparatory to his entrance into the ministry of the Baptist church, in which service he spent the remainder of his active life. To the marriage of John W. Hartigan and Elizabeth Fitzpatrick Hartigan was born but one child, the subject of this record.

After receiving a good common-school education in the schools of Westernport, Maryland, and Piedmont, West Virginia, young Hartigan entered the Cumberland Academy, at Cumberland, Maryland, where he prepared for entrance into the West Virginia State University, in 1878. He had a natural taste for the profession of medicine, and, accordingly, entered the medical department of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio, from which he graduated with honors in the class of 1883. He then practiced for a time in West Virginia towns, but his desire for more thorough preparation in his profession soon led him to matriculate in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City, where, for a time, he served in the responsible position of prosector, and graduated with high honors in 1885. Upon graduation, he entered a competitive examination for appointment to the staff position of ambulance surgeon. He received the appointment, and for a time was stationed at Randall's Island Hospital for Infants, and acquired a fine reputation as a prompt and efficient officer. While in the latter institution he was surrounded by all the advantages for the study of modern medicine and surgery, notably, Profs. H. H. Smith, R. Ogden Doremus and J. D. Bryant, on operative surgery, etc. From these and other masters, in their respective departments, he received high testimonials of excellence. In 1887 he was

elected by the Board of Regents, of the West Virginia University, to fill the chair of Anatomy and Hygiene. The school has since been changed, and is now known as the chair of Biology, and includes special work along the lines of anatomy and experimental physiology.

The arduous duties of this most responsible position occupy most of Dr. Hartigan's time and energies, but, being a close student, and an incessant worker, he finds time for work in other fields along lines of a literary and scientific nature. He is one of the faculty of the Mt. Lake Chautauqua, at Mt. Lake, Maryland, having charge of the Natural History department, and is vice-president of the class of 1898. This class includes members from the various branches of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle all over the United States, and comprises about eight thousand. He is a member of a number of scientific and literary societies, the objects of which are to stimulate scientific investigation, cultivate the arts of literature and foster and promote the well-being and intelligence of humanity. Among these are the following: The Society of Science; Letters and Arts of London, of which he is one of the Foundation Fellows and is now president of the American branch; Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, of London, the membership of which is confined to biologists and experimenters in microscopical investigation; Parisian Society of Inventors of Paris, of which he is a corresponding member; American Society of Microscopists; The American Society for the Advancement of Science; The Association of American Anatomists, and the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education. Although essentially of a scientific turn of mind,

he has not neglected his literary culture, and his contributions on various subjects show a high degree of literary merit. Among his literary productions are: A Popular Text-Book on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, for schools, academies and colleges, published by J. E. Potter and Co., of Philadelphia; Herbarium and Analysis Sheets, published by Williams, Brown and Earle, of Philadelphia, and A Rapid Method of Performing Enter-rhopia, which won the annual medal from the Society of Science, Letters and Arts of London, 1894. He is the consulting surgeon for the third and fourth divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which extends from Pittsburg to Cumberland, *via* Morgantown.

On September 13, 1885, Dr. Hartigan married Mary Virginia, daughter of Judge J. Marshall Hagans, of Morgantown. To this union have been born four children: Elizabeth Willey, John Marshall, James William and Mary Virginia.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Dr. Hartigan, though a young man, has achieved as much as men ordinarily attain in a lifetime. He is a thorough scholar, possesses a quick, analyzing, discriminating mind, and is eloquent and fluent in delivery—elements that make him one of the most entertaining lecturers, on scientific subjects, in the State.

BARTON MORRIS JONES, ex-sheriff of Monongalia county, was born August 18, 1853, in Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, and died October 10, 1893, in Morgantown. His parents were John L. and Maria (Morris) Jones. He received his education in the common schools of the county and the West Virginia University. He knew what it was to depend upon himself, and

having an ambition to secure an education, commenced teaching at the early age of eighteen, securing in this way the necessary funds for attending college. He then taught in the public schools of the county a number of years, and was well known as a conscientious, competent and enthusiastic instructor. Mr. Jones was a man who brought earnestness and push to whatever he undertook. Politically he was a staunch republican, in the affairs and councils of which party he was active and influential. In 1880 he was elected for a full term of four years as assessor of the Second Assessment district of the county, and at the end of his first term was re-elected, setting the stamp of approval upon his work. In the autumn of 1888 he was nominated for the responsible position of sheriff of the county, and at the following election was elected by a very handsome majority, and discharged with singular fidelity the responsible duties of the exacting office. The circumstances surrounding his death are not without a tinge of pathos and show in a touching manner the humanity of the man. His brother, H. C. Jones, was keeper of the county infirmary, in which typhoid fever broke out, and, yielding to the kind impulses of his heart, he went at once to assist him, who was among the first victims, with the result that he took the disease, from which he died. Thus his life was yielded up in doing acts of kindness toward suffering humanity.

He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he had been an active worker since twenty-two years of age.

Barton M. Jones and Alice E. Sharpe, daughter of G. A. Sharpe, were united in marriage October 16, 1879. This union has been blessed in the birth of the following



WILLIAM B. LONG.

children: Link, Marshall, Rex, Jesse, Henry (deceased), and Roy.

In the death of Barton Morris Jones the county of Monongalia lost an intelligent, honest and upright citizen, the community in which he lived an energetic and progressive neighbor, and his family a loving and devoted husband and father.

WILLIAM B. LONG.—All men who hope to be successful in life must choose some kind of work for which they find themselves best adapted, *and then stick to it.* A man of this stamp is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

He is a son of George and Mary (Burg) Long, and was born on Dunkard creek, near Mt. Morris, Greene county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1826.

The ancestry of William B. Long on the paternal side of the family is easily traced to the "Emerald Isle," his great-grandfather, Christopher Long, having emigrated from Ireland at an early day and located on George's creek, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and with his four brothers, John, Warner, Reuben and James, served in the Revolutionary war, taking a gallant part in the campaigns in eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia. James Long, grandfather, also served in the Revolutionary war, and after the war he returned to his home in Pennsylvania, and nothing further of his history is definitely known. In addition to his brothers, who did valiant service for the cause of freedom in the Revolution, he had one son, James, who also served in that historic conflict. James Long, grandfather of Revolutionary James, was born at the pioneer home of the Longs, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, whence he

removed to Greene county, Pennsylvania, and later to Perry county, Ohio, where he died. His craft was that of farmer and miller.

George Long, father, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1794, and went when a small boy, near the middle of the present century, with his father, to Greene county, Pennsylvania, locating near Mt. Morris, where he died in 1860. He lived through a period in the political history of the United States that was fraught with many questions of momentous import, among which were the Tariff, Internal Improvements and National Banks. His views upon these great questions were embodied in the principles and practices of the old-line whig party, with which party, for this reason, he became closely allied. This alliance existed until its disintegration and the formation of the republican party, when he became a member of that party.

His religious creed conformed to the doctrines of the Baptist church, of which he was a deacon. Mary Burg, mother, was a daughter of William Burg, a native and life-long resident of Greene county, Pennsylvania. To her union to George Long were born six sons and five daughters, of these, two sons and one daughter are living.

William B. Long was reared in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and in 1854 removed to near Mt. Morris, Monongalia county, where he resided until 1871, when he located in the vicinity of Morgantown, where he has resided to the present time. Having obtained such mental training as the inadequate educational facilities of the day afforded, Mr. Long began the struggle for fortune on his own account. Born in a community especially adapted to agricultural and grazing pursuits, he naturally took up this line of business and followed it with more than an ordinary degree of success.

He has, however, not confined himself to farming and stock-raising and stock-dealing, but has been actively and prominently connected with a number of financial institutions of the county and State. For a period of fourteen years he was vice-president of the Second National Bank of Morgantown, selling out his stock in this institution in 1893. In — he became a director in the Merchants' Bank of Morgantown, and sustained this official relation to that bank until it was merged into the Bank of the Monongahela Valley, in —, when he was elected a director of the new bank, and has been honored with this position to the present time. He is also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Grafton.

In his younger days Mr. Long took an active part in the militia of the State. On May 10, 1860, Governor Letcher commissioned him first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fortieth regiment, Tenth brigade, Third division of the militia of the State of Virginia. This company was called to the front at the time of Jones' raid into this part of the state.

On October 4, 1849, Sarah Shaffer, daughter of Jacob and Anna (Fisher) Shaffer, was married to William B. Long. They are the parents of three children: Emma C., the wife of Benjamin F. Thomas, a farmer of Marion county; Mary A., deceased, and Columbus J., who married Lina Johnson and resides near Morgantown.

Mr. Long's life stands as strong testimony to the value of industry, honesty and sobriety as elements of success in the career of any man. He is a typical representative of that highest order of citizenship that is the mainstay and support of our institutions.

EDWARD M. GRANT, manager of the Union Improvement company, the Fairmont and Grafton Gas company, the Morgantown Building and Investment company, besides being prominently connected with a number of other business enterprises of considerable moment, is a son of William and Hannah (Turner) Grant, and was born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 3, 1853.

William Grant, father, was born December 8, 1813, in Lincolnshire, England, where he was reared and educated, but came to the United States in 1850, and located in Cleveland, where he continued to reside until 1862. He is now a resident of Whitefield, Indian territory.

When the Civil War broke out he was prompted to enter the service and defend the flag of the country of his adoption. He, in 1862, volunteered and entered Battery "B," First Ohio Light artillery, as a private and served to the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge.

Edward M. Grant was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio. At the age of fifteen years he entered the employ of Hussey and McBride, oil refiners, as a clerk and office boy, but was soon promoted to the position of bookkeeper for the same firm. He remained with them in this capacity until they sold out to Clark, Payne and Company, when he took a similar position with that firm. After remaining with this firm for a time he purchased their interests in the Pennsylvania oil fields, and operated them for about eight years. He then removed to Cleveland, and for four years engaged in steel manufacturing. At the end of this period he again returned to Pennsylvania and for a short time followed the fortunes of an oil producer. His next business venture in which he took an active part

was as manager of the Union Light and Heat company, of Foxburg, Pa., where he remained until 1889.

At the above date he, in connection with others, organized the Union Improvement Company, the object of which is to supply water and natural gas to Morgantown. Of this company Mr. Grant is the manager. In 1892, the Fairmont and Grafton Gas Company was organized for the purpose of supplying gas to the towns of Fairmont and Grafton. Mr. Grant is also manager of this company, and it is largely due to his enterprise and energy that these towns now enjoy the blessings incident to an abundant supply of natural gas. Since Mr. Grant has become identified with West Virginia's material interests, he has resided in Morgantown, to which town's prosperity he has contributed in other ways than those already mentioned. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the Morgantown Building and Investment company, of which company he is secretary, treasurer and manager; is secretary and treasurer of the Morgantown Brick company; secretary and treasurer of the Ten Mile Long Gas company, and is a director in the Tygard Manufacturing company.

Fraternally he is a member of Morgantown Union Lodge, No. 4, F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, No. 9, at Fairmont; Versailles Council, No. 238, Royal Arcanum; Fidelity Council, No. 31, Knights of the Maccabees; Valley Lodge, No. 51, A. O. U. W., and Monongalia Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Grant and Florence Mary Dale, daughter of Colonel Frank Dale, of Pennsylvania, were united in marriage June 13, 1876. To them have been born three children: Dale, Edith and Elizabeth.

SILAS W. HARE, sheriff of Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of John and Mary (Beatty) Hare, and was born in what is now Union district, Monongalia county, April 22, 1842.

John Hare, father, was born near New Geneva, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1787, and removed, in 1841, to Union district, Monongalia county, where he lived until 1852, when he removed to what is now Grant district, in the same county, where he died in 1881. His craft was that of an agriculturist and its collateral industry of stock-raising, along which lines he was moderately successful. He was twice married; his first marital union was with Mary Beatty and was fruitful in the birth of six children, three sons and three daughters. Mrs. Mary Beatty Hare died in 1831, at the age of forty-five years, and he married as his second wife Mary Beatty, mother of Sheriff Hare. She was of the same name as his first wife, yet of no relation. To the latter union five children were born, two sons and three daughters. Sheriff Hare was reared upon his father's farm, in Grant district, and availed himself of such means for securing an education as the schools of that day afforded. He remained upon the farm until twenty years of age, when he enlisted in the defense of the flag and the preservation of the Union. On August 16, 1862, he volunteered and enlisted in company "I," Fourteenth regiment, West Virginia infantry, serving to the close of the war, and was mustered out on June 27, 1865, at Cumberland, Maryland. Up to the spring of 1864 he served in the Eighth Army Corps, the remainder of the time in the Army of West Virginia, under General George Crook. He took part in all the battles of his regiment, among which may be counted some of the

most hotly-contested battles of the war. Such battles as Cloyd Mountain, Lynchburg, Carter's Farm, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek were of the kind calculated to try the soldier qualities of those who participated in them. He was enlisted as a private, and, although among the younger men of his company, he was promoted from time to time until he was mustered out, as first lieutenant. He then returned to agricultural pursuits in Monongalia county, and with the exception of a few periods, during which he has served the people in an official relation, has followed it ever since. He is a strong advocate of the cause of republicanism, proud of its history, believing in the principles and doing all he can to promote its success and general welfare. Shortly after returning from the duties of the soldier, he was elected to the office of assessor of the Second District of Monongalia, in which capacity he served two terms. In the autumn of 1892 he was elected Sheriff of Monongalia county, for a term of four years.

Sheriff Hare has been twice married; his first union was on December 17, 1867, with Sarah M. Low, a daughter of William Low, of Monongalia county, and resulted in the birth of three children: Harry S., a United States postal clerk and a resident of Morgantown; Clarence L., deputy sheriff under his father, and George W., deceased. Mrs. Sarah M. (Low) Hare died April 5, 1874, at the age of thirty years, and on April 13, 1889, Mr. Hare married Harriet C., daughter of Andrew Lough, of Monongalia county.

As a soldier, Sheriff Hare was faithful in the discharge of his duties, and as a citizen and farmer, sober and industrious.

JAMES SCOTT STEWART.—There is a stimulus in the very sound of the words "Highlands of Scotland." Mention but the words and what a composite picture of patriotism and love, religion and war, and heroes and heroines, with its lights and shades, rise before the mind! From the verdure-covered slopes and uplands of fair Scotia have gone forth into all parts of the earth brave and brainy men who have left the stamp of their intellect and power and moral courage upon all the phases of human activity.

A Scotchman by ancestral lineage, but an American by birth, education and sentiment, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a son of James R. M. and Cordelia K. (Scott) Stewart, and was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, January 5, 1854.

Alexander Stewart, grandfather, was born in Scotland, where he was reared and educated, but when a young man went to London and learned the trade of a baker, which he followed with success and profit on a large scale for a number of years. In 1818, becoming discontented with the crowded economic conditions of London, he emigrated to the United States. Arriving at Baltimore, one of his first acts was to declare his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. He was intensely American in his feelings and sentiments from the time he first set his foot upon American soil. James Stewart, his father, and the great-grandfather of Professor Stewart, was a member of the Scottish House of Lords, but so completely did Alexander Stewart absolve himself from the mother country, with all its aristocracy and honored titles, that he gave up all correspondence with his father, who had criticised him for this act. Having accumulated a fair competency before coming to this country, he located in Steuben-



PROFESSOR J. S. STEWART.

ville, Ohio, where, by judicious investments and the display of native Scotch frugality, he lived in easy retirement the remainder of his days. He married Jean McWhorter, who was born in the fortress of Gibraltar, the daughter of an officer in active service of the English army. James R. M. Stewart, father, was born in London, in 1809, and came with the family to the United States. In his early life he owned and operated a line of trading boats that plied on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburg to New Orleans. At the age of thirty-four he married and relinquished boating and embarked in the lumber business, which he followed up to the time of his death in 1881. He was a man of many strong parts, among which were clear and accurate judgment, strict probity, keen sympathy, extreme humanity, and deep religious piety, and possessed in a marked degree the confidence and respect of the people with whom he associated. In political faith he was first a whig and then a republican, and was an active and effective worker for the success of his political creed, and served continuously a term of twenty-four years as justice of the peace.

Professor Stewart, after attending the common schools, entered the West Virginia University, from which he graduated in the class of 1877. The following September he took the position of assistant in the preparatory department of his *alma mater*, which position he held for a number of years, when he was transferred to the position of assistant to the chair of mathematics, and in June, 1891, was advanced to the full charge of that chair. In 1893 he resigned his position in the University to accept the superintendency of the Fairmont public schools, but the following June was recalled to his former position and the one he now fills. In religious affiliation

Mr. Stewart is a devoted and consistent member of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been an elder since 1878. He is an agreeable, affable gentleman, a thorough scholar, and a progressive and wide-awake educator.

JOHN WILLIAM CARRACO, a retired merchant, and a prominent citizen of South Morgantown, is a son of Joseph and Catharine (Beauregard) Carraco, and was born January 26, 1826, near Fairmont, Marion county, West Virginia, then Monongalia county, Virginia.

William Carraco, grandfather, was a native and life-long resident of the eastern shore of Maryland, where he died. He married a Miss Wellington. Joseph Carraco, father, was also a native of the eastern shore of Maryland; born in 1780, but settled near Grafton, Taylor county, West Virginia, in 1800. Ten years later he removed to Monongalia county, and in 1840, died at Morgantown. His occupation was that of a farmer, and for many years he was identified with the Roman Catholic church, but finally connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal church.

His marriage with Catharine Beauregard resulted in an issue of seven children, four daughters and three sons, one of whom, John W., was reared from the age of seven by Dr. Charles McClain, of Morgantown. In early life he learned the tailor's trade, which he followed but seven or eight years, when, in 1857, he relinquished that trade to engage in mercantile pursuits, which were more congenial to his taste, and which afforded him a wider field for the employment of his natural business tact and ability. Actively and energetically he pursued merchandizing until the spring of 1894, when, with an ample competency, he

retired, and located in South Morgantown, being, at the time of his retirement, the oldest business man in Morgantown.

A greater portion of the time he was in business, he conducted two stores, one alone, and the other with John Rogers, of Baltimore, Maryland, as partner, under the firm style of Rogers and Carraco. Mr. Carraco devoted his entire time and undivided attention to the prosecution of his business. Strictly honest in all his business relations, ever courteous and obliging to his patrons, he soon established a large and remunerative trade, which he maintained throughout his entire business career. In early life, we find him voting with the whig party; but, upon the dismemberment of that party in 1856, he cast his vote and influence with the party of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and Blaine. Religiously, he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church. Always quiet and unassuming, yet he is a consistent Christian and a thorough gentleman. On January 7, 1847, Minerva A., a daughter of Levi Cox, of this county, became his wife. They are the parents of seven children, four of whom are living: Alfred, of Morgantown; Linnie H., the wife of Charles N. McFadden, of Chicago; Marsailles H., a liveryman of Morgantown, and Nettie, the wife of Herbert E. Gardner. They reside near Morgantown.

CAPTAIN ELI L. PARKER, ex-member of the House of Delegates, a soldier of the late war and justice of the peace at Granville, in Grant district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of John D. and Rebecca (Clayton) Parker, and was born on the old Parker homestead, July 15, 1840. His paternal grandfather was John Parker, who was

born in Westernport, Maryland, but settled in that portion of Monongalia county, Virginia, which is now Paw Paw district, Marion county, West Virginia, in about 1795, where he died in 1844, having been stricken with paralysis while preaching, from which he never recovered. He was a blacksmith by trade; but resided on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits in connection with his trade. He was an exhorter and local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church; a pioneer of Methodism. His was the home of the ministers, and he lent the best efforts of his life to the furtherance and establishment of the Christian faith. He was twice married, first to a Miss Neptune, by whom he had two children; and, second and last, to Mary Pritchard, who bore him four children.

John D. Parker, father, was also born on the old homestead in 1807, and died there in 1879. He was a farmer by occupation, and like his father, a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. Associated with that organization for forty years prior to his death, he did a vast amount of work for the upbuilding of the church and for the inculcation of the Christian faith. Prior to the war he was a democrat, but afterwards he became a stanch republican. He took a lively interest in the politics of his county and State; and served his county in the capacity of county commissioner and steward of the almshouse, filling both offices to the satisfaction of the people and with credit to himself. His first marriage was with Rebecca, a daughter of Elisha Clayton, a native of Delaware, who was a Revolutionary soldier, and who, after the war, settled in Paw Paw district, where he died. He was a farmer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Parker were the parents of seven children, two sons and five daughters. Mrs.

Parker died at the age of forty-two years; and Mr. Parker married for his second wife Millie Hartly.

Eli L. Parker was reared upon his father's farm, obtained such scholastic training as the subscription schools of his day afforded, and at the early age of eighteen had acquired sufficient education to enable him to teach in the public schools. He was even then a close student. He taught school and studied until 1862, when he left the school-room and took up arms in defense of his country's flag. On July 15th of that year he enlisted in the Federal army at Mannington, West Virginia, in company "F," Twelfth regiment, West Virginia volunteer infantry (Captain Pitcher's company), and served as a private until March 4, 1864, when he was discharged to accept the office of second lieutenant of company "E," Third West Virginia mounted infantry. He served in that company until December 14, when he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and transferred to company "D," of the same regiment. March 30, 1865, he was again promoted, this time to a captaincy, and transferred to Company "D," and served until May 22, 1866, when he was honorably discharged from service.

He was a brave and heroic soldier, participated in the battles of Maidensville, Middleton and Winchester in the Shenandoah valley, and then his company escaped to Bloody Run, Pennsylvania, where they formed a junction with a portion of the Army of the Potomac, and arrived on the field of Gettysburg just after the close of that decisive battle. In the fall of 1863 he returned home, and after recruiting a company he returned to Martinsburg, Virginia, and was assigned to command with the rank of second lieutenant, under

General Averill. He remained there but a short time when he was sent to Beverly, West Virginia, where they raided the country, under the command of T. M. Harrison. Subsequently they were sent to Cumberland, and there his regiment and the Second West Virginia consolidated, forming the Sixth West Virginia cavalry, with George R. Latham as colonel and R. E. Fleming as lieutenant-colonel, under the command of the dashing General Phil. Sheridan. Here they skirmished with Rosser, McNeil and Imboden, whence they passed into the Valley of Virginia, and had a number of skirmishes with Mosby's notorious guerrilla band. He remained here until after the surrender of Lee, and the assassination of Lincoln, when he was ordered to Washington, District of Columbia. He made several unsuccessful trips after Booth, and after his capture returned to Washington city and did provost duty at the grand review. After this, the Sixth West Virginia, Fourteenth Pennsylvania and First New York cavalry regiments were formed into a brigade under the command of General Tibbitts, and sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Here they were divided, and a portion of the brigade went to Forts Casper and Laramie, Dakota, but Captain Parker with his company remained upon the South Platte river. Here he fought the Sioux, Comanches and Cheyennes who were commanded by Chief Red Cloud, and during these skirmishes he was slightly wounded at Alkali, Nebraska. Arriving at Lillian Springs, he and his little company of forty men encountered the Indians, defeated them, and killed four of them without the loss of a single man. In the spring of 1866, he was ordered to reinforce Colonel Fleming who was surrounded by the Indians at Cottonwood, Colorado. Soon afterwards he was ordered back and mustered out of

service at Wheeling, West Virginia. Returning to Paw Paw, his old home, he engaged in farming and continued in that business until 1891, when he removed to Granville, his present place of abode. Here he merchandized two years, and is now engaged in optioning coal and oil lands.

Politically he is a republican, and has served in various official capacities. He was a member of the school board for fifteen consecutive years, four of which he served as president; a member of the House of Delegates in the session of 1884-'85, and is now serving as justice of the peace, elected January, 1893. He is a local minister and class leader in the Methodist Protestant Church, and a member of Meade Post, No. 6, G. A. R., at Fairmont. January 24, 1863, he married Elizabeth Murray, by whom he has had seven children: John W. and Lincoln E., engaged in the planing mill business at Rivesville, Marion county; Nora, the wife of George E. Satterfield, a farmer of Paw Paw district, Marion county; F. W., a traveling salesman representing Franklin Davis Nursery company; Grace, Charles B. and Sallie, who are at home with their parents.

I. GRANT LAZZELL, a worthy and rising young attorney of the Monongalia county bar, is the youngest son of James and Eleanor (Courtney) Lazzell, and was born near Maidsville, Cass district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, on May 10, 1862.

Mr. Lazzell, through his great-grandfather, traces his ancestry to a French origin. Thomas Lazzell was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whence he emigrated in an early day to what is now Cass district, this county, being one of the pioneers in that section of the

country. He was a man of good education and was possessed of considerable talent as a speaker, and was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thomas Lazzell, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in what is now Cass district, in 1788, and died in the same district in 1868. He owned a large tract of land, consisting of about eighteen hundred acres, and was a prominent and financially prosperous business man, farmer, stock-raiser and dealer. He was a consistent member of and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he held the office of class-leader and steward. In political faith and principle he was a whig up to the time of the organization of the republican party, when he became a republican, and was one among the few in his district who voted for Lincoln for the presidency in 1860. He married Rebecca, daughter of James Bowlby, and had a family of ten children, whose names appear in the sketch of Joseph S. Bowlby, in another part of this book. James Lazzell, father, was the oldest of this family, and was born December 25, 1810, on the old homestead in his native district.

He has always resided in that district, engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, and stock-raising and grazing, and in the latter part of his life engaged almost solely in the industry of stock-raising and grazing. In his political affiliations he is a republican, and keeps well posted on the men and measures pertaining to the body-politic, while in his religious faith he is a consistent and devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Eleanor Courtney, of Monongalia county, this State. To them were born six sons and two daughters.

Mr. Lazzell attended the common schools

of his native district and graduated from the classical department of the West Virginia University in the class of 1883. He then entered the department of law in the same institution and graduated in 1884. In the autumn of the year 1885 he accepted the position of principal of the Kingwood public schools, which position he filled for one year, giving entire satisfaction to all concerned. In 1886 he went to the state of Arkansas, and took the position of principal in the Lee High School at La Grange, where he remained two years, and on January 1, 1889, took up the practice of the law, and has been actively engaged in the practice ever since. By honest methods and careful and conscientious devotion to the interests of his clients he is winning a desirable and deserved success. He is an active worker in the republican party, for the success of which he labored from the hustings in the campaigns of 1892 and 1894. In 1893 he was elected to the office of Mayor of Morgantown, and served one term.

He is an ardent and devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, being a member of the board of stewards.

On September 23, 1891, he married Nora, daughter of Joseph Jackson, of Kingwood, Preston county, West Virginia. To them one child, Donald Grant, has been born.

WILLIAM E. GLASSCOCK, ex-superintendent of the schools, and the present clerk of the Circuit Court of Monongalia county, is a son of Daniel and Prudence (Michael) Glasscock, and was born near Arnettville, Monongalia county, West Virginia, December 13, 1862.

His grandfather, Charles Glasscock, was a native of Fauquier county, Virginia. He was

of English ancestry, and emigrated at an early day to near Arnettville, where he died, when comparatively a young man, in about 1840. He followed farming and milling as an avocation. He married Mary Arnett, a granddaughter of James Arnett, who served through the war of the Revolution from 1776 to 1783. Daniel Glasscock, father, was born June 10, 1828, on a farm near Arnettville. He was reared upon a farm, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life. He is a man of strong feeling and decided opinions, and, as a republican, has always entertained most decided views, and served as a member of the board of supervisors during the war. In that conflict, which threatened the disunion of the States, he was strongly and actively for the Union, and was captain of a body of "Home Guards." Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been twice married; his first marriage was with a Miss Musgrave, in 1855, and resulted in the birth of one child, David, who is a resident of near Barrackville, Marion county. His first wife died in 1857, and, in 1859, he married, as his second wife, Prudence Michael. To this union have been born nine children, as follows: Stephen A. D., a merchant of Osceola, Nevada; William E., subject; Louverna, wife of J. C. Smith, of Rivesville, Marion county, West Virginia; Samuel F., who, after graduating from the department of law in the University of West Virginia, in 1893, took up the practice of his profession in Morgantown; James F., deceased; Sarah, a teacher in the public schools of the county; Mary J.; Alice and Zana, at home.

William E. Glasscock attended the common schools of his native county until the age of eighteen years, when he went west.

He commenced teaching at the age of

eighteen years, and taught for seven years. In May, 1887, he was elected to the responsible position of county superintendent of schools for Monongalia county, and served, by re-election, almost two terms, when he resigned in November, 1890, to take charge of the office he now holds. In his political preference, he is a republican, and has taken an active part in the work of the same, being, at the present time, chairman of the Republican county committee.

Fraternally, he is a member of the Monongalia Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., Orphans' Friend Encampment, and Morgantown Union Lodge, No. 4, A. F. and A. M.

His marital union with Mary A., daughter of Calvin W. Miller, of Arnettsville, has resulted in the birth of two children: Paul M., deceased, and another who died in infancy.

HENRY C. BAKER, a prominent merchant of Morgantown, is the son of Samuel and Mary (Dugan) Baker, and was born January 11, 1840, in what is now Union district, Monongalia county, this State.

John Baker, the grandfather of Henry C. Baker, was a native of Germany, but emigrated to this country at an early date, locating for a short time in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whence he removed to what is now Union district, this county, where he spent the remainder of his life as a farmer.

The father of Henry C. Baker was born on this farm, lived all his life in the county, and died in 1843, when Henry was but three years of age. Mary Dugan Baker was born in 1799, and died in March, 1883.

To the marriage of Samuel Baker and Mary Dugan Baker were born nine children: Thornton, deceased; Malinda, the wife of

the Rev. Asby Stevens, of Palatine, Marion county, West Virginia (see his sketch in another part of this work); John, deceased; Alcinda, the wife of Eugene Bright; James, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of James P. St. Clair; Sarah, the widow of Thomas Wilkinson; Henry C., subject; Thomas M., resident of Union district, this county.

Henry C. Baker received his education in the subscription schools of his day, the present common-school system coming a little too late for him to realize much advantage from it. He was reared upon the farm, and on arriving at his maturity embarked in farming pursuits on his own account. He followed this line of work continuously until 1872, when he was elected by the republican party as assessor for the Second assessment district of Monongalia county. At the end of his first term of four years he was re-elected for another term, attesting in an eminent degree to the efficiency of his work. At the end of his term he ran for a short time a meat market, and later engaged in the grocery business in Morgantown.

In 1889 he went into the hardware business, and has since continued in that line. His store is a large one, and is well filled with everything that pertains to the trade, and he does a thriving business. Mr. Baker has always taken a commendable interest in the affairs of education, and served as a member of the school board in Morgan district. He is now a member of the town council of the town of Morgantown.

Fraternally he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and Knights of Honor, and is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. During the Civil War he was a member of the State militia of West Virginia,

and was three times called to the front in the emergency service.

In 1859 Mr. Baker was happily married to Eliza J. Everly, who was born August 22, 1842, and died May 21, 1893. To this union were born Edward E., who resides in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Albert G., in the employ of his father, married Ida E. Jacobs; Florence A., wife of William C. Anderson, a farmer residing in Morgan district; and Walter C., who died at the age of three years.

JAMES M. JAMISON, a well-known stock-dealer, and a member of a prominent family of Monongalia county, is a son of John and Cinderella (Lynch) Jamison, and was born near Laurel Point, Grant district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, June 28, 1845.

John Jamison, grandfather, was a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, in which county he lived all his life, actively engaged in farming and stock-raising.

In that county, in 1814, was born also John Jamison, father. He was reared and educated in that county, but soon after attaining unto his majority, and after his marriage, or in 1835, he removed to Grant district, where he died, in 1872. He was a farmer and stock-raiser and dealer by avocation, in which latter occupation he was extensively engaged; buying cattle and driving them to market at Baltimore. He was an active and conscientious worker in the Baptist Church, and a democrat in political principles.

He married Cinderella, daughter of Pierce Lynch, of Greene county, Pennsylvania, and had seven sons and three daughters: Ellen, the wife of John C. Fear, a resident of Marion county, West Virginia; Pierce L., a farmer, of

Washington county, Kansas; John W., who is a farmer of Grant district, this county; Jarrett L., a resident and farmer of the same district; William C., a practicing physician of Fairmont, Marion county, West Virginia; Margaret I., the wife of C. W. Arnett, of Fairmont, and whose sketch appears elsewhere in this book; Lucinda, wife of William H. John, of Morgantown; Jesse A., a practicing physician of Fairmont; David L., formerly a practicing attorney of Parkersburg, this State, but at present a minister of the Baptist church, and located at Chicago.

James M. Jamison received his education in the schools of his native district, and, on launching into life on his own account, he followed in the footsteps of the two preceding generations of his ancestors, and took up stock-raising and dealing. This he followed continuously and successfully until 1893, when he removed to Morgantown, his present place of residence. In his political proclivities, he represents the faith of two generations of ancestors, and is an ardent democrat. For many years he has been an active member of the I. O. O. F.

On January 22, 1866, he married Elizabeth M., daughter of Morgan L. Boyers, of Cass district, this county. To them have been born: Grace, the wife of George F. Miller, who is a resident of the county, and is engaged in oil operations; Gertrude, wife of George M. Alexander, of Fairmont, Marion county, whose sketch appears in another part of this book; Gusta B.; Gillian and Goldia, the latter deceased.

COLONEL ASHBEL FAIRCHILD, a prominent business man of Morgantown, is a son of Dr. Ashbel G. and Eliza (McDougal) Fairchild, and was born near Smithfield,

Fayette county, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1830.

The family is of English descent, but was founded in this country prior to the Revolutionary war, where we find them established in New England. Lent W. Fairchild, grandfather, was a native of New Haven, Connecticut, where he lived most of his life. He had a number of brothers who served in the War of the Revolution, and who after that conflict went west, receiving land-grants from the government in recognition of their services. Thus the family became scattered, and many branches of it have been lost sight of.

Rev. Ashbel G. Fairchild, D.D., father, was born in Hanover county, New Jersey, on May 1, 1795, and died on June 30, 1864, in Smithfield, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He prepared for admission into college in Morristown Academy, New Jersey, and entered Princeton College, and graduated from the classical department with the degree of A.B., in 1813, and from Princeton Theological Seminary, and was licensed as a preacher in the Presbyterian church in April, 1816, and was ordained two years later. From the time he was licensed to preach until his death he was actively engaged in the service of the Master. He was sent to Morgantown as a missionary, and taught for a time in the old Monongalia Academy. For a short time he held the Presbyterian charge at New Geneva, and in 1828 located at Smithfield, where he labored the remainder of his life. He was a man of deep learning and broad intellectual culture, and was possessed of considerable literary genius, and wrote a number of books of an orthodox nature that were widely read: among them are "The Great Supper," "Fairchild on Baptism," and "What Presbyterians Believe," a work resulting from a religious controversy, and is widely known

and read. He married, June 12, 1820, Eliza McDougal, a daughter of Hugh McDougal, a native of Scotland. He came to Newark, New Jersey, where he died. Colonel Fairchild was reared in the vicinity of Smithfield, where he attended the common schools, and finished his school days in Monongalia Academy, Morgantown. He learned the trade of carriage-maker, and after working as a journeyman for a time in Morgantown and the state of New York, he, in 1851, under the firm name of Fairchild, Lawhead and Co., engaged in the manufacture of carriages at Morgantown. They continued in this line of business until 1890, when they sold out to the Tygart Manufacturing company. Of the company Mr. Fairchild was made president and superintendent, positions he has held ever since. As carriage manufacturers, the firm of Fairchild, Lawhead and Company did a large business, and their products, which had a reputation for their excellence, were very much in demand throughout the country.

In 1892 the plant was burned, and the Tygart company erected in its stead a large planing mill.

Mr. Fairchild was a member of the Virginia militia, and was called out upon the occasion of Jones' raid. On October 4, 1853, Mr. Fairchild was united in marriage with Sarah J., a daughter of John Wallace, of Morgantown.

HARVEY STAGERS, justice of the peace in Morgan district for eight years, a member of the County Court, and a man of rare good judgment, is a son of John and Caroline (Maple) Stagers, and was born near Waynesburg, Greene county, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1822. His grandfather, Jacob Stagers, was a native of near Carlisle, Cumber-

land county, Pennsylvania, but when yet a young man emigrated to near Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, where he died about 1834, at the age of seventy years. He was a large land-owner and was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life.

John Stagers, father, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1807, came with his father to Greene county, where he lived all his life and died in 1891. Following in the footsteps of his father, he was a farmer. The old-line whig party, the party of a high protective tariff and in favor of internal improvements, embodied the principles of his political decalogue, and although he never sought nor held office, yet was a man who was intense in his political fervor and wielded a potential influence in his community for the success of his party. His house was a Mecca for the apostles of the whig faith, prominent among whom was the far-famed and illustrious "Tariff Andy" Stewart.

His nuptial union with Caroline Maple resulted in the birth of four sons and four daughters who grew to maturity.

Harvey Stagers attended the common schools of his native county nine months, the extent of his education obtained from the schools. The greater part of his education, however, and the most essential part, has come through self-application and his business experience and attrition with the world. For about ten years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native county. In 1849 he came to Morgantown and has since made that town his home. During the building of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad he was employed for three years by that company, to furnish supplies. From 1855 to 1863 he traveled through eleven States of the Union as an agent. When the crisis of the Civil War

came and the first smoke of battle had cleared away, and it became a well-established fact that unless strenuous efforts were put forth to save the Union, she, with all her historic traditions, would be lost, Mr. Stagers recruited company "E," of the Seventeenth West Virginia infantry, of which he was made second lieutenant, and offered their services in defence of the flag. The regiment was mustered in at Wheeling, in 1863, and was attached to the Army of the Potomac, in which it served to the close of the conflict. After this service Mr. Stagers came back to Morgantown, and for twelve years has been engaged in the lumbering business. He has always been a firm believer in high protective tariff and a national banking system, getting his schooling in this direction during the Harrison campaign of 1840, when those issues were made paramount and the *pros* and *cons* ably discussed from the hustings. Hence he was a whig until the general disintegration of former parties, incident to the war, when he became a republican. In 1872 he was elected a justice of the peace in Morgantown and by re-election has served continuously to the present time. By reason of his office he was for eight years, a member of the County Court. In 1844, Mr. Stagers and Elsie Shriver, a daughter of Adam Shriver, of Greene county, were united in marriage.

DR. HORATIO N. MACKEY, a prominent practitioner of medicine of Morgantown, West Virginia, was born December 19, 1828, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He is a son of James D. and Julia A. (Lechner) Mackey.

The ancestors of Dr. Mackey have been in this country for a number of generations. His great-grandfather was a Scotch-Irishman who

settled on the banks of the Conococheague river, Pennsylvania, perhaps some time near the middle of the eighteenth century. One of the first duties he attended to was that of taking the necessary legal steps to become a citizen of the country in which he had located, and he was accordingly naturalized at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, some time prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he served. After the war he emigrated to near Uniontown (then Beesontown), Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he located upon a farm where he spent the remainder of his days.

Among his children was one Stephen, the grandfather of Dr. Mackey. Stephen Mackey was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and lived there all his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits, dying at the age of fifty-three years.

Upon this old homestead of the Mackeys was born also the father of Dr. Mackey. Here James D. Mackey was reared, and here he died amid the scenes and surroundings that had witnessed the passing away of two generations of his ancestors. He married the mother of our subject who bore him two children, Horatio N. and James N., who resides near Moore's Works, Fayette county, upon a part of the old homestead of the old Mackeys.

Dr. Mackey was educated in Madison College, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, an institution well known in its day for the high character of the work accomplished and for the number of the eminently successful men who got their first mental inspiration while attending upon its courses. Leaving college, he entered the office of Dr. Smith Fuller, of Uniontown, as student of medicine. From his office he entered Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and after taking a course of lectures in that renowned institu-

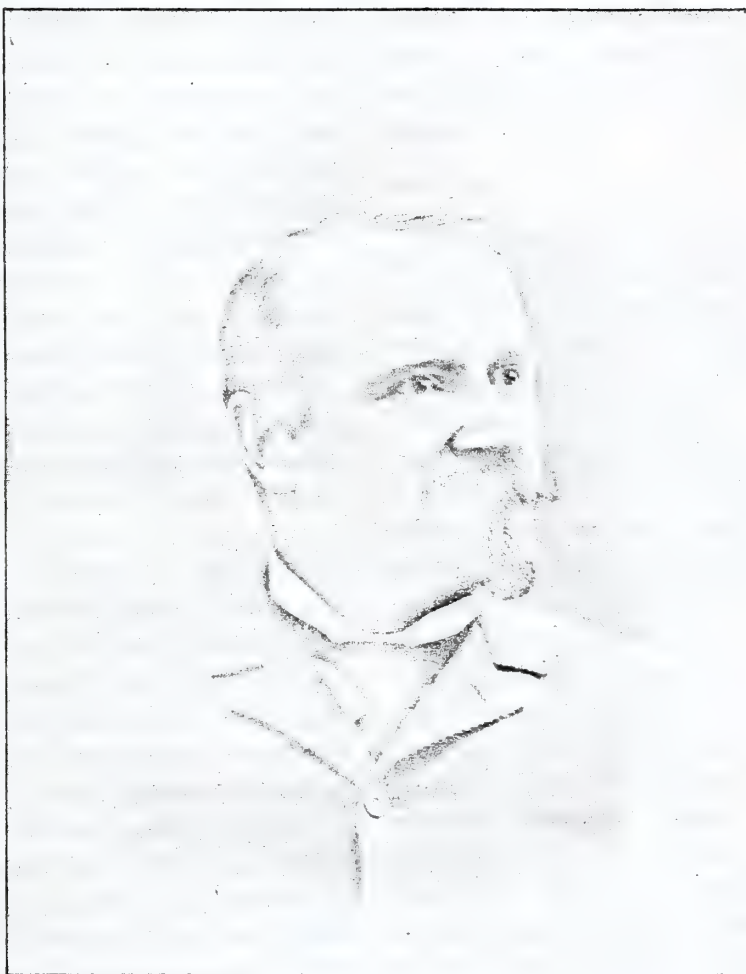
tion, located in Morgantown, in 1852, where, with the exception of intervals, during which he was taking special courses, he has practiced ever since.

Dr. Mackey has made thorough preparations for his work and has kept abreast of the medical progress of the times, and has profited by attending the most renowned medical institutions of the United States. Among them, in addition to the one mentioned, he has attended the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city; Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, from which he received a diploma in 1872, and graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, in 1880, and is a member, and was one of the organizers, of the State Medical Society of West Virginia.

HENRY C. JONES, ex-deputy sheriff, and the present steward of the Almshouse, of Monongalia county, is a son of John L. and Maria J. (Morris) Jones, and was born in Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, September 14, 1858.

Henry Jones, grandfather, was among the early settlers of Clay district; born in 1800, and died in 1875. He was a blacksmith by trade, followed this trade in connection with agricultural pursuits, all his active life. He was one of the pioneers of Methodism, and, as an exhorter and local minister, did much for the advancement and upbuilding of the cause of Christ, and the establishment of the Methodist church in that section of the county. He married Mary Lough, by whom he had eight children, four sons and four daughters.

John L. Jones, father, is a native of Monongalia county; born in Grant district on April



DR. JOHN A. MYERS.

29, 1831, and now lives in retirement at Farmington, Marion county, West Virginia, having obtained a fair competency, and retired in the spring of 1895. He followed the tranquil and peaceful pursuits of husbandry all his active life, except three years, spent as steward of the Monongalia county almshouse, from 1880 to 1883, inclusive. Politically, he is identified with the republican party; religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a class leader and exhorter, performs faithfully and efficiently his official duties. His marriage with Maria J., a daughter of Barton Morris, who was a farmer of Clay district, resulted in the birth of three sons and one daughter: Barton M., deceased, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Mollie E., departed this life October 2, 1893, aged thirty-seven years; Henry C., subject; and Thomas K., a farmer of Lincoln district, Marion county.

Henry C. Jones received his education in the public schools of his native district, and one term in the West Virginia University, at Morgantown. He made his own way by teaching, while educating himself, and taught, for some time, after finishing his scholastic education. In 1879 he engaged in farming in Lincoln district, Marion county, continuing for a period of ten years. In 1889 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Monongalia county, and served a term of four years under his brother, Barton M., who was sheriff from 1889 to 1893. Soon after the expiration of his term of the office of deputy sheriff of Monongalia county, he was appointed steward of the Monongalia county almshouse, which office he is now efficiently and satisfactorily filling. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the Epworth

League. Politically, he is a firm believer in the principles of republicanism, and takes an active part in the advancement and success of his party. His marriage, August 11, 1881, to Laura B., a daughter of William H. Bowman, of Lincoln district, Marion county, resulted in an issue of seven children: Mollie Kate Morris; Andria Blake Price; John Bowman Smith; Roanna Maria Blanch; Henry Benjamin Barton; Charles Milton Glenn, and Martha Alice Bess.

JOHN ALVA MYERS, Ph.D., Director of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station at Morgantown, is a son of Andrew E. and Charity Ann (Cox) Myers, and was born May 29, 1853, near West Liberty, Ohio county, West Virginia.

His grandfather, Rev. John Myers, was born in Virginia, but removed to middle Tennessee, where he died. He was known as a man of more than ordinary oratorical powers, and was one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Rev. Andrew Myers, father of Dr. Myers, was born in East Tennessee, in 1819, and died near West Liberty, Ohio county, in 1889. He was among the earlier pupils and graduates of Bethany College, from which he graduated in 1852. This institution was founded in 1840 by Alexander Campbell, the distinguished divine and founder of the Christian or Disciple church. Here it was he became closely associated with Mr. Campbell, whose religious ideas he endorsed and became an active co-worker with him in the interests of the church and Christianity. They traveled together throughout many of the states of the Union. For a number of years he served as secretary of the Christian Missionary Soci-

ety of the State of West Virginia, and in this capacity preached and labored in every county of the State. He was a man of more than ordinary strength of character and mental attainments, and possessed very considerable literary ability, and contributed largely to the literature devoted to the exposition of the principles of his creed. He was an ardent friend of Bethany College, and for thirty years served as a member of its board of trustees, the last ten years as treasurer of the College.

Dr. Myers on the maternal side of the family is descended from a German ancestry. His great-grandfather, Michael Cox, was among that body of Hessians that were captured by Washington during the Revolutionary war. After the war was over, he settled near West Liberty, West Virginia. He was twice married. Among the children by his second marriage was Isaac Cox, the grandfather of Dr. Myers. Isaac Cox was one of the early settlers in West Liberty, where he lived most of his life. He inter-married with the Brown family, a very old and distinguished family of Baltimore, Maryland, whose ancestors at one time owned much of the territory upon which the "Monumental City" now stands.

Dr. Myers is the oldest of a family of four children; the others in order of age are: Errett C., a graduate of Bethany College, and now a practitioner of medicine in the city of Wheeling, this State; Susan M., deceased in infancy; and Irene T., assistant principal of the Fairmont Normal School, this State.

Dr. Myers received his college preparatory training in the State Normal School at West Liberty, and then entered Bethany College, from which he was graduated in 1875, afterwards taking a post-graduate course. He was then called to the position of instructor

in chemistry and physics in Butler University at Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, Indiana. After a stay of about one year in that institution, he resolved to more thoroughly prepare himself for the work along these lines, the pursuance of which gave him so much pleasure, and accordingly made a tour of Europe, spending three and a half years in the universities of Germany, and rounded out his course by traveling through Egypt, Palestine, Greece and Italy. On his return to this country he took the position of professor of natural science in the Kentucky University for one year. The next year he had charge of the chemistry and physics department of the Louisville, Kentucky, high school.

At this period there was a demand by the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, located at Starkville, for a man not only well versed in chemistry and physics, but who combined with these qualifications the rare quality of executive ability. Dr. Myers was brought to the attention of the management as being a man eminently fitted, both by education and experience, to fill the position sought to be filled. The doctor accordingly received a call to the chair of chemistry in that institution. He was called to the position for the especial purpose of organizing the chemical work of the institution. During his connection with the college he built and equipped a chemical laboratory, one of the largest in the South, and organized the work of the state chemist of Mississippi, and did the chemist's work in connection with the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station. He worked in this connection seven years. In 1887, provision having been made for the establishment of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, he was called upon to assume the responsible position of director

of this institution, which position he still retains. The institution is well organized under the following heads, each in charge of a competent specialist: Agriculture, Chemistry, Entomology, Horticulture, Microscopy, and Meteorology.

In connection with his profession, Dr. Myers has been honored by election to several scientific organizations of the country, among which are the following: The American Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, which he served as president; the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations; The Berlin Chemical Society; Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Chemical Society, and others. During his connection with the Mississippi Experiment Station he wrote the chemical portions of all the state reports issued from the institution, and has frequently contributed papers of considerable literary and scientific merit to the different scientific bodies to which he belongs.

The Governors of West Virginia have frequently recognized his ability by appointing him to represent the State in conventions held for the purpose of considering questions of moment to the peace and happiness of the Commonwealth; chief among them may be mentioned: Southern Immigration Convention, Farmers' National Congress, the National Dairy Association, and a number of others.

Although the professional duties of Dr. Myers are such as to require most of his time yet he keeps in touch with the development of the community in which he lives, and has contributed his share to its material progress. He is the president of the Morgantown Brick and Tile Works, a director in the Tygard Manufacturing company, The Morgantown

Investment and Development company, and a number of other enterprises in different parts of the State.

On October 20, 1882, Dr. Myers was joined in marriage with Minnie B. Plunkett, of Lexington, Kentucky. Two children have been born to this union, Martha S., deceased, and Louise Birch.

THOMAS BENTON WILLIAMS, superintendent of the Morgantown Brick company, is a son of Isaac W. and Martha (Lancaster) Williams, and was born March 26, 1845, in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

Daniel Williams, grandfather, was a native of Wales, but emigrated to the United States in 1798, settled near Winchester, Virginia, and died there in 1824, aged seventy-two years. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Isaac W. Williams, father, was born near Winchester, Virginia, November 22, 1823, and died at Uniontown, November 21, 1890. He came to Uniontown when a young man, in about 1853. Soon after his arrival he engaged in manufacturing brick, on a small scale, near Barton's Mills. His original capital did not exceed one hundred dollars, but being a man of careful, economic habits and possessed of rare business tact coupled with a determination to succeed, he soon established a lucrative and growing business. Having succeeded in establishing this business upon a firm basis, he then began to branch out. His next venture was as an horticulturist, but subsequently he added merchandizing. Though widely differing in character, and requiring entirely different talents for their successful management, yet he was uniformly successful in those triangular enterprises, and at the time of his demise left a handsome fortune of from fifty to

seventy-five thousand dollars. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder for fifteen years. He married Martha, a daughter of Matthias Lancaster, deceased, a hatter of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and to them were born ten children, six sons and four daughters: Thomas Benton, subject; Lewis and Josiah, brick manufacturers, of Uniontown; Elliot, a brick manufacturer, of Clarksburg, West Virginia; Newton, a brick manufacturer, of Buchanan, West Virginia; Rev. Charles, a Presbyterian minister, of Carversville, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Jennie, the consort of O. P. Mar-
 kle, a prominent insurance and real-estate dealer, of Uniontown; Anna, the wife of Samuel Nixon, a farmer, near Uniontown; Emma, the wife of George Brooks, a merchant of Uniontown, and Julia, who resides with her mother, at Uniontown.

T. B. Williams was educated in the public schools of Uniontown and Duff's Business College, Pittsburg, graduating from the latter in 1865. Immediately after his graduation he embarked in the manufacture of brick. Nine years he operated at Uniontown, five at Dawson, Pennsylvania, and ten at Clarksburg, West Virginia; then, in 1889, he located at Morgantown. Here, in the same year, he organized a stock company, known as the Morgantown Brick company, for the purpose of manufacturing red pressed and fire bricks. The officers of the company are: Dr. J. A. Myers, president; E. M. Grant, secretary, and T. B. Williams, superintendent. The capacity of the plant is 40,000 bricks per diem, and is considered one of the substantial business enterprises of the town.

February 28, 1863, Mr. Williams enlisted in the Civil War, in company "K," One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, Pennsylvania

Volunteer infantry, at Pittsburg, and was honorably discharged July 13, 1865, at Alexandria, Virginia. He was a brave and courageous soldier and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Spottsylvania Court-house, and a number of skirmishes. He was badly wounded May 10, 1864, in the left foot, at Spottsylvania Court-house, and was captured on the same day, but escaped soon after his capture. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and William F. Stewart Post, No. 180, Grand Army of the Republic, at Uniontown. He is a republican in politics, and is now a member of the school board of his town. He has been twice married; first he married Emma, a daughter of Sarah Clawson, of Monroe, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1864, by whom he had three children: Frank, a pilot, runs on the Monongahela from Morgantown to Brownsville; Etta, the wife of Russell Bateson, of Dawson, Pennsylvania, and Emma, who died in childhood. Mrs. Williams died December 4, 1869, aged twenty-three years.

His last marriage was March 28, 1871, with Rebecca, a daughter of William Hall, of Uniontown, and to them have been born six children: Lula, the wife of Dorsey St. Clair, a plumber, of Morgantown; Benton, a student in the high school, of Morgantown; Ralph, Stella and Isaac, attending school, and Ethel, at home.

JOHN S. BROWN, a prosperous farmer and an intelligent and well-to-do citizen of Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Adam C. and Elva A. (Shively) Brown, and was born January 6, 1845, at what is now known as New Brownsville, Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia). The family of

which Mr. Brown is a worthy scion is one of the pioneer families of Clay district, this county; his grandfather Andrew Brown, having settled near what is known as the Adam Brown Mills—that district. He lived in that district all his life and engaged in pursuits of agriculture. After his death, his wife, who had become blind, removed to the State of Illinois, where she died. Abraham Brown, grandfather of John S. Brown, was born in 1787 and died in September, 1854, and now lies buried where the subject of this sketch now lives. He married Elizabeth Core, who was born November 7, 1796, and died in July, 1851. He lived all his life in Clay district, engaged in farming and milling, having built a flouring mill on Dunkard creek. In political matters he was a democrat. He had the following children: Catherine, born December 22, 1813; Michael C., born January 6, 1818; Adam C., born May 16, 1820, and died July 13, 1877; Emanuel, born August 1, 1822; Jacob, born October 6, 1824, died March 6, 1888; Andrew, born March 6, 1888, and died in infancy; Christiana, born September 13, 1826; John, born May 1, 1829, served in the Civil War in the Seventeenth West Virginia infantry; Abraham, born September 30, 1831; William, born August 10, 1835, served throughout the war, in which he was three times wounded, and now resides in Wayne county, Iowa; George W., born June 6, 1837; Norval, born October 29, 1840, and also served through the war of the Rebellion.

John S. Brown's father was born in Clay district, and took up farming as a means of gaining a livelihood. To this avocation he afterwards added that of milling, on what is known as Dunkard creek, in Clay district. In 1855 he located upon the farm where John S. Brown now lives, and resided there the re-

mainder of his life, dying July 13, 1877. In politics he was a democrat up to the Civil War, but upon the issues of slavery and state rights, broke away from that organization and became a republican and a strong Union man. He was a strict and conscientious member of the Disciple church. The grandfather of John S. Brown, on the maternal side of the family, was Jacob Shively, one of the pioneer settlers in this part of the county. Jacob Shively married Catharine Pickenpaugh and reared a large family. The children of Adam C. and Elva A. (Shively) Brown, were as follows: Michael S., born November 15, 1840, and died February 25, 1844; Morrison, born in 1843 and died March, 1844; John S., subject; Abraham, born August 16, 1847, and died October 16, 1862; Jacob, born January 11, 1850, and died October 23, 1862; Catherine, born October 11, 1852, and died October 10, 1862; Sabina, born January 1, 1855, and died October 24, 1862; Christina, born December 10, 1858, and died October 16, 1862; Emmanuel, born July 29, 1861, still-born.

Those of the family who died within a short time of each other were carried away by a scourge of diphtheria. John S. Brown has been twice married, first on February 4, 1869, to Minerva Morris; to this wife was born one child, Lenora B., born November 28, 1869, who is the wife of Sanford Maxon, of Mount Morris, Greene county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Minerva Morris Brown died December 7, 1869, and on January 1, 1879, Mr. Brown married, as his second wife, Melissa McClure. To this union have been born the following children: Ross McClure, born February 23, 1880, and died on June 23, 1889; Florence E., born December 15, 1882; William C., born June 14, 1885, and Charles Gay, born July 31, 1894.

John S. Brown received such mental training as was afforded in the primitive subscription schools of his boyhood days. He was reared upon the farm and has always engaged in farming and kindred pursuits. He has a farm in Clay district of three hundred acres. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party, and is the present postmaster at Holman, the office being located in his house.

PROFESSOR JOHN L. JOHNSTON, the present efficient instructor in charge of the chair of Civil Engineering in the West Virginia University, and a descendant from an old Colonial and Revolutionary family, is a son of Nicholas and Margaret (Minor) Johnston, and was born September 19, 1857, in Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia.

The coming of the Johnston family, of which Professor Johnston is a descendant, dates early in the colonial times. The first of the family to leave England, the mother country, to seek a home in the Colonies, located in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and became one of the founders of the "City of Brotherly Love," in which city the family became prosperous and influential. In that city John Johnston, the great-grandfather of John L. Johnston, was born and educated. He became one of the first pioneers to cross the mountains into what was then the unknown and unexplored west. He settled in what is now Greene county, Pennsylvania, on Muddy creek; from here he enlisted and served seven years in the war of the Revolution. It was here that Nicholas Johnston, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born, and who, on reaching manhood, removed to Blacksville, Virginia, where he married and served in the War of 1812, and died in 1863. Here, on November 17th, 1809,

was born the father of the subject of this sketch, Nicholas B. Johnston; and near this old homestead he died on March 13, 1890. The great-grandfather of Professor Johnston, on the maternal side of the family, Samuel Minor, was of Scotch lineage, and emigrated to this country at a very early day, settling first in the south, later in Greene county, Pennsylvania, then near Blacksville, Virginia. His people were involved in all the horrors of Indian warfare near the close of the Revolutionary war, his wife, when a girl, having been an Indian captive, until ransomed, and was present at the massacre at "Handsucker's Knob." His son, Noah Minor, grandfather of Mr. Johnston, married Lydia Chalfant, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier from Winchester, Virginia. He lived and died in Clay district, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia).

Professor Johnston graduated from the West Virginia University at Morgantown, in the class of 1883. He at once accepted a position as civil engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad company; after a short service under this employ, he took a similar position in the Philadelphia division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In 1886 he reentered the service of the Pennsylvania company in the Maryland division, where he remained until September, 1890. In this year he took the position of assistant to the chair of Civil Engineering in the University, which position he retained one year. In 1891 he, coördinate with Professor H. B. Davenport, held the chair one year, since which time Mr. Johnston has had full charge of the department. He is regarded as a highly capable civil engineer, and much of the efficiency of the department is due to his energy and executive ability.

Professor Johnston and Lucy B. Johnson, daughter of George W. Johnson of Morgantown, were united in marriage on Nov. 29, 1893.

THORNTON H. DeVault is a highly prosperous business man, and a representative citizen of Monongalia county. He resides at Smithtown, in Clinton district; is a son of Abraham and Mary (Steel) DeVault, and was born September 18, 1839, on the old DeVault homestead. Jacob DeVault, grandfather, was a native of eastern Virginia; born October 14, 1759, and Mary, his wife, was born October 3, 1758. Jacob DeVault, his wife and children, settled about the close of the eighteenth century at the mouth of White Day creek, Monongalia county, Virginia, now West Virginia, where he became a pioneer farmer, and where he died. The progeny of his marriage was two children, Abraham, father, and Phoebe, who became the wife of David Hayhurst, and reared a large and interesting family.

Abraham DeVault was born April 14, 1791, and died April 29, 1863, at the mouth of White Day creek, having come there with his parents and having resided there all his life. He was a carpenter by trade, but followed farming, which was his essential business. He farmed extensively, for that day; was an old-time whig, favoring high protection; and road constable for thirty years. Liberal in his support of worthy enterprises, generous and accommodating as a neighbor, he possessed, in a high degree, the admiration of all who were thrown into either business or social relations with him. On March 4, 1819, he married Mary Steel, who was born April 17, 1795, and who died June 2, 1889. She was a daughter of John Steel, a life-long resident of Monongalia county, and who was

engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life. Mr. and Mrs. DeVault's marriage was productive in the birth of eleven children. Two died in infancy. The others were Sarah A., married Alpheus Holland, who is deceased; she was born May 13, 1820; was married November 30, 1843, and now resides in Clinton district; Anna E., the wife of William Wilson, deceased, was born June 25, 1822, married April 26, 1843, and died August 24, 1851; Margaret, who was born April 22, 1824, married Barnett Stewart August 31, 1848, and died August 22, 1851; Oliver P., who was born February 22, 1826, married Mary Powell December 27, 1849, and died November 19, 1875; Edgar J., who was born March 10, 1829, married Hellen Haun November 4, 1852, and died August 5, 1890; Ashbel G., who was born June 22, 1832, and who resides in Marion county, this state; was twice married; first, on October 18, 1854, to Margaret Johnson, and second and last, to his present wife, Mrs. Howell; Theophilus, who was born May 24, 1834, married May Farrell, September 3, 1857, and died May 26, 1890; Charles P. was born August 12, 1836, married Louisa Fast December 18, 1856, and now resides in Clinton district; and Thornton H., the subject of this sketch.

Thornton H. DeVault was reared upon the old homestead, educated in the subscription schools, and learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for three years, after finishing the trade. In 1863 he engaged in farming near Opekiska, in Clinton district, and has since been largely interested in agricultural pursuits, principally in grazing and stock-raising. In addition to this line of business, he, in 1878, engaged in merchandizing at Smithtown, and continued three years. Subsequently, in 1889, he again embarked in

mercantile business, a member of the firm of F. F. Prickett and Co., general merchants of Rivesville, Marion county. Prior to 1856, he was a democrat, of the Douglas type, but since that date has been identified with the republican party, in whose fortunes he takes an intelligent and lively interest. He is an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is now serving in the capacity of steward. On February 28, 1861, he married Malissa J. Satterfield, who was born March 13, 1844, and who died October 10, 1864. His second and last marriage was with Nancy A. Prickett, a daughter of Nathan Prickett, of Marion county. They were married February 22, 1866, and are the parents of three children: Rosetta J., born November 29, 1866; Lemuel C., born July 19, 1875, and Ira G., born February 27, 1878.

GEORGE W. PILES, a thorough-going, prosperous and progressive farmer, of Cass district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, was born November 13, 1851, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Elisha and Rosanna (Knight) Piles. Zachariah Piles, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical record, was one of the early pioneer settlers of what is now Clay district. He became the owner of about thirteen hundred acres of land located on Dunkard creek and elsewhere, and in holding and developing this land frequently had conflicts with the Indians. In one of these skirmishes, in which several of his neighbors were killed and one captured, he received a serious wound at the hands of an Indian, in the heel. He was born in 1763 and died in 1845. He married Rachel Wright and reared a large family.

Elisha Piles, father, was born in Clay dis-

trict, upon the paternal acres, in 1793, and was reared in that locality, and died on Cosgray's run, in Cass district, this county, in 1876. He was one among the few from Monongalia county who volunteered their services and entered the War of 1812, our second struggle for independence. For his services in that conflict he, during the latter part of his life, drew a pension. Politically, he was in his earlier days a follower of the whigism of Clay and Harrison, and upon the disintegration of that party became a republican. He married Rosanna Knight, who was born in 1817 and died February 25, 1891. The following children blessed this marital relation: Alzanus, deceased; Eli, of the state of Illinois; Malinda; Sarah; Elizabeth; Hannah, deceased; Clark, deceased; George W., subject, and Julia, deceased.

On October 28, 1883, George W. Piles and Martha Barrickman, daughter of Michael Barrickman, of Cass district, this county, were married. The issue of this union are the following children: Ross, born October 23, 1884; Spencer, born March 21, 1886; Minor, born April 28, 1888; Ona Maud, born March 2, 1892, and an infant son, born May 31, 1895, who is yet unnamed.

George W. Piles had the advantage of but a rudimentary education, such as was afforded in the common country schools of his district. As a boy he was active and industrious, and at the age of twelve years began the battle of life on his own account, securing employment in a woolen mill, where he worked for \$3.00 per month, and on the farm he now owns worked six days for one bushel of wheat, when absent from the mill. He was industrious and economical in all he undertook, and in 1893 purchased the farm upon which he now resides, in Cass district. This farm

contains two hundred and twenty-four acres of good producing land, for which Mr. Piles paid \$9000, and had enough money left to stock it. In matters political he is of the same texture as his father, being a stanch supporter of the cause of republicanism, and is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and is the present steward of the congregation to which he belongs. He has had a strong liking for travel and has visited many of the larger cities of the United States as well as many of the more famous watering places. Of late he has been considerably interested in the great oil industry of the State, in which he has been uniformly successful.

JOHN N. DAWSON, an ex-justice of the peace, and a notary public of Union district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of James C. and Anna Dawson, and was born near Frostburg, Maryland, April 9, 1833. His great-grandfather was Edward Dawson, a farmer, and resident of near Piedmont, West Virginia, where he died September 11, 1794. He was the father of ten children, five sons and five daughters, of which John P. Dawson, grandfather, was the youngest. He was born August 20, 1787, near Piedmont, and served as constable in the vicinity of Westernport, Maryland, and, in about 1835, went to Ohio to see the country, with the idea of locating there, if the country suited, and was never heard of. He was married to Rebecca Denerson and they became the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters: James C., father; Esmarilla; Nelson Reed, a tailor, who now resides at Des Moines, Iowa; Andrew Jackson died young; Grace married Jesse Groves, of Selsbysport, Maryland; Andrew Jackson, who went to the state of Ohio, where

he died at the age of twenty-five years; and John Quincy A., a tailor, of Des Moines, Iowa.

James C. Dawson was born on the banks of the Potomac river, between Cumberland and Piedmont, March 10, 1811, and died in Preston county, West Virginia, November 30, 1884. He learned the trade of a blacksmith on the National pike, between Frostburg and Cumberland, Maryland, with Jesse Chany and others, and, in 1847, located in Union district, Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia), where he worked at his trade, and became the owner of two hundred and fourteen acres of land, and engaged rather extensively in farming and grazing. Up to the period marked by the beginning of the Civil War, he was a whig, and then became a democrat. He married Ann, a daughter of Ann and John Moore, a farmer, on George's creek, Alleghany county, Maryland, near the town of Piedmont, West Virginia. John Moore was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving the long period of seven years. James C. and Ann Dawson became the parents of eleven children, of which John N., subject, was the eldest; **Henry Franklin**, a farmer of Lenawee county, Michigan; Rebecca Ann, died young; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of Henry Seaborn, a farmer of Pike county, Illinois; Thomas Wesley, also a farmer of Pike county, Illinois; Rachel, who died young; Harriet; Elisha, a farmer of Garrett county, Maryland; Rhoda, Lavina and Lloyd live on the home farm, in Union district, Preston county, West Virginia.

John N. Dawson received a limited education in the subscription schools, attending, in all, perhaps one hundred days. He was reared upon the farm, and followed farming for two years after attaining his majority. He

then learned the trade of a carpenter, and has followed that trade, more or less, all his life. He also owns a farm in Union district, and devotes most of his attention, at the present time, to farming. Politically, he is a republican, and, for ten and one-half years, served as a justice of the peace, and has been a notary public since 1876, and for three years, from 1873 to 1876, was county surveyor. In 1876 he took charge of the large landed property of the Laurel Iron Works company, consisting of ten thousand acres of land, with grist and saw-mill upon it. In 1878 he moved upon this property, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a class leader for a number of years.

On March 10, 1859, Mr. Dawson married Delila, a daughter of Elisha Johnson, of near Morgantown. Five children have blessed this marriage union: George Wesley, who died in boyhood; Albert Moreland, a carpenter, of Palatine, West Virginia; Emma; Frank E. and Roland R.

DAVID H. COURTNEY, M.D., physician, oil producer and a citizen of Morgantown, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Amos S. and Sarah (Hall) Courtney, and was born on a portion of the old Courtney homestead, June 9, 1860.

Dr. Courtney's grandfather, William Courtney, was a native of Ireland, came to this country when about fourteen years of age, and settled, about the close of the last century, on the banks of the old Monongahela, four miles below Morgantown. He resided there the remainder of his life and died in the early fifties, aged eighty-five years. He was a pioneer farmer and teacher and owned a tract of two hundred acres of land, upon which he

resided. He took an active interest in the educational affairs of his day, and was a leading spirit in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was thrice married, first to Miss Elizabeth Lazzelle, who bore him a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters; and the second time to Miss Delaplane, by whom he had five sons.

Amos S. Courtney, father, was born upon his father's farm, May 1, 1824, and died January 1, 1879, near the scene of his birth. He was a farmer all his life and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His first marriage was with Miss Pickenpaugh, who bore him one son, who departed this life at the age of fourteen years; and his last marriage was with Sarah Hall, by whom he had nine children—five sons and four daughters.

Dr. Courtney graduated from the West Virginia University, in 1882. Immediately after his graduation he entered upon the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. L. S. Brock, of Morgantown, with whom he read two years, when he entered the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1886. After this he located at Mount Morris, Greene county, Pennsylvania, where he practiced actively and successfully for a period of five years. During this time he engaged in oil speculations, but sold out, and in 1891 removed to Morgantown. Since locating there he has devoted his entire time and attention to oil producing, in which he has been uniformly successful, operating in Monongalia and Marion counties, West Virginia, and in Greene county, Pennsylvania. November 13, 1893, Dr. Courtney and Miss Lizzie Lee Hite, of Morgantown, were united in marriage; to this union was born one child, Grace Olive, a daughter.

JOSEPH A. HOOD, a merchant of Lowsville, Monongalia county, West Virginia, and a brother of John S. Hood (whose sketch see for ancestral history), was born at Hamilton, Cass district, this county, May 20, 1841. At the age of two years his parents removed to the mouth of Big Indian creek, where he has resided all his life. He grew to manhood upon a farm, and at the age of twenty-one years embarked in mercantile pursuits at Lowsville. He merchandized and farmed alternately until 1880, when he purchased the store of John Hood. Since that date he has devoted his entire time and attention to the mercantile business, in which he has established a thriving and lucrative trade. Mr. Hood is a careful and conscientious business man, and by probity of character and honesty of purpose he has won, and well deserves, the confidence and high esteem in which he is held by his many patrons and numerous friends. He was married November 11, 1868, to Columbia A., a daughter of Thomas P. Robey, of Fairmont, West Virginia. Three children have been born to them: Minnie H., the wife of B. L. DeVault, a farmer of Clinton district, this county; Alice B., married A. B. Howard, a telegraph operator, located at Cowen's Station, Webster county, West Virginia; and Addie, at home with her parents.

JAMES A. DAVIS, ex-postmaster and one of the present aldermen of Morgantown, West Virginia, is a son of Peter and Keziah (Reed) Davis, and was born on the banks of Buffalo creek, Monongalia county (now Marion county), West Virginia, September 22, 1831.

His grandfather, Jehu Davis, was of sturdy Scotch ancestry, and a native of New Jersey, but lived nearly the entire period of his life at

what is known as "The Flats," near Morgantown. He died February 30, 1825, at the age of seventy-three years, two months and twenty-one days. He was a tiller of the soil and a Quaker in religious fealty. On January 14, 1793, was born Peter Davis, father of the subject of this record. He was also born at "The Flats," but removed to Buffalo creek (now Marion county), West Virginia, returning later to Monongalia county, and after one or two removals emigrated, in the early sixties, to Henry county, Indiana, where he died on Easter Sunday, April 10th, 1888. In the work of the Methodist Protestant phurch he was prominent and active, sustaining with ability the relation of class-leader in that denomination, and was a soldier in the War of 1812.

He was united in marriage with Keziah Reed, who was a daughter of Joseph Reed, a resident of Monongalia county, West Virginia. To their union were born five sons and three daughters.

At the age of sixteen years, in 1847, James A. Davis came to Morgantown, learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, and followed a cabinet-making and undertaking business until 1870, when, on account of failing health, he was compelled to relinquish the trade, and for three or four years traveled. In 1884 he returned to Morgantown. Mr. Davis has been a republican in political faith and principle. On March 31, 1890, he was appointed postmaster of Morgantown, and served four years and three months with credit to himself and satisfaction to all interested.

In 1866 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace in Morgantown, and served two terms, or eight years; and again, in the spring of 1895, was elected councilman of his town.

Fraternally he is a member of Monongalia

Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., and has represented the same as a delegate to the Grand Lodge; and is a Past C. P. of Orphan's friend Encampment, in connection with the same order. He is at present a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been a consistent church-member since 1848.

CAPTAIN OLIVER PERRY JOLIFFE,

a descendant of sturdy and highly respected Quaker ancestry, and a Union officer in the late Civil War, is a son of Amos and Pamela (Miller) Joliffe, and was born December 20, 1827, in what is now Clinton district, Monongalia county, West Virginia.

His paternal great-grandfather was James Joliffe, who was a native of the "Old Dominion," and who married Hannah, a daughter of Dennis Springer, in the year 1760, and shortly after their marriage removed from near Winchester, Virginia, to near Uniontown, Pennsylvania, where he remained up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1771. His remains were interred in the old cemetery near Uniontown. James and Hannah (Springer) Joliffe became the parents of six children: William, born May 30, 1761; Anna, born August 15, 1762; Drew, born September 2, 1764; Elizabeth, born June 16, 1766; John, born July 6, 1768; Margaret, born October 23, 1770.

William Joliffe, grandfather, was born near Uniontown, and there, August 1, 1797, married Catharine, a sister of Joseph Collins and Rebecca Brownfield, deceased. Soon after his marriage, he removed to Monongalia county, Virginia, and settled near the mouth of Paw Paw creek, on the banks of the Monongahela, where his wife Catharine died in 1804. Subsequently, he married Charity Prickett, with

whom he lived up to his death, May 1, 1827. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and was wounded, which disabled him to some extent during his life, for which disability he received a pension. His remains were buried near Rivesville in what is now Marion county, West Virginia, on a farm known as the "Willey Farm." To William and Catharine (Collins) Joliffe were born twelve children: James, born July 17, 1780; William, born July 25, 1781; John, born July 20, 1783; Thomas, born November 15, 1785; Hannah, born July 5, 1787; Aaron, born September 15, 1789; Amos, born July 6, 1791; Levi, born September 2, 1793; Elizabeth, born May 20, 1796; Joseph, born May 20, 1798; Job, born June 15, 1800; Nathan, born May 3, 1802.

Amos Joliffe, father, was born and raised in Monongalia county, Virginia, where he married and raised a family, three miles south of Morgantown. He was engaged in farming, and in politics was a republican, filling the office of deputy sheriff for fifteen or twenty years. He died February 8, 1859, and his remains were interred in the Morgan graveyard. He married Amelia Miller, who died February 6, 1866, and to them were born twelve children: Eliza, born October 6, 1817; Rebecca, born October 10, 1820; Catharine, born December 20, 1822; Sarah A., born September 13, 1824; Dorcas, born December 30, 1825; Oliver P.; Matilda O., born September 12, 1832; John N., born August 20, 1834; Sisson H., born February 7, 1836; William T., born May 22, 1840; James S., born December 12, 1842.

Captain Joliffe was reared upon his father's farm, three miles south of Morgantown, and was educated in the public schools. Obtaining a good education for that time, he engaged

in teaching, which he continued for a period of ten consecutive years. Inspired by patriotic impulses, he quit the school-room to enter the Union army, and served until the downfall of the Southern Confederacy. August 16, 1862, he enlisted in company "C," Fourteenth West Virginia Volunteer infantry, at Clinton Furnace, in Clinton district, and was honorably discharged June 27, 1865, at Cumberland, Maryland. He enlisted as a private, but upon the organization of the company, was elected captain and commissioned as such by Governor F. H. Pierpont, and served with that rank until he was mustered out of service, June 27, 1865. He was a brave and heroic soldier, and participated in sixteen regular engagements, among which are: Cloyd Mountain, Va., May 9, 1864; Lexington, Va., June 11, 1864; Lynchburg, Va., June 17 and 18, 1864; Carter's Farm, Va., July 20, 1864; Winchester, Va., July 24, 1864; Martinsburg, W. Va., July 25, 1864; Halltown, W. Va., August 24 and 26, 1864; Berryville, Va., September 3, 1864; Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864, and Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; and five smaller engagements, and witnessed Sheridan's memorable ride and took part in the battle attendant upon it. After the close of the war, he returned home and purchased a farm of two hundred acres, situated on Independence road, six miles south of Morgantown, upon which he has since resided, engaged in the peaceful and quiet pursuits of husbandry. Politically, he is identified with the republican party, and has filled the office of county commissioner one term, and that of poor director for a period of ten years. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Protestant church. Active as a church worker and liberal as a contributor, he has filled the various official

positions in the church organization, and superintended the construction of a church near his home in 1877, a greater portion of which he paid for. He is a member of Hoffman Post No. 62, Grand Army of the Republic, at Morgantown, of which he is a Past Commander.

March 26, 1856, he was united in the bonds of matrimony with Sarah A., daughter of Leonard Selby, of Clinton district, this County, and the issue of this union was eight children: Ethelbert Oliphant, who resides at Mannington, West Virginia, in the employ of the Standard Oil company, married Ida B. Fast; Charles E., who is also a resident of Mannington, cashier of the Exchange Bank of that place, married Sallie Vandervort; Jennie, the wife of Frank R. Sapp, of Palatine, who is train dispatcher for the B. and O. R. R. at Fairmont; Thayer M., who is a farmer of Clinton district, and married Emma McBee; William S., teller of the Exchange Bank of Mannington; George C., a carpenter by trade, employed at Mannington; Joseph A., a student of the Fairmont Normal school, and Frank C., at home with his parents.

JULIAN E. FLEMING, editor, proprietor and founder of the *New Dominion*, one of the ablest and most popular democratic weeklies of West Virginia, is a congenial and courteous gentleman, and a leading and representative journalist of the state. He is a son of George W. and Sarah J. (Evans) Fleming, and was born at Morgantown, Monongalia county, Virginia, October 14, 1852. His paternal grandfather, John E. Fleming, was born in England, but in boyhood went to Scotland, where he obtained a fine education in the celebrated schools of Glasgow. He

was a thorough scholar, being remarkably proficient in arithmetical calculations. He was a close student, conversant with the standard literature of his day, fond of Pope and Gray, and by actual exploration was perfectly familiar with all the places and scenes that are immortalized in Gray's "Elegy in a Country Church-Yard," that will be ever famous and popular as long as poetry has power over the human heart. In early life John E. Fleming came from Scotland to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, which he soon left to settle in Mt. Pleasant, a beautiful village in a picturesque and mountain region, where he may have found something to remind him of the early scenes of his useful life beyond the ocean, and where, as he often gazed upon the light sparkling waters and beautiful landscapes of alternating gorge and valley and mountain, then unstained and unclouded by dust and dirt of coal mine and coke oven, it probably often recalled to his sensitive and highly cultivated mind memories of the beautiful waters and green valleys of his old-world home. Mr. Fleming served as a justice of the peace for some years before his death at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He was a careful, economic and perfectly honest man and left a competency for his family. He wedded Mary Ann McGee, who was a member of the famous Harmonite Community of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. George W. Fleming, father, was born at Mt. Pleasant in 1828, and about 1843 or 1844, came with his elder brother, John, to Morgantown, where he remained for several years, being principally engaged in the drug business, opening the first drug store in Morgantown, and during that period of time organized and instructed the first brass band of the place. He afterwards removed to Newark, Ohio, and died at Sandusky, that

state, in April, 1854. He was a very fine teacher in instrumental music, and married Sarah J. Evans, whose father, Colonel Rawley Evans, was a prominent citizen of Monongalia county, and a brother of Col. John Evans, the first clerk of the courts of that county after its territorial boundaries were definitely settled. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming had two children, Julian E., and Elizabeth.

Julian E. Fleming was reared at Morgantown, and received his education in the West Virginia University, which he entered when it was organized in 1877, and left in the Sophomore year of his literary course. On April 11th of the centennial year of the republic, Mr. Fleming and William L. Jacobs founded the *New Dominion*, at Morgantown,. At the end of six months Mr. Jacobs withdrew, and on April 1, 1877, Mr. Fleming changed the paper to its present form.

The *New Dominion* is the democratic paper of Monongalia county. It is a four-page, nine-column sheet, edited politically in the true interest of the Democratic party, and at the same time making a specialty of local correspondence and county news, which events are given in acceptable form to the general public of all parties. The popularity of the paper is such that its circulation extends far beyond the boundaries of the county.

On November 7, 1878, Mr. Fleming married Flora J. Stewart, who was a daughter of William N. Stewart, of Monongalia county, and who passed away January 28, 1886, at twenty-eight years of age, leaving one child, Sarah R.

Mr. Fleming has always been a strong democrat, and in 1885 under Cleveland's first administration, he was appointed as a government store-keeper and gauger in the internal revenue service, but soon resigned. He is

congenial and generous, and has made his paper bright, crispy and newsy. He has labored hard and successfully to make the *New Dominion* represent the best interests of the people of the county in every department of thought and field of activity, and while seeking but little applause from party principles, yet has always desired to earn it from public spirit.

SAMUEL B. BROWN, A. M., professor of the chair of geology in the West Virginia State University, and an educator of culture and intelligence, is a son of Granville and Elizabeth (Watson) Brown, and was born March 5, 1860, in Preston county, West Virginia.

During the stormy political periods of Scotland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there was often much persecution, and many families fled from their native land and settled in the north of Ireland, where they became the founders of that wonderful Scotch-Irish race that has given to America so many men whose names adorn the pages of history. A descendant of one of these families was William Brown, the founder in America of that branch of the family of which the subject of this record is a worthy scion. William Brown settled in Virginia, receiving in 1726 from Lord Fairfax a grant of a tract of land of 312 acres near Dumfries, Prince William county. This farm, six miles from Manassas, remained in the possession of descendants of the family until 1825. His eldest son, William Brown, Jr., in 1744 was placed under the guardianship of Cuthbert Harrison and George Byrne, gentlemen, and twelve years later he married Elizabeth Buckner Byrne, a daughter of his ward. To this union were born four children as follows:

John, who was sheriff of Prince William county from 1800 to 1805, and died in 1825; Thomas, Lydia and Mary Ann. Thomas Brown, great-grandfather, was born September 7, 1760, in Prince William county. He enlisted in the cause of colonial rights against parliamentary usurpation, and did valiant service for the cause of liberty in the Revolutionary War, taking part in a number of battles, among them the battle of Cowpens, for which service he drew a pension from 1832 until his death. In 1785 he married Anna Ash, and twenty years later, in 1805, purchased a large tract of land consisting of 578 acres, located some miles west of Kingwood, the county seat of Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia). This pioneer home of the Browns is now designated as the "Stone House."

Samuel Byrne Brown, third son born to the union of Thomas and Anna Ash Brown, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Prince William county in 1793, and although young, fought in the War of 1812. In 1820 he married Parmelia Zinn and spent the remainder of his life in Monongalia and Preston counties, principally engaged in agricultural pursuits. They were all large land-owners and employed a number of slaves in the working and developing of their estates.

Granville Brown, father, was born July 6, 1832, near Gladesville, Preston county, West Virginia. He received a fair education, and in early life taught several schools. When the crisis of secession confronted us and the disintegration of the Union was threatened, that Union for which two generations of his ancestors had fought, true to the patriotic instincts of his forefathers, he rushed to the defence of his country. He entered the ser-

vice as first lieutenant in the Fourteenth regiment of West Virginia infantry, later entered the Fourth West Virginia cavalry and finished his service in June, 1865, in the Seventeenth infantry. He also had two brothers, William and Lycurgus, who performed valiant service in defence of the flag. In this connection it is worthy of record as an historical fact that Baily Brown, his first cousin, a grandson of Thomas Brown, was the first Virginian killed in defence of the United States government, in the Civil War. This occurred at Fetterman, near Grafton, Taylor county, May 22, 1861, the day preceding the election on the question of the secession of Virginia.

Born and reared upon a farm, the subject of this sketch was given such educational advantages as the common schools of the neighborhood afforded. He possessed a strong desire for knowledge and made rapid advancement. His parents were in limited circumstances and unable to assist him much in his laudable struggle to secure an education. He learned of necessity the lesson of self-reliance, and by close application, energy and perseverance, graduated from the West Virginia University in the class of 1883. He still further broadened his intellectual culture by the study of natural history in Washington, D. C., and under the instruction of Professors Shaler and Davis, of Harvard University. In 1883 he established a school of mathematics and languages in Martinsburg, West Virginia. At the end of two years in that position, he was elected principal of the Glenville Normal school, at Glenville, this state. Of his services in this relation, State Superintendent B. S. Morgan, in his *Columbian History of Education in West Virginia*, says: "Mr. S. B. Brown was next chosen principal by the Board of Regents, and for

five years the school prospered under his rule. At the end of this time Mr. Brown resigned to accept the chair of geology in the state University, a position to which he had been elected by the regents of that institution." He has remained continually in charge of that chair to the present time. Under his supervision this department of the university has sustained the reputation it has long had for thoroughness of work and its adaptation to the practical needs of life. To this end he makes annual excursions with the class throughout the state for the purpose of making original investigations along the line of geology and to verify by actual observation the truths of the science.

On June 17, 1890, he married Luella Butcher, a daughter of James Evan Butcher, and has three children: Lucile, Iris and Arthur.

Prof. Brown is a hard worker, logical and correct thinker, is possessed of a native talent for his chosen profession, and is deservedly popular with his pupils. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the patriotic society, Sons of the Revolution, and of the Episcopal church.

HON. ALPHEUS GARRISON, ex-Senator from the Eleventh senatorial district of West Virginia and a prominent and influential citizen of Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of David and Catherine (Engle) Garrison, and was born near Greensboro, on the Monongahela river, Greene county, Pennsylvania, on February 26, 1833.

Grandfather Leonard Garrison was a native of Scotland and an early pioneer settler in Greene county, Pennsylvania, where he had many conflicts with the Indians, but by a display of those sturdy qualities for which the

Scotch have always been noted, he succeeded in conquering the adverse conditions that surrounded him and established a home in this, then sparsely populated section. Farming was of necessity his avocation. He was twice married; his last union was with Elizabeth Gray, who was born about 1761 and died at the age of ninety in 1851. This marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: Lott, who was bound to a blacksmith, went to Cincinnati and later to Louisiana, where members of his family now reside; David, father; Daniel learned the trade of a potter and followed it all his life. The remainder of the family died young.

David Garrison, father, was born on the Greene county homestead, November 8, 1807, was reared upon the farm and educated in the primitive subscription schools characteristic of the time. He learned the trade of a tailor, but did not follow it long. He married and removed to Perry county, Ohio, where he took up land and lived upon it for a time and then returned to Greene county, and followed agricultural pursuits for a time, when he again returned to the "Buckeye State" and located about six miles from Cambridge, the county seat of Guernsey county. This was his home until 1842, the date upon which he located in Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia). He lived in that district until 1860, when he removed to Tyler county, this state, where he died February 22, 1878. In his political sentiment he was a democrat up to the War of the Rebellion, when he became a strong Union man and a republican. He was a man who possessed many sterling qualities of head and heart; honest, sober, and industrious he won the highest esteem and respect of all who knew him.

Peter Engel, the maternal grandfather of

Alpheus Garrison, was a native of Germany, a skilled gunsmith by trade; he came to the United States prior to the Revolutionary War, and served in that historic conflict in the capacity of inspector of arms. He had sons, Ezra, Emmanuel, Christopher and Barnett, who were also skilled gunsmiths and were employed at one time in the arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

To the marriage of David and Catherine (Engel) Garrison were born the following children: Daniel, deceased, entered the Civil War on August 30, 1862, Fourteenth regiment, company "F," West Virginia volunteer infantry, and served to the close of the conflict. In August of 1864 he received wounds which resulted in his death twenty-seven years later; Narcissus became the wife of Daniel Varner, a resident of near Mannington, Marion county, West Virginia; Alpheus, subject; Margaret, who died at the age of sixteen in 1849; David, a resident of near Cornwallis, Ritchie county, West Virginia; John D., deceased; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of Andrew Aukron; Irad, a resident of Tyler county and a veteran of the Civil War. He entered the service on August 30, 1862, in Fourteenth regiment, company "F," West Virginia infantry, and served to the close of the War, and Salina, deceased. Alpheus Garrison received a fair common-school education, chiefly in the public schools of Guernsey county, Ohio, and taught, after his marriage, a number of terms in the subscription schools. In 1856 he was elected constable in Clay district, and at the end of one term—1859—was appointed deputy sheriff under Sheriff James Odbert until 1861, when he was appointed recruiting agent and was made deputy marshal under Colonel James Evans, with headquarters at Grafton. Later he was appointed one of the first two

revenue assessors for Monongalia county, which duties he discharged conjointly with John R. Drabel until the two districts were consolidated, when by mutual arrangement Mr. Garrison withdrew in favor of Mr. Drabel. He then returned to his former position as marshal under Mr. Evans, in which position he remained until 1864, and recruited quite a number of men. In 1863 he helped to recruit company "C" of the Third West Virginia cavalry, which had been greatly reduced in numbers. He was elected captain of this company and went to Wheeling to get the commission, but was persuaded by the Governor not to take out a commission, although offering to commission him if he so desired. In 1864 he went out with company "E" of the Seventeenth West Virginia infantry, and in September was commissioned second lieutenant, a position he held until March, 1865, when he was promoted to a captaincy of the company, the duties of which command he discharged until he was mustered out June 30, 1865. In the autumn of 1865 he purchased and brought into the county perhaps the first portable saw-mill ever brought into Monongalia county. This mill he operated until February, 1866, when he was appointed assessor of the second district of the county, to serve out the unexpired time of Joseph McClarney, who had resigned. At the end of this time he was elected for a full term of two years; receiving at the end of this time a complimentary receipt from J. M. McWhorter, auditor of the state. In 1868 he was elected a member of the West Virginia legislature, and served one term. In 1870 he was elected sheriff of Monongalia county for a term of four years. After serving two years the constitution of the state was amended, cutting out all county officers. He ran for re-elec-

tion, but owing to some irregularities in the election, was not commissioned. In 1873 he embarked in a general mercantile business at Pedlar's Run, and has been thus successfully engaged ever since. In the autumn of 1890 he was elected to represent the Eleventh district of Preston and Monongalia counties in the West Virginia state senate. Fraternally, he is a member of Monongalia Lodge, No. 4, A. F. and A. M., at Morgantown, and of Jesse Taylor Post, No. 450, G. A. R., at Mt. Morris, of which he is the chaplain, and was formerly senior vice-commander. Since 1861 he has been a member of the Christian church, and for the last twenty years has been an elder.

On April 4, 1853, Mr. Garrison and Charlotte Henderson were united in marriage. To them have been born the following children: Marion Simon, born January 6, 1854, married Martha Amons, and resides in Clay district, is present assessor of the second district of Monongalia county, and was deputy sheriff of the county under the late B. M. Jones; Salina Ann, deceased; Elizabeth C., wife of Perry M. Johnson, of near New Brownsville, Clay district; Narcissus Prudence, wife of William F. Blair, of Brock, Greene county, Pennsylvania; David L., who married M. Belle Price, of Clay district; Norman, who married Edda Barrackman, and resides in Clay district.

JARRET LINCH, an intelligent, highly respected, and well-to-do citizen of Grant district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Pierce and Ellender (Lough) Linch, and was born on Little Indian creek, in Grant district, this county, on April 1, 1819. His grandfather was John Linch, one of the earliest settlers and residents upon Indian creek, where he died in the year 1819. His marriage to a

Miss Pierce resulted in the birth of eight children, five sons and three daughters.

Pierce Linch, father, was born on the waters of Indian creek in 1797, and died in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1852. He was reared in Monongalia county, but removed, when a young man in 1822, to the George's creek settlement of Fayette county, Pennsylvania and thence to Greene county, where he died. He was a successful farmer and grazer, and possessed considerable skill and ability as a financier. Religiously he was an exemplary member of the old-school Baptist church. His democracy was of the type of Jefferson and Jackson, and he kept himself well posted in the matters of political history and current events of the day. His marriage union with Ellen-der Lough was prolific in the birth of fifteen children, eleven of whom, four sons and seven daughters, grew to maturity. Mr. Linch came from Greene county in 1847 to Monongalia county, locating on the old Dent property on Meadow run, and has lived in that vicinity ever since, engaged in farming and grazing. He subscribes to the principles of the democratic party, and is a deacon of Missionary Baptist church,—is a devoted and consistent member and liberal supporter of this church. He has been three times married, first on September 16, 1842, to Malinda, a daughter of George Long, of Greene county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Malinda Long Linch died July 12, 1848, and he married as his second wife Annarah Barker, a daughter of James Barker, of this county, in 1855. Annarah Barker Linch died August 23, 1855, and Mr. Linch married, as his last wife, Eliza Thorne, *née* Stewart, a daughter of William Stewart, of this county, in March 1858. Jarret Linch has won and easily holds the confidence and respect of all who know him. He is kind-hearted, liberal and generous in every

work that commends itself to him. The church in him has one of its most liberal supporters, and the poor, one of their best friends.

OMER C. JOHNSON, a prosperous business man of Clinton Furnace, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Omer B. and Mary J. (Courtney) Johnson, and was born at Clinton Furnace, Clinton district, Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia), October 6, 1856. The family is of Pennsylvania Quaker stock; the great grandfather, Isaac Johnson, removed from Wilmington to the site of the Revolutionary battle of Brandywine, whence he removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania. He married Lida Miller, of Chester county, and had the following children: Reuben, Jonathan, Ruel, Isaac, Hadley, Catherine, Zilla, Phoebe, Lyda and Anna.

His grandfather, Hadley Johnson, was born in the city of Wilmington, Delaware, but when a boy, prior to the Revolutionary War, was brought by his father to Washington county, Pennsylvania. In 1830 he located at Clinton Furnace, in this county, and died there in 1863, at the age of eighty-three years. He was a farmer all his days, owning at the time of his death five hundred acres of land. In addition to this he became the possessor of what is known as the "Old Jeffs Mill," built in 1810, and rebuilt by his son, Omer B., father of subject, in 1859. He also operated a tannery a number of years. He married Rachel Ramsey, who died April 29, 1874 at the age of eighty-six years. Six children were born to them: Sebre M., Elma M., Minerva A., Hiel R., Isaac H., Omer B., all deceased except Minerva, who is the wife of Minor S. Fleming, deceased, of Dunkirk, Indiana. Omer B.

Johnson, father, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1825, and died at Clinton Furnace October 19, 1891. He was but five years of age when brought by his father to Clinton Furnace. He learned the trade of a tanner and conducted his father's tannery business until 1852, when he took up mercantile pursuits and followed them in connection with farming and milling the remainder of his life.

He was a republican politically, and served one term as justice of the peace and a number of terms as supervisor. He married, on November 1, 1855, Mary J., a daughter of Michael Courtney, of this county. This union resulted in the birth of but one child, the subject of this biographical sketch.

The Courtneys are of Irish origin, and their location in this country dates from the coming of three brothers, John, Robert and Michael who located on Scott's run in what is now Cass district, Monongalia county. Michael was the maternal great-grandfather of Omer C. Johnson. He was married in the parent country, and had the following children: John, Casandra, Susan and Michael, who was the maternal grandfather. He was born in Ireland in about 1786, and came to this country in about 1816, and remained in Cass district until 1838, when he removed to Preston county, and in 1849 to Clinton district, this county, where he died August 12, 1858. His craft in his native land was that of a weaver, and he pursued it for a time in this country.

He married Rebecca Hanway on January 13, 1825, and they became the parents of six children as follows: Rachel married William C. Fitzhugh, both now deceased; Elizabeth is the wife of Moses Bradford, of Lyndon, Kansas; Mary J. (mother), and Elnor M., who married Henry Howell, and lives in Osage

county, Kansas. Omer C. Johnson was educated in his district and in the Fairmont State Normal school, and upon his father's death succeeded to his estate and business, which includes the farm, mill and store. His father was postmaster from 1858 up to the time of his death, since when Mr. Johnson has held that position. Although Mr. Johnson is not identified as a member with any church, yet he is a Christian in all those elements of head and heart that make up the character of the most devout follower of Christ. On September 8, 1886 he married Frances P., a daughter of James B. Price, of Clinton district, and to this union have been born three children, Mary R., Hiel M., and Charles H.

CHARLES H. DUNCAN, a veteran of the Civil War, and a prosperous and well-to-do farmer of Clinton district, this county, was born at West Liberty, Ohio county, West Virginia, September 6, 1831, a son of James and Nancy (Smith) Duncan.

He is of Irish origin, his grandfather, Charles Duncan, having emigrated from the "Emerald Isle" at an early period, and located first in Meadville, Pennsylvania, and later at Cannonsburg, Washington county, in the same state, where he died.

James Duncan was born in Meadville in the year 1800, and grew to manhood in his native town and then went to Cannonsburg, where he learned the trade of wagonmaker, and soon afterwards settled at West Liberty, Ohio county, West Virginia, where he followed his trade until death ended his labors in 1887. In political texture he was an old-line whig of decided views and unswerving adherence. He was twice married, first to a Miss Van Meter, and had two children; the first died in early

life, and the second, Mary, was twice married, and is now also deceased. James Duncan married as his second wife, Nancy Smith, and they became the parents of nine children: John, deceased; Charles H., subject; Elizabeth, of Dunbar, Pennsylvania, and James, Augustus, Theodore and James, all deceased; Ross, a mould sawyer of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and Sallie, the wife of Charles Kimball, of Dunbar, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Duncan was reared in Ohio county, and at the age of eighteen began coal-boating on the Ohio river from Pittsburg to New Orleans. He was thus engaged for six years, when in 1854 he went to California and followed gold mining until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in August, 1861, in company "E," Second regiment California volunteer infantry, and served until he was honorably discharged in November, 1864, at Viasalia, Tulare county, California. His record as a soldier did not end here, as he served in several Indian campaigns under the following leaders, Colonels A. J. Smith and Simmons and McLoughlin in the state of California. After the close of the War he returned to Preston county, this state, and for four years held the position as clerk at Hardman's furnace. On January 18, 1868, he married Cornelia, a daughter of Joseph Smith, of Clinton district, and five children have been born to their marriage union; Ross, now in California for his health; Sallie, who married M. L. Brown, ex-county superintendent of the schools of Monongalia county, and now deputy clerk of the Circuit Court of the county and a resident of Morgantown; Charles, Leslie and Carl Ray. After the marriage of Mr. Duncan he purchased a farm in the vicinity of Halleck, and has since resided upon it, engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, stock-raising and grazing. In his religious senti-

ments he is a Methodist, and politically a staunch republican and has served fourteen years as postmaster at Halleck, and is at present a member of the board of education.

LEWIS W. RUNNER, an extensive bee culturist, and a descendant of an old Maryland family, is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Thomas) Runner, and was born on the Kingwood pike in Clinton district, Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia), December 8, 1825. The family is of German descent. Henry Runner, father, was born near Frederick city, in Frederick county, Maryland, on March 17, 1777. In about the year 1810 he came to Monongalia county and located in Clinton district, where he remained until about 1827, when he removed to "The Flatts" in Morgan district, remaining there until 1840 upon a farm containing two hundred and sixty acres of good land. In the latter-named year he moved to where Lewis W. Runner now lives in the suburbs of Morgantown, where he spent the remainder of his active life, dying in 1855. Up until 1836, when his health became impaired, he led an active and successful business life. He was twice married; his first marriage took place before he came to West Virginia, and resulted in the birth of two children, who died in early childhood. His second marriage was with Elizabeth Thomas, of Maryland, and resulted in the birth of eight children: Michael, who for a number of years was a merchant of this county, and then located in the state of Missouri; William, deceased, was a farmer of this county; Daniel died in early manhood; Annie, deceased; James K., deceased, was a tailor of this county; Henry, deceased, was a carpenter by trade; Eliza-

beth, deceased, was the wife of Joseph Smell, of this county, and Lewis W., who received his education in the old Monongalia academy, then a famous institution of learning. Leaving school he learned the trade of tailor, but never followed the craft. He purchased a farm of one hundred and sixteen acres in 1848 on Decker's creek in Morgan district and remained upon it for seventeen years, when he removed to where he now lives, his father's old home, on the borders of Morgantown, since which time he has lived in comparative retirement. He has always taken a great interest in the cultivation of the bee industry, and for the last ten years has gone into the business rather extensively, and now owns not less than twenty-five good stands of bees of the Italian variety.

During the late Civil War he was a member of the state militia and was three times called to the front, once to Grafton, once to Fairmont, and the last time to Camp Runner on the Kingwood pike. On April 30, 1848, Mr. Runner and Caroline Hess, daughter of John Hess, of this county, were united in marriage.

JACOB MINOR, a prosperous farmer and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Clay district, Monongalia county, is a son of William and Margaret (Lantz) Minor, and was born January 25, 1828, in Greene county, Pennsylvania.

Samuel Minor, grandfather, was a native of Greene county, but became one of the first settlers in the district of Clay. He located on Dunkard creek, where he purchased a large tract of six hundred acres of land upon which he built a grist mill which he operated the remainder of his life. He died in 1859 at the age of eighty years. He married Susan

Klegg, a daughter of Alexander Klegg, who, together with his two daughters, Susan and Peggy, were captured by the Indians. After being held in captivity for a time, he and one daughter, Susan, made good their escape, and the freedom of the other daughter was purchased after being in captivity for three years. She had been with them so long that she had learned their language and absorbed many of their manners and customs. To Samuel and Susan (Klegg) Minor were born eleven children, of whom William, father, was among the youngest. Upon the death of his first wife Samuel Minor married Millie Lancaster, and they became the parents of eleven children.

William Minor, father, was born on the old Minor homestead on Dunkard creek in May of 1797 and died on Miracle run in the same district in 1883. Farming was his avocation, and he was a democrat of the Jacksonian cast in political belief and practice and served as a justice of the peace for a number of years. Jacob Minor, the subject of this sketch, married on April 28, 1857, Catherine, a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Johnson) Thrall. Her grandfather on the paternal side of the family was Richard Thrall, a native of near Hancock, Virginia, but removed to Monongalia county, and became a renter on the old Minor homestead, and afterwards purchased a tract of land on King's run, where he lived the remainder of his life. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Her father was born January 30, 1799, and died on Dunkard creek, where Jacob Minor now lives, about one mile from Blacksville, on September 6, 1867. His union with Elizabeth Johnson resulted in the birth of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity and reared families. Elizabeth Johnson was a daughter of John

William Johnson, an emigrant from Germany. As a boy he ran away from home and took passage on a vessel that landed at Baltimore, where he was sold for his passage. He married in Baltimore, Catherine Fries, a daughter of George Fries, and removed to Whitley creek, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Clay district, Monongalia county, where they both died. John William Johnson was a skilled mechanic and blacksmith, having learned the trade in the Fatherland.

Jacob Minor received such limited education as the primitive schools of his district afforded, and then took up and has always followed the pursuits of an agriculturist. He has been a successful and prosperous farmer, owns three hundred and forty acres of good land, located on Dunkard creek, and by industry and economy has secured a handsome competency. He is a strong democrat politically, and, together with his estimable wife, are consistent members of the Baptist church. To the marital union of Jacob Minor and Catherine Thrall have been born the following children: Ruhama, died in infancy; Lily Ann, the wife of Minor Stephens, of Rudolph's run. They have the following children: The eldest died in infancy; Georgia Ida, William Larance, Malissa C., Aliff Estella, and Bessie Gail. The third one of the family is Areta Pearson, who married Laura Estelle Philips, and resides in Blacksville; Lucetta Varena is the wife of Ulysses Grant Dean, of Blacksville. They have five children, as follows: Oen Stanley, Ola Ethel, Ossie Ann, Jessie V., and Cecil Madie. Isaac Thrall, the fifth in order of age, married Elizabeth Catherine John, and lives on his father's farm. William Lucas married Hettie Wade, and also resides on the farm (the parents of one

child, Hettie Wade); Catherine Ida, deceased, and Arvel L.

ELIJAH C. HENKINS, an intelligent citizen and an affable gentleman of Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Abraham S. and Elizabeth (Craft) Henkins and was born December 2, 1845, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. The family is of German origin and the name was formerly written Henkenius. From records in the possession of the subject of this sketch it seems that the family first located in this country in Pikeland township in the beautiful Chester valley, Chester county, Pennsylvania. In that township, on February 19, 1769, was born Peter Henkenius, grandfather of Elijah C. Henkins. He was reared in that township, and on May 3, 1788, went to Frederick county, Virginia, where on March 3, 1789, he married Catherine Shriver of the same county. They became the parents of the following children: Margaret, born June 11, 1789; Elijah, born May 22, 1791; Susanna, born in 1792; Christina, born March 15, 1794; Elizabeth, born March 11, 1795; Mary, born October 19, 1796; Rebecca, born March 24, 1798; Christiana, born November 9, 1799; George, born September 15, 1801; Alice, born September 18, 1803; Sarah, born July 18, 1805; Abraham, born February 16, 1807; and Carrie, born April 11, 1809.

On April 6, 1790, he removed from Frederick county to Shenandoah county, Virginia, whence he came in 1798 to Monongalia county, settling upon the farm upon which his grandson Elijah C. now lives in Clay district, where he lived until he died in 1847. By a muster-roll in the possession of Elijah C. Henkins it was shown that he was active in raising

the One Hundred and Eighteenth regiment of Virginia infantry for the War of 1812, and that he entered the service as a lieutenant in this regiment. Abraham S. Henkins was born on the Monongalia pioneer farm and resided there until after his marriage, when he removed to the birthplace of his wife, at Prosperity, Morris township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he pursued farming as an avocation. He had the following children: John P., born August 25, 1831, entered the standing army of the United States in 1853, and has never been heard of since; Susan, deceased, was born December 15, 1833, married Samuel Farrabee and resided in Washington county, Pennsylvania; Delila, deceased, born June 4, 1837, was the wife of John M. Conklin, of Greene county, Pennsylvania; Catherine, born December 6, 1838, is the wife of Spencer Stewart, of Greene county; Elizabeth, born February 4, 1841; William Craft, born February 25, 1843, and Elijah C.

Elijah C. Henkins was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania and Monongalia county. He has always followed farming as a means of securing a livelihood. His father removed from Washington county to where he now lives in 1855, and lived on the old farm until he died in 1883, and Elijah C. has lived there ever since. He owns three hundred and forty acres of good land, a part of the original old homestead tract, a large part of which lies in Greene county, Pennsylvania. Politically Mr. Henkins is a democrat and religiously a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been twice married; his first union was on November 22, 1873, to Sarah E., a daughter of Asbury Strosnider. To this union were born the following children: Addie, the wife of David Whitlach, of Greene county; Flora S. and John. His second union was with

Minerva C. Strosnider, a cousin of his first wife. Three children, Charley, Goldie Lee and Mary Grace, bless this union.

JOHN W. HANEY, a farmer and fruit grower, of Union district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Barney and Clara (Dancer) Haney and was born near Maidsville, Monongalia county, Virginia, now West Virginia, on January 15, 1828. Barney Haney, grandfather, was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to the United States prior to the Revolutionary War, in which memorable conflict he served as a soldier seven years. After the war he located on a farm near Maidsville. He was a prominent and prosperous farmer and a man of good judgment, being frequently called upon to serve as jurymen before the county courts.

Barney Haney, father, was the youngest of a large family, and was born on his father's farm, near Maidsville, in Cass district, this county, on April 10, 1806. He was a farmer and laborer by occupation and a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He married Clara Dancer, who is yet living at the advanced age of ninety-five years, being born January 15, 1800. Seven children blessed this marriage: John W., subject; Amos, a farmer of Preston county, West Virginia; Hannah Jane, the wife of George Miller, a farmer of Preston county, West Virginia; Rebecca, wife of Alpheus Bolyard, of Preston county; Jonathan, a farmer of Braxton county, this state, and Sarah and Albert, deceased. Mr. Haney was born and brought up on a farm and has made farming his life work. He owns a farm of thirty-five acres in the vicinity of Stewarttown, and is largely engaged in fruit raising. On August 18, 1862, he enlisted in the defence of the flag in com-

pany "I," Fourteenth regiment, of the Virginia Volunteer infantry, U. S. A., at Morgantown, and served until July 4, 1865, when by the reason of expiration of term of service he was discharged at Wheeling. He took part in a number of hotly contested battles and skirmishes, and was captured on the retreat from Petersburg to New Creek, but was soon paroled. He is a member of the Catholic church in religious sentiment, and was one of the few who voted for John C. Fremont for the presidency in Union district in 1856. On March 7, 1850, Mr. Haney married Jane Colebank, a daughter of James Colebank, a pioneer farmer of Union district. Eight children are the issue of this union: Clarissa, deceased, was the wife of Stephen Stewart, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania; James M., a blacksmith, located at Ohio Pyle Falls, Fayette county; Susan, wife of Joseph Stewart, of Union district; Mary, deceased, was the wife of Harrison Cool, of Preston county; Buena V., wife of Ephraim Stewart, of Union district; John C. and Willmie, both deceased; Tabitha E., deceased, was the wife of M. A. Wallace, of this county.

REMEMBRANCE S. THOMAS, a thrifty, enterprising and intelligent farmer of Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of William and Amelia Thomas, and was born March 3, 1828, in Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, then Virginia.

Remembrance Thomas is a descendant of one of the pioneer families in this part of Virginia, now West Virginia. When his grandfather, William Thomas, settled on Miracle run, a short distance above where it empties into Dunkard creek, in what is now Clay dis-

trict, that region was not as it is now, the site of some of the most productive and most desirable farms, but a favorite hunting and fishing grounds for the Red man. William Thomas settled in the woods which has since been converted into the farm upon which the subject of this sketch now lives. Some time prior to 1789, he had married a lady by the name of Elizabeth Vanmeter, and while out in the field industriously at work converting the wilderness into a home, a fit place for the dwelling of civilized man, he was shot by the Indians. Having been warned that the Indians were on a hill near by and realizing his danger, he commenced to unhitch his horses, preparatory to making his escape. While in this act he was shot, and then concealed himself in a fallen tree top, but soon died from the effects of the shot, on April 21, 1789. The Indians cut the harness from the horses, took them and escaped. His wife with one child, William, father, who was then an infant, having been born on December 17, 1788, made her escape. All that night she lay in a laurel thicket with her four months old baby. How anxious she was lest the child would cry and thus reveal to the savages her hiding place no one can know but herself. Fortunately, however, her retreat was not discovered and the baby boy lived to grow to manhood, to take up the work began by her husband and to cheer her life and comfort her old age.

Having grown to manhood he married Amelia Swan, and they became the parents of eleven children: Sarah, William, Jesse, Thomas Hughes, Artymacy, Amelia, Ellis, Saul, Nimry, Cyrus and Remembrance Swan.

Remembrance Swan Thomas has always been a firm believer in the efficacy of the principles and policies of the democratic party, with which party he has always voted. He is

a man possessing in an eminent degree the confidence and respect of the community in which he lives. He is known to the people as a man of good judgment, strict integrity and probity of character, qualities of head and heart that make him eminently competent as a justice of the peace, to which office he has been called once by a vote of the people. Religiously he is a member of the Baptist church and has served the church organization in the capacity of deacon and Sunday-school superintendent.

On March 15, 1849, Mr. Thomas and Mary Johnson, daughter of William Johnson, of Pennsylvania, were united in marriage. To their marital alliance have been born the following children: Sarah Jane, the wife of Ingram Kent. Their children are: Remembrance, Ellsworth, Mary Iona, Harriet Nettie, Ella Jane and William. Saul Thomas wedded Margaret Adelaide Marsh, and they are the parents of the following children: Mary E., Nancy Ann, Martha Jane, Laura Dell and Ralph Marsh.

CORNELIUS ELLSWORTH JOHNSON, an intelligent citizen and a prosperous farmer of Clay district, is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Oliver) Johnson, and was born July 17, 1837, in Greene county, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Cornelius Johnson, was born in England, on January 31, 1737, but when a young man came to America, seeking a home in the land of the free. He located on the Forks of Dunkard creek, in Greene county, where he followed the pursuits of agriculture.

Henry Johnson, father, was born in this pioneer home on December 30, 1798, and died in the same locality on June 24, 1874. Farming was his avocation all his life. He was a democrat in political matters up to the Civil

War, when he became a strong Union man and an active republican. For fifty years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. On March 30, 1823, he married Elizabeth Oliver, who was born December 8, 1804, and died January 15, 1850. They became the parents of the following children: Eleanor; Nancy, married Josephus T. Myers, now deceased; John O., who was a soldier in the Civil War, and was killed at Winchester, Virginia; Sarah Jane; Margaret, deceased, was the wife of David M. Leggett; Elizabeth Ann, deceased, was the wife of Noah Piles; Cornelius E., subject of sketch; George A., a farmer of Marion county, who married Minerva Barrackman; and Joseph B., who died at the age of eight years in 1851. Mr. Johnson received his schooling under the subscription school curriculum, obtaining a good elementary education. He took up farming, and has always pursued it. On October 11, 1876, he fell from an apple tree and sustained injuries that have crippled him for life. The shock caused reflex paralysis, rendering him almost helpless. Since that time he has devoted himself largely to the cultivation of his mind by study and general reading, and he is to-day one of the best posted men in his neighborhood on the current events of the day, as well as possessing an unusual fund of knowledge. He owns a farm on Dunkard creek, containing 110 acres, well improved, which is one of the most desirable in the district, and also 70 acres on Doll's run, in the oil belt of the county. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and prior to his misfortune took a prominent and active part in all church work, serving as class-leader and superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

On May 5, 1872, he married Lousina Ten-

nant, a daughter of Washington Tennant. They have the following children: Oliver Vernon, born March 6, 1873; Zoe, born March 16, 1876, is the wife of George A. Hoskins, of Mooresville, this county; Della, born June 5, 1877; Herbert Clifton, born February 26, 1885.

WILLIAM HOWELL, a farmer of Clinton district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Leven and Ann (King) Howell, and was born in Monongalia county, in what is now Clinton district, three miles south of Morgantown, on December 17, 1823. Samuel Howell, grandfather, was of English ancestry, but was born near Leesburg, Fauquier county, Virginia, where he cultivated the arts of husbandry all his life and where he died.

Leven Howell, father, was born near Leesburg, in the year 1806, and came to Monongalia county in about 1820, just prior to his marriage, and settled in what is now Clinton district, three miles from Morgantown, where he located on a farm and, together with agricultural pursuits, pursued his trade, that of a plasterer and bricklayer, until the latter part of his life, when he lived retired. Politically he was a strong whig, and later a stanch republican and union man, but never sought or held office. He did not have many advantages for securing an education in his younger days, but later in life became a great reader and a close student, and in this way acquired a very fair education. He was a member of the Baptist church, and for over a quarter of a century was a local minister of that church, and also rode one year as a missionary. He was a forceful and logical speaker, and did a vast amount of good in the cause of his Divine Mas-

ter. He was twice married, first time to Ann King, by whom he had eight sons and one daughter. Mrs. Ann King Howell died in 1870, at the age of about sixty years, and he married, as his second wife, Mary E. Elliott, and three children blessed this union.

William Howell was reared upon his father's farm, where he remained until after his marriage, at the age of twenty-four, when he purchased land about seven miles south of Morgantown, where he cleared up a farm of two hundred acres. He lived there until after the close of the war, when he purchased the Darnell farm, near his first farm, and has since lived upon it. He is a republican in politics, but takes no interest further than to vote his sentiments. For thirty years he has been a deacon in the Goshen Baptist church, and is thoroughly in sympathy with every move which has for its object the betterment of the people and the evangelization of the race. His marital union with Eliza Lanham, daughter of Thomas Lanham, of Clinton district, was celebrated March 30, 1848, and has resulted in the birth of the following children: Fleming, who was educated in the West Virginia University, and then entered upon the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Hugh Brock, of Morgantown, attended Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, one year, Medical Department of the University of Maryland at Baltimore one term, and graduated from a New York college in the class of 1880, and for the last fifteen years has practiced at Clarksburg, West Virginia. He is regarded as a skilled surgeon and has performed some very difficult feats in this field of the profession; Mary A., the wife of John Lucas, a carpenter and contractor of Grafton, West Virginia; one died in infancy; Leven died at the age of one

year; Teresa married MacChipp, a merchant of Georgetown, Grant district, this county; Luther J., at home engaged in the mercantile business and is postmaster at Ridgedale; and Jasper Newton, deceased.

ANDREW JACKSON JONES, an intelligent citizen and farmer of Clinton district, and a gentleman who traces his ancestry to the Norman conquest, is a son of David W. and Mary (Caruthers) Jones, and was born near Smithtown, in what is now Clinton district, September 16, 1835.

The little principality of Wales has contributed many intelligent families to make up the sum total of American prosperity, industry and enterprise; among such families were the ancestors of the subject of this sketch. Seeking more freedom than was accorded him in his native country, with its dense population and economic conditions, David Jones, grandfather, with his wife Mary and one son, left Wales for the land across the sea, whose hospitable shores he reached June 4, 1801, and settled in Washington county, Maryland, where he and his wife both died, he in the year 1805, and the latter on September 29, 1803. He could not subscribe to the dogmas of the Established church of England and therefore became an active dissenter.

David W. Jones was born June 16, 1797, and was therefore but four years of age when brought to this country. After the death of his parents he came in about 1810 to Smithtown, Monongalia county, and located for a time on Big Indian creek, but after his marriage, which occurred on August 28, 1825, located in Clinton district, where he died November 8, 1864. By avocation a farmer, and in religious faith a member of the Methodist

Episcopal church, and later of the Methodist Protestant church; he was an active and consistent Christian worker. The marital union of David Jones and Mary Caruthers resulted in the birth of six children: Mary Ellen, born July 11, 1826, became the wife of Z. M. Clelland, now deceased, a resident of Marion county, West Virginia; John C., born May 16, 1828, lived and died in Marion county, this state; Rebecca A., born May 23, 1830, married Oliver Travis and resides in Clinton district; Andrew J., subject; David W., born February 26, 1839, died at home; Thomas G., born September 25, 1841, and died when a young man.

The remote ancestors of Mr. Jones on the maternal side of the family are of Scotch-Irish origin, the Caruthers being among those families that left Scotland and passed over to the North of Ireland, the cradle of the Scotch-Irish race. On the height above the ancient hamlet of Caruthers, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, stood the British fortlet whence came the name of *Caer-rhy-thyr*, which signifies the fort of assault. John Caruthers lived in county Derry, in the province of Ulster, Ireland, and was captured in 1759 by the French at the siege of Gibraltar, but was returned after a number of years, having received harsh treatment. His wife was a Miss Somerville, a descendent of an ancient and honorable Scottish family, of the same name, being descended from Baron Somerville, who came with the Normans in 1066. Grandfather John Caruthers, Jr., was born in the year 1759, and married Catharine McCauley in 1785. He was in the English army under the command of George Brydges Rodney, vice-admiral, who went in pursuit of Count De Grasse, the French commander, then preparing to sail to the aid of the Americans in the Revolutionary War.

The battle took place April 12, 1782, and resulted in an utter defeat of the French. He came to America in 1789, and after a short stay at Wilmington, Delaware, came to Greene county, Pennsylvania, located on Crooked run, and at about the end of the eighteenth century removed near Smithtown, Monongalia county, where he died August 18, 1834. He was the father of nine children. A. J. Jones was reared and has always lived in Clinton district. He attended the common schools, where he obtained the elements of an education, but being a great reader and student, by far the most valuable part of his education has come through reading, and he is one of the best posted men on general events and current topics in the county. He served in the Confederate army under General "Stonewall" Jackson, in the Twentieth Virginia cavalry for three years, and was present at the surrender of Jackson's army corps.

On October 10, 1867, he married Mary Galahue, of Marion county, and five children were born to this union: Clarence, born July 21, 1868, and died June 25, 1894; Julia H., born March 19, 1872; Bruce H., born October 14, 1873, and died January 28, 1892; Gay, born April 5, 1875, and Brent S., born February 15, 1877.

ALBERT GALLATIN CHAPLIN, an intelligent and enterprising citizen, farmer, and merchant of Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of William and Elizabeth (Lantz) Chaplin, and was born April 20, 1832, near Bald Hill, Dunkard township, Greene county, Pennsylvania. The family of which Mr. Chaplin is a worthy representative is an old one of the State of Maryland. His grandfather, John Chaplin, with one brother, Thomas, removed from that state

to the present territory of Monongalia county, West Virginia, at an early period in the history of the country. Thomas, after a short time, removed to Wheeling, where he became the founder of one of the more prominent families. John Chaplin soon removed to Bald Hill, in Greene county, and located on a farm, where he died, and underneath the sod of which his ashes now peacefully repose. His marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: William, Joseph, John, Katie, Sallie, Rebecca and Polly.

William Chaplin, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on his father's farm, near Bald Hill, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared, and where he lived until he married, which was in about the year 1829, when he moved to Meadow run, where he continued to reside until about the year 1857, when he moved to Monongalia county, West Virginia, where he remained until the year 1860, when he located in Harrison county, West Virginia, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in about the year 1877 or 1878. When a young man he learned the trade of a wagon-maker, which trade he followed most of his life, but was also engaged, in a limited way, in farming. Up to that crisis in the history of the country which threatened the disruption of the Federal Union he was a democrat, but could not agree with that party in its attitude upon the questions incident to the Civil War. He therefore became a republican and a strong Union man. He married Miss Elizabeth Rumble (*nee* Lantz), and had eight children: Marcus L., a farmer of Kansas; Alfred G., subject; John, who died at the age of fourteen years; William Alexander, who died in early boyhood; Edward Jackson, of Gilmer county, this State; Maria, the only

sister, lives in the West; and Thomas Jefferson lives on the old home place in Harrison county, West Virginia.

Albert G. Chaplin attended the subscription schools of his neighborhood, conducted in the old log school-houses, with their primitive furnishings characteristic of the day, receiving under this *régime* but a limited education. He learned the trade of wagon-maker with his father, who put him to work when he was too small to reach to the top of the work-bench. At the age of twenty-five years he took up carpentering and mill-wrighting, and went to Harrison county, where he plied his trade until 1862. Upon the latter date he entered the service of his country in defense of the flag and against the dismemberment of the States, as a soldier in company "I," Eighth regiment, Pennsylvania reserves, under Captain Kent. He enlisted for three years, but at the end of fourteen months was discharged because of physical disability, incurred in line of duty. After he had sufficiently recuperated he took up farming in Marion county as a renter. He remained there one year, when he went to Harrison county and took charge of his father's farm, it being his intention to move then, but was deterred on account of the sickness of his wife. He then came back to Monongalia county and located near where he now lives, where he remained until 1870, when he purchased the farm upon which he now lives,—a farm containing 120 acres of good producing land located on Dunkard creek, to the cultivation of which he has given the major portion of his attention. He is a mechanic of recognized skill and ability, and has frequently been called upon to superintend the building of bridges and other mechanical enterprises requiring the use of the highest mechanical skill

and genius. Recently he has gone into the mercantile business in a building which he has erected for that purpose on his farm. Politically he is a democrat, and believes in a Jacksonian enforcement of Jeffersonian principles, and is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a member for over forty years at Olive. Mr. Chaplin married Mahala Alene, a daughter of Moses and Mary Strosnider. This union has been blessed in the birth of the following children: Virginia Belle, born April 26, 1865, and died May 15, 1891; James L., born October 28, 1867, married Louie Emery, who is a carpenter by trade, and resides at Blacksville, this county; Chatie E., born September 6, 1870; William Thompson, born December 19, 1872, and Benjamin Moses, born October 15, 1876.

Mr. Chaplin's home is truly a pleasant one, and may the wings of love and peace ever overshadow the same.

JAMES N. DAVIS, the leading gas-fitter, plumber and tin-roofer in Monongalia county, is a son of James and Nancy (Reed) Davis, and was born on a farm near Morgantown, September 8, 1840. The grandfather of James N. Davis was Rev. John Davis, a native of New Jersey. He was of sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, and emigrated at an early day to what was known as "The Flats," near Morgantown, Monongalia county, where he followed the avocation of a farmer, and where he died February 30, 1825, at the age of seventy-three years, two months and twenty-one days. James Davis, father, was born on the Davis homestead, near Morgantown, in Morgan district, and lived in that locality all his life. His remains now rest in peace in Oakmont cemetery, at Morgantown. When

a young man he learned the trade of a carpenter, and became a skilled workman at his trade. He drifted into contracting and building, in which line he did a large and leading business for a number of years. He also owned a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, to the successful cultivation of which he gave some attention. He belonged to that political school who pinned their faith to the principles of the old-line Whig party, and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He married Nancy, a daughter of William Reed, a farmer of Union district, this county, and had, as a result of this union, nine children: Lucinda, widow of Rev. William St. Clair, of Middlefield, Missouri; Alstopheus, a carpenter, died at the age of thirty years; Coleman, a farmer, of Morgan district, this county; Elizabeth, who married George W. Laishley, a farmer, of Union district, this county; Mary, died in infancy; Malissa, wife of Samuel W. McVicker, a prominent farmer of Morgan district; James N., subject; French E., a manufacturer of artificial stone for paving purposes, a resident of Pittsburg, Kansas.

James N. Davis received his educational training in the old Morgantown Academy, but in 1864 laid aside his books and took up the sword in the cause of the Union as against secession and disunion. He entered the service in company "E," Seventeenth regiment volunteer infantry, and served until the close of the war. After the close of the conflict he returned to his native county, and until 1883 was engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture about one mile from Morgantown, in Morgan district. At the latter date, the firm of Davis and Huston, consisting of himself and Mr. Huston, was organized for the purpose of carrying on a gas and steam-fitting, and tin

and slate-roofing business in Morgantown and surrounding towns and country. They have continued in this business to the present time, and through strict attention to their business have achieved a well-earned success, and are justly ranked the leaders in this line of work in Monongalia county. Fraternally, a respected member of the Knights of Honor; religiously, a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically, a republican from principle, Mr. Davis takes a commendable interest in all of these social, religious and political bodies.

January 1, 1873, he was united in marriage with Helen, a daughter of the late Thomas Hare, of this county. To them have been born: George W., a cigarmaker, of Morgantown; Fred, a student at the West Virginia University, and Ralph, a student.

SILAS WISMAN, a retired tanner and farmer, and a representative citizen of Grant district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Philip and Christina (Hess) Wisman, and was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, September 4, 1814.

George Wisman, paternal grandfather, was of German lineage, born, it is presumable, in Germany, but settled in the "Old Dominion," prior to the Revolutionary War. Soon after coming to this state, he located near Woodstock, Shenandoah county, where he pursued the avocation of a farmer until his death, which occurred in the early '30's, at an advanced age. The family is noted for longevity, many of them having passed three-score and ten, the scriptural allotted age of man.

Philip Wisman, father, was born in the old and historic Shenandoah valley, near the town of Woodstock, in the year 1787. There

and estate-keeping business in Morgantown and surrounding towns and country. They have continued in this business to the present time, and through strict attention to their business, have achieved a well-earned success, and are justly ranked the leaders in this line of work in Monongalia county. Formerly a respected member of the Knights of Honor; religiously a constant member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically a republican from principle, Mr. Davis takes a considerable interest in all of these, social, religious and political bodies.

January 1, 1873, he was united in marriage with Helen, a daughter of the late Thomas Hark, of this county. To them have been born: George W., a cigarmaker, of Morgan town; Fred, a student at the West Virginia University; and Ralph, a student

ELIAS WILKINSON, a married farmer and farmer, and a representative citizen of Grant district, Monongalia county, was Virginia, a son of Philip and Christian (Hark) Wilman, and was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, September 4, 1841.

George Wilman, paternal grandfather, was of German lineage, born in Brandenburg, Germany, but settled in the "Old Dominion" prior to the Revolutionary War. Soon after coming to this state he located near Woods stock, Shenandoah county, where he pursued the avocation of a farmer until his death, which occurred in the early '30's, at an advanced age. The family is noted for longevity, many of them having passed three-score and ten, the scriptural allotted age of man.

Philip Wilman, father, was born in the old and historic Shenandoah valley, near the foot of / todstock, in the year 1787. There

he learned the trade of a car-
penter, a skilled workman at his
trade, he entered into contracting and build-
ing, he did a large and lead-
ing number of years. He
is of one hundred and fifty
years of age, and his
cultivation of which he
belonged to that

who pinned their faith to the
old-line Whig party, and
a member of the Methodist

and Nancy, a daughter of William
Farmer, Union district, this county.
The result of this union, nine chil-
dren, widow of Rev. William St.
Middlefield, Missouri; Alastair,
died at the age of thirty years;
of Morgan district, this

who married George W.
Farmer, of Union district, this
county, died in infancy; Malinda, wife
of McVicker, a prominent farmer
of Union district; James N., subject; French
Farmer, of Union district, this
county, died in infancy; Malinda, wife
of McVicker, a prominent farmer
of Union district; James N., subject; French

Farmer, of Union district, this
county, died in infancy; Malinda, wife
of McVicker, a prominent farmer
of Union district; James N., subject; French
Farmer, of Union district, this
county, died in infancy; Malinda, wife
of McVicker, a prominent farmer
of Union district; James N., subject; French

Farmer, of Union district, this
county, died in infancy; Malinda, wife
of McVicker, a prominent farmer
of Union district; James N., subject; French
Farmer, of Union district, this
county, died in infancy; Malinda, wife
of McVicker, a prominent farmer
of Union district; James N., subject; French

he grew to manhood, and there he learned the trade of a tanner with his brother. He followed that trade at the place of his nativity until 1816, when he and his family, consisting of himself, wife and son, Silas, the subject of this sketch, removed to Monongalia county, Virginia, settling on the old Morgantown road, near Laurel Point, in what is now Grant district, Monongalia county, West Virginia. He owned a farm of three hundred acres, upon which he erected a tan-yard soon after settling there. He operated the tan-yard and the farm conjointly until 1840, when his son Silas succeeded to the tanning business; subsequently he farmed exclusively until his death in 1857. He married Christina, a daughter of Abraham Hess, a native and lifelong resident of Shenandoah county, Virginia, and to them was born a family of six children, five sons and one daughter, all of whom are deceased, except Silas, the eldest son, and Abraham, who is a prosperous and well-to-do farmer of Grant district.

Silas Wisman was only eighteen months old when the family settled in Grant district. He was educated in the subscription schools of his day, and learned the tanning business with his father, with whom he was employed until 1840, when he succeeded to the business. Operating the plant successfully until 1853, he relinquished the business because he could no longer compete with the larger plants, which had the advantages of better railroad facilities and improved machinery. In the meantime, he had carefully husbanded the profits of his business, which he judiciously invested in lands. Hence, he immediately turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and the collateral industries of stock-raising, stock-dealing and grazing. In this, as in his former business, his labors have been crowned

with financial success. He owned six hundred acres of arable land, in Grant district, which he divided among his children, except fifty-two acres upon which he resides. He now lives in practical retirement, enjoying the comforts of a commodious home and pleasant surroundings. Politically he is a democrat, and a firm believer in the principles and precepts of democracy, as taught by Jefferson, Jackson and Calhoun.

On November 13, 1839, the nuptials were celebrated which made Mr. Wisman and Miss Achsah Smith husband and wife. She is a daughter of Anthony Smith, who was a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, but who settled in Clinton district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, soon after his marriage to Achsah Woodmancy. Mr. Smith was a farmer, cattle-drover, and a general business man. He served as justice of the peace for a great many years, and became sheriff by virtue of being the eldest justice in the county, in point of service. He, however, sold the office to another gentleman.

Mr. and Mrs. Wisman are the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters: Anthony S., a farmer of Grant district, married Maggie Morgan; Christina A., the consort of James Hurry, who is a farmer and stock dealer of Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia; Philip B., a farmer of Grant district, married Jane Miller; A. Marietta, the wife of George Roby, who is a farmer of Grant district; James B., a farmer of Grant district, married Ida Hood.

JOSEPH S. LAZZELL, a prominent farmer and dealer of Grant district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, was born in what is now Cass district, Monongalia county, West

Virginia, on January 1, 1828. He is a son of Thomas and Rebecca (Bowlby) Lazzell. The ancestors of Joseph S. Lazzell were of French nativity; his grandfather, Thomas Lazzell, was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whence he emigrated at an early day to what is now Grant district, Monongalia county. He was one of the pioneers in that section, and a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. Thomas Lazzell, father, was born in what is now Cass district, about 1788, and died in the same district in 1868. He was a very successful business man and farmer and stock-raiser, owning about eighteen hundred acres of well-improved land.

He was a consistent member and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, holding the offices of class-leader and steward.

Politically he was a whig and then a republican, and was one among the very few in his district that voted for Lincoln in 1860. He married Rebecca, a daughter of James Bowlby, of German ancestry, and an emigrant from Trenton, New Jersey, to Cass district. This marriage resulted in the birth of twelve children: James, a farmer of Cass district; Thomas, deceased, late a farmer of Cass district; Mary, deceased, was the wife of Zeni Ramsey, of Cass district; John, a farmer and dealer of Cass district; Samuel, died in early manhood; Lydia, the wife of John H. Murdock, of Kingwood, West Virginia; Joseph S., subject; Cornelius, a farmer of Cass district; Nancy, wife of John Kuner, of Cass district; William, a farmer of West Overton, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and Matilda, wife of Peter Lazzell, of Cass district. Mr. Lazzell attended the subscription schools of his district and commenced life on his own account as a farmer, to which was afterward added stock dealing on an extensive scale,

along which lines of business he has been uniformly successful. In 1854 he removed to his present home at Granville, in Grant district, and for a time dealt considerably in grain. He has been twice married. His first union was on January 1, 1857, to Miss Caroline, a daughter of William Durbin, a butcher and teamster of Morgantown. Two children were the issue of this union—one died in infancy, and Martha, who died in childhood. Mrs. Caroline Durbin Lazzell died on April 26, 1862, and on October 7, 1875, he married, as his second wife, Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of Samuel Coburn, late of Barbour county, this state.

ALVEY E. LOUGH, senior member of the firm of Lough Brothers, wagon-makers and carriage-builders, of Morgantown, was born August 7, 1844, in Monongalia county, West Virginia. His parents were Matthew and Malinda (Coodry) Lough.

Mr. Lough is of Irish ancestry, his grandfather, Joseph Lough, having emigrated from that country at an early day and located in Monongalia county, where he spent the remainder of his days engaged in the pursuits of a farmer.

In this county, in 1805, was born Matthew Lough, the father of the subject of this sketch. He lived all his life in the county, and died in Grant district in 1889.

He followed farming as a vocation, and politically adhered to the principles of the democratic party until the republican party was born, when he espoused the cause of the new party. Religiously he was a member of the Presbyterian church.

His marriage with Malinda Coodry, who was born in this county in 1817, and is yet living, resulted in the birth of a number of

children, among whom are Alvey E. and John M., who constitute the firm of Lough Brothers.

Alvey E. Lough became united in marriage, March 2, 1884, with Jane B. Price, daughter of William Price, of Monongalia county. Mr. Lough was educated in the common schools of the county, and learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for a time, when he, in 1879, formed a partnership with his elder brother, William C. Lough, and established a carriage and wagon-making business at Cassville. Upon the death of his brother, in 1885, John M. Lough, his younger brother, succeeded to a half interest in the business. This business alliance has continued to the present time.

In 1893 the firm removed to Morgantown, and built a large and finely-equipped factory on the lands of the Morgantown Improvement company. The firm of Lough Brothers has a reputation for doing first-class work in their line, and their product finds an easy market in the county and adjacent country.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM SLEEPER

ALDRICH, in charge of the chair of Mechanical Engineering and the Mechanic Arts in the West Virginia State University, is a son of George Wells and Sarah Edith (Sleeper) Aldrich, and was born March 3, 1863, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The great-great-grandfather of Prof. Aldrich was Isaiah Aldrich, born 1749, near Providence, Rhode Island, and whose father had settled near Smithville, Rhode Island, on emigrating from England, shortly before this date. Isaiah Aldrich, when about twenty years of age, moved into Vermont, where he settled at Hartland, in Windsor county, as a farmer. His brother, Noah, born 1755, also

settled in the same place and served as a soldier from the state of Vermont in the Revolutionary War. His younger brother, David, born about 1761, settled in the western part of Massachusetts, near Adams, in Berkshire county. Isaiah Aldrich was united in marriage to Lydia Jennie, unto whom were born Noah, Isaiah, Mary, Lydia and Lavinia; he died in 1827.

The great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch was Noah Aldrich, born 1787, at Hartland, Vermont. He was married to Lydia Herrick, daughter of Stephen Herrick and Rebecca McCray, of Randolph, Vermont, and unto them were born Stephen, Rebecca, Isaiah, Lorenzo, Juliet, Elvira, Adelaine, Lucia and Francelia; he died in 1851. It is through Stephen Herrick, who served in the Revolutionary War, that Prof. Aldrich is able to trace this branch of his family descent, by means of the "Herrick Genealogy" back to Henry of Salem,—Henerie Hericke, the fifth son of Sir William Hericke, born at Beau Manor, county of Leicester, England, 1604,—through whom this family line in England may be traced with much precision and shown to have derived its descent from Eric the Forester of the royal line of Sweden.

The grandfather of Prof. Aldrich was Isaiah Aldrich, born January 21, 1815, at Hartland, Vermont. He was married to Nancy Eaton Wells, daughter of David Wells and Sarah Eaton, of Plymouth, New Hampshire, and unto them were born Sarah, George, Charles, Ella and Walter. In 1845 he went from the home of his parents to Medfield, Massachusetts, engaging in general merchandizing business; previous to this he had taught school in Vermont, for seven terms of as many different years. In 1853 he moved with his family to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he

engaged in business. Later in life he went to reside with his son, George, in Burlington, New Jersey, where he died May 3, 1892.

The father of the subject of this memoir was George Wells Aldrich, born January 30, 1839, at Hartland, Vermont. He was educated in the common schools of Medfield, Massachusetts, the academy of Royalton, Vermont, and in the English and classical school of Mr. James T. Allen, at West Newton, Massachusetts. In 1853 he came to Philadelphia and engaged in business with his father. He was married to Sarah Edith Sleeper, daughter of William Sleeper, of Philadelphia, and Edith Atkinson, and unto them was born but one child, the subject of this sketch. He was a member of company A, Philadelphia City Guards, an organization that stood ready for action in the crisis which threatened the dismemberment of the Union; he received an honorable discharge after a short-term enlistment. In 1863 he went to Burlington, New Jersey, to reside and to conduct the business of packing canned goods, his chief vocation throughout life; he died there April 7, 1892.

The great-grandfather of Prof. Aldrich, on the maternal side, was Nehemiah Sleeper, native of the state of New York, and who married Mary Green, daughter of Israel Green and Ann Cornell, of New York state. Unto them were born William, Sharon, Israel, Edwin and Hannah.

The grandfather of our subject was William Sleeper, born in 1803, who was united in marriage to Edith Atkinson, daughter of Samuel Atkinson and Hannah Grubb; unto them were born Nehemiah and Sarah. He moved from Philadelphia to Burlington, New Jersey, about 1863, and engaged in the packing of canned goods, till he died, October 14, 1876.

William Sleeper Aldrich graduated from the

high school of Burlington, New Jersey, in the class of 1878. On October 1, 1879, he entered, by competitive examination, the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, as a cadet engineer. He graduated in 1883 "with distinction," having attained over eighty-five per cent. of the general average for the four years' course. He then resigned from the position in the naval service, which came to him by reason of the course which he had taken at Annapolis, and, in the fall of 1883, entered the Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken, New Jersey, from which he graduated, in the class of 1884, with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. Having written a thesis upon an experimental investigation of the Ball engine, he was engaged the following year with the Ball Engine company of Erie, Pennsylvania, in the shops and drafting-room.

For two sessions, those of 1885-6 and 1886-7, he was professor of Mathematics, Surveying and Drafting in the Boys' High School of Reading, Pennsylvania. In the vacation of 1886, he was engaged in the drawing-room of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia. Having entered upon a competitive examination in the spring of 1887, for the position of teacher of drawing in the Philadelphia High School, he won second honors and received an appointment in the Philadelphia Manual Training High School, which he held during the sessions of 1887-8 and 1888-9. The summer vacation of 1888 was spent abroad traveling in Europe, making visits to engineering establishments and technical schools in the interests of professional and educational work. He was engaged in electrical testing, in the summer of 1889, in Wilmington, Delaware, and in New York city. In October of 1889 he was appointed instruc-

tor in drawing in the Electrical Engineering department of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, improving his opportunities at the same time by attending, at that institution, advance courses in mathematics, physics and electricity. While there he was promoted to the rank of associate in mechanical engineering, in 1891. During his vacations he was engaged in industrial work of a professional character along the lines of designing electrical and hydraulic machinery. In the summer of 1891 he, jointly with Mr. Herman S. Herring, associate in electrical engineering of the Johns Hopkins University, made a test of the Neversink Mountain Electric Railway, at Reading, Pennsylvania. This was an undertaking of considerable magnitude, and their report, which was published in the *Electrical World*, from May 28 to July 30, 1892, was complete and exhaustive, containing much data and many details of value to electrical and mechanical engineers. He resigned from the Johns Hopkins University in the summer of 1892, and entered upon professional work with the William A. Harris Steam Engine company of Providence, Rhode Island, and later with the I. P. Morris company of Philadelphia.

On January 28, 1893, he entered the position he now holds, Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Director of the Department of Mechanic Arts, in the West Virginia State University.

During the incumbency of Prof. Aldrich, the efficiency of this department of the university has been greatly increased. Improvements to the amount of \$7,000 have been put upon the Mechanical Hall, and \$19,000 have been invested in the purchase of additional machinery and apparatus, making a very complete plant valued at not less than \$40,000.

The facilities are first-class and provide for the thorough instruction of students in all of the recognized branches of shop-training in constructive mechanics as well as laboratory-training in experimental engineering. In addition to technical studies, these two lines of practical work are recognized as of paramount importance in the training of students for the profession of mechanical engineering.

Mr. Aldrich is an active member of the following engineering and scientific bodies: The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Franklin Institute (Electrical Section), the American Society of Naval Engineers, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and an Associate Member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He contributes frequently to the current technical and professional literature, and has presented papers of considerable scientific merit before a number of these bodies.

Prof. Aldrich and Mary Lavinia, daughter of Robert Purdy and Ellen Compton, of Philadelphia, were united in marriage on July 1, 1886. To them have been born three children: Alice Kennard, born August 26, 1887; Ellen Purdy, born April 11, 1890, and Elizabeth Herrick, born October 22, 1894.

DR. ISRAEL CHARLES WHITE stands at the forefront of "American Geologists," and is a recognized authority on coal, petroleum and natural gas, throughout the Union and the Canadas. He was born in Monongalia county, in the northern part of what is now West Virginia, on the first of November, 1848.



Engraved by J. P. Rice & Sons, Philadelphia

Le White

In 1867, at the age of 19, he became a cadet in the West Virginia University, then newly established, and was graduated with high honors, in 1872. Two years were then devoted to teaching in Kenwood school, New Brighton, Pennsylvania, and another year to teaching and study in his native county. His tastes developing in the direction of chemistry and geology, he entered upon a post-graduate course in those branches in the Columbia College School of Mines, in New York city, under the teaching of Professors Newbury and Chandler. Immediately upon the termination of his studies, he received an appointment as assistant to Prof. John J. Stevenson, on the second geological survey of Pennsylvania. The expedition made its preparations in April, 1875, and the season was devoted to an exhaustive survey of the counties of Washington, Greene, South Allegheny and South Beaver. In April, 1876, owing to the genius displayed by him during the work the previous season, he was given full charge of the examination of the geological formations lying along on either side of the boundary line between the two states of Ohio and Pennsylvania, on account of differences of opinion which had arisen between the geologists of the respective states, concerning the identity of the coal and limestone beds of the region. Dr. White made an exhaustive study of the subjects in dispute and demonstrated the matter so clearly that his views have never been questioned by either party to the controversy. So enthusiastically did he enter upon his work and so thoroughly was it performed, that, when just entering on his twenty-ninth year, he was elected to the chair of Geology, in the West Virginia University, whence he had been graduated but five years before. He promptly entered upon the duties of his professorship, but also continued in the

service of the Pennsylvania state survey, devoting his vacations to the work until 1884 (preparing and publishing in the meantime eight volumes of reports on different counties of Pennsylvania), when he was appointed to a position in the United States survey, his special duty being to prepare a monograph on the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. At the end of four years, his work was completed, and sent in for publication as early as August, 1888, but, owing to the proverbial delay of all government printing, was not published until July, 1891. He then engaged in an exhaustive survey of the Allegheny mountain region, in the vicinity of White Sulphur Springs, and the contiguous counties of Greenbrier, Monroe, Allegheny and Craig. Professor White was the first geologist to make a thorough examination of and harmonize the Pennsylvania and Ohio coal measures. As early as 1882, his investigations resulted in his recognizing as belonging to the "Salina Formations," the rocks in the range of counties lying along the Susquehanna river in that section in the north-eastern part of the state embracing Lackawanna and Northumberland, with the intervening counties, these rocky formations having previously been either classified with the Clinton or Lower Heidelberg groups. Dr. White was the first scientist to apply and successfully demonstrate the anticlinal structure of rocks in reference to the location of gas and oil wells. His theory was announced in 1885, and every subsequent test made by himself tended to establish its accuracy.

As a writer, he has been extremely voluminous in his specialty, geology, and ranks among the very highest of writers, as well as workers, in his chosen field. While he has been a constant contributor of scientific articles

connected with his investigations in geology, to the scientific journals of the day, as well as preparing valuable papers for different societies to which he belongs, and furnishing "Notes" on the geology of West Virginia, taken during class excursions, and reprinted in the West Virginia University catalogue for 1883, 1884 and 1885, he is also the author of no less than nine large volumes of the reports of the geological survey of Pennsylvania. The larger works thus far issued from his prolific pen are embraced in the following list: Report (Q I) in Beaver, Allegheny and South Butler counties, 337 pages, 1878; Report (Q II) on Lawrence county and the Ohio line geology, 336 pages, 1879; Reports (Q III) on Mercer county, 233 pages, 1880; Report (P) on Permian fossil plants, joint author with professor William M. Fontaine, 143 pages and double-page plates (lithographed), 1880; Report (Q IV) on Crawford and Erie counties, 400 pages, 1881; Report (G V), on Susquehanna and Wayne counties, 243 pages, 1881; Report (G VI) on Pike and Monroe counties, 407 pages, 1882; Report (G VII) on Wyoming, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Columbia, Montour and Westmoreland counties, 404 pages, 1883; Report (T. 3) on Huntingdon county, 471 pages, 1885; The Comparative Stratigraphy of the Bituminous Coal Measures in the Northern Half of the Appalachian Coal Field, 212 pages, 1891.

Dr. White has been honored by election to several of the more important scientific societies of the country. He is a Fellow of the American Philosophical Society; Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Fellow of the Maryland Academy of Science; Fellow of the New York Academy of Science; Fellow of the Geological Society of America and treasurer of the same,

and an honored member of many more. The degree "Artium Magister" was conferred upon him by the West Virginia University, and that of doctor of philosophy by the University of Arkansas. In July, 1893, he was appointed as one of the fifty judges on awards in the mines and mining department at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago. At the organization of these judges, July 15, 1893, he was unanimously selected as president of this body, which contained the most eminent specialists from all countries having mineral exhibits.

"Cherryhurst," the elegant home of Dr. White, a view of which accompanies this sketch, is one of the most desirable in the state of West Virginia. It is situated on an eminence commanding a magnificent view of the historic Monongahela river, is surrounded by a large lawn artistically arranged, and in its architectural appointments, both inside and out, combines the elements of beauty and utility.

HON. JOHN MARSHALL HAGANS, of Morgantown, judge of the second judicial circuit, ex-member of Congress and of the House of Delegates, member of the Constitutional convention of 1872, and a well-known historical writer, was born at Brandonville, Preston county, in the Old Dominion, on August 13, 1838. His father, Harrison Hagans, was a prominent citizen of Preston county, and a member of the Wheeling convention. The "History of Preston County" says:

"Harrison Hagans died on the 7th of May, 1867, and was greatly missed in Preston county. He was a man of great natural ability, was a mathematician and mechanic of superior business qualifications, wonderfully energetic and quick of perception, liberal to a fault, kind to the poor, generous to the cause of education,



"CHERRYHURST," RESIDENCE OF DR. I. C. WHITE.

and a large contributor to the church. His life was one long round of usefulness, and his name is indelibly stamped on the history of the county for all time."

He came from New England, and his mother, Jane McCollum, was a native of Virginia, of Scotch extraction. They had ten children, of whom John Marshall was the youngest. The others were named George McC., William, Persis, Lucian A., Elisha, Sarah A., Henry C., Delia, and Virginia E. Our subject attended the celebrated Monongalia Academy, where he received a superior educational training, of which another writer, in "Prominent Men of West Virginia," has this kindly tribute to the good old school and its faithful teacher:

"Professor Moore was one of the most versatile men of his day. As a teacher he may properly and justly be styled the Arnold of Rugby of the Mother State. Four years in his school afforded a course of study not surpassed by many of the most noted colleges of that day. Mr. Hagans, naturally bright and gifted, came from under Principal Moore's hands well up in English and classical studies."

Young Hagans had a natural inclination for the law, and was so fortunate as to begin his Blackstone and Kent and Story in the office of Hon. Waitman T. Willey, at that time the leading lawyer of the Morgantown bar. He remained with that gentleman for a year or more, and then completed his studies at the law department of Harvard University. In 1859 he was admitted to practice and had his license signed by Hons. Gideon Camden, Mathew Edmiston, and George W. Thompson. Mr. Hagans remained on his native heath, so to speak, and was destined to become one of Monongalia's leading sons in the stirring times that came in just as he started out to battle with fate as a full-fledged lawyer. In 1862 he was the candidate of the republicans for prosecuting attorney of Mon-

ongalia county, and was elected, of course, and re-elected in 1863-64, when he was appointed reporter of the Supreme Court of Appeals—the first court so constituted in West Virginia. The judges chose the right man for the place, as events have so fully proved. He began office in January, 1864, and continued until March, 1873. His duties, which are now done by the attorney-general and his assistant, consisted in reporting and printing the cases decided by the court. During his term of office the first five volumes of the reports of West Virginia, designated "Hagans' Reports," were published. While still in office as reporter, in 1870, his fellow-citizens of Monongalia county called him to the post of prosecuting attorney for the third time. We may judge, then, that Mr. Hagans had no time for politics or for scheming, had he been thus inclined, which he was not, and it is most conspicuously evident that he gave all his attention and energy to the duties of the court and the state. At a time when very few people were thoughtfully interested in the preservation of the records of public events, and even those few so occupied with their own cares as to leave them little inclination or energy for special literary work, Mr. Hagans, as reporter and under the auspices of the Supreme Court of Appeals, seems to have been the one man providentially placed, as it were, for the very purpose of transcribing in correct and homogeneous form the early history of West Virginia, from the first convention at Wheeling down to the adjudication of nearly all the questions growing out of the war in connection with the new state; also including a *resume* of the long-existing discontent of the west over the unjust legislation of the east, and a full account of the proceedings of the Richmond convention. This invaluable chap-

ter, as he wrote it, is imperishably safe in the first volume of the court of appeals reports; and recently five hundred copies of the volume were reprinted by the secretary of state, without any omissions or changes. This may be taken as a virtual certification, by a democratic legislature and administration, of the correctness and importance of the history and biography, which appear as a prefix to the reports, and comprise about 50,000 words as chronicled by Mr. Hagans. Of course there was no monetary consideration in it at all, and the consciousness of a duty well done has been his only reward. It may be observed just here that, in common with other original authors in the whole domain of literature, Judge Hagans has often been a silent witness, as well as a helpless victim, of the plagiarisms carried on by one and another writer or speaker, appropriating his work for their own credit and sounding their own horn at his expense, without giving even the remotest mention of his name as an original author of the political history of West Virginia. A sample instance of this wholesale appropriation (which is not without humor) may be given. A young school-teacher in one of the northern counties announced a lecture on the history of the mountain State, which was well attended. The young man simply astonished his hearers with his perfect knowledge of the whole intricate subject. A neighbor, whose curiosity had to be satisfied, asked the lecturer "Where he got all his larnin' about West Virginny?" "The truth is," responded the conscience-stricken pedagogue, "I stole every word of it from Judge Hagans; but don't say anything." When a thoroughly comprehensive and philosophical history of West Virginia comes to be written by a man able enough to accomplish such a work, the foundations of

his labor will consist almost wholly of this chapter and the biographies of the first judges of the court. It is very likely true that men may be found—very intelligent men—who will not fully coincide with all that is here stated, but their dissent will be found based more upon political sentiment rather than in actual controversy of facts and events and circumstances. But it is believed that, although a young man at the time and comparatively unacquainted with public life, Mr. Hagans' writings are as free as possible from error of statement or color of prejudice to the detriment of any one. Indeed, it will be found that where adverse criticism is in order, it is scarcely met with; and the shortcomings of those who failed in conclusion, on the Union side, in the great and momentous task of evolving the new state out of the old one, are passed over in that charity which covereth a multitude of sins; giving rise to perhaps the only defect in the narrative, which, however, the pages of the *Congressional Record* will make good, in supplying the debate over the bill of admission. In his preface, Hagans says:

"The main events which culminated in the establishment of the State of West Virginia are arranged in the order in which they transpired, together with such extraneous facts as it is thought proper to give, that the reader may arrive at an intelligent conclusion on the whole subject. . . . It was written at the close of the great struggle, out of which sprang a vigorous young State, within whose borders the author was born. If it is tinged with the white heat of the conflict, the after-glow may not be unworthy. The duties of the hour were discharged; the then future has now become history. Morgantown, May, 1891."

Returning to the public official life of Mr. Hagans, we find him mayor of Morgantown, in 1866-67-69. In 1868 he was a Grant and

Colfax presidential elector for the second district. The Constitutional convention of 1872 was composed of many of the foremost men in the state, the older men and the eminent lawyers being conspicuous. It framed the present constitution of West Virginia. Mr. Hagans was chosen to represent his section in that convention, and was one of the youngest members. Charles J. Faulkner, ex-minister to France, was temporary president, and Samuel Price, ex-lieutenant governor of Virginia, permanent president. In 1873, after the expiration of his term as reporter of the court of appeals, he was elected to the Forty-third Congress, where he did good work for the state, and was a member of the committee on the District of Columbia—a place of unusual compliment. In 1879 and again in 1887 Mr. Hagans was elected to the House of Delegates of West Virginia, and was a member of the committee on judiciary, education and railroads. He is admitted to have been “considered one of the ablest and most conspicuous members of both bodies” of the legislature. In 1880 he was a delegate to the national republican convention held at Chicago, and was a most ardent, untiring, and persistent adherent of the Hon. James G. Blaine for the nomination, and only yielded his preference for his friend when the voice of the convention so decisively pronounced in favor of the lamented Garfield, whose election he advocated with all the activity and energy of his nature. In 1888 Mr. Hagans received a call that took him out of the element of active politics and placed him among the judiciary of the state. He was elected judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Monongalia, Marion and Harrison, for the term of eight years. His early training in court routine as reporter, together

with his varied experience at the bar and in the state and national legislatures, gave him that solid information and versatile adaptability so indispensable in one called upon to adjudicate the trials and contentions to be found always on the docket of a circuit court of high jurisdiction. Judge Hagans has made and is still making an excellent record on the bench, and while equipped intellectually to an unusual degree, he has also the physical stamina and undeviating good health so requisite in a judge on circuit, so that neither the mental drudgery nor the physical strain has had any unfavorable effect. Besides, Judge Hagans knows how to relax, and when at home among his fellow-citizens at Morgantown, is one of the most sociable and companionable of men, laying aside for the time being the preoccupation of mind and the judicial dignity that become too much a second nature with some judges, wearing out their nerves and taxing their physical powers unduly. Few men of his years who have done the same amount of mental work look so well, or give better prospects for even a more successful future than Judge Hagans. With all his solid attainments he preserves a natural modesty that makes him quite indifferent to the jealousies and anxieties of average human nature; in a word, he is much of a philosopher; hence always kindly disposed, considerate of others, and blessed with good sense. The following general estimate of his active traits is taken from the *Baptist Record*, published in Charleston, West Virginia, and which contained in its issue of April 10, 1872, this characterization of Mr. Hagans as one of the members of the Constitutional convention:

“While he is uncompromising in his views and tenacious of his opinions, and will main-

tain them with all the vigor of a cultivated and well thinking mind, he recognizes a proper and just respect for the views and opinions of others. He is deferential in discussion to those who are his seniors, respectful always to those who differ from him, and kind and courteous to all. His social qualities are of rare order. With a generous and impulsive nature, it is your comfort and not his convenience that is to be consulted. He possesses to a rare extent the faculty of impersonating characters and telling anecdotes, which, with his ready flashes of wit and humor, render him as a conversationalist almost unapproachable. As a debater he has but few superiors in the convention, and very few, if any, in the state. He is a forcible as well as an eloquent speaker. He is never at a loss for words to express his ideas; they always seem to be ready and waiting for his use, which gives him that ready and eloquent diction that but very few of our public men possess. His style is generally calm, and never boisterous; he is content upon all occasions to address himself to the judgment, and not the prejudices, of his hearers."

In May, 1860, while a young lawyer scarcely yet in practice under his own shingle, Mr. Hagans married Miss Sarah B. Willey, daughter of his preceptor and life-long friend, Hon. Waitman T. Willey, justly considered the political patriarch of West Virginia, and to whose noble example and kindly advice Judge Hagans no doubt ascribes much of the success in life which he has attained. Mr. and Mrs. Hagans are the parents of three affectionate and accomplished daughters, who gladden their comfortable home, where family friends and relatives are often assembled in social conclave and fraternal friendship.

ANDREW JACKSON CORROTHERS, a prominent and representative farmer of Battelle district, this county, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Travis) Corrothers, and was born in Clinton district, Monongalia county,

West Virginia (then Virginia), on November 25, 1862. Andrew Corrothers' grandfather was one of the pioneer farmers of Clinton district, in Monongalia county. He married a Miss Frum, of Clinton district, and nine children, five sons and four daughters, were born to their union: Robert, who was a farmer of Clinton district, and represented his county in the legislature of the state; William, a farmer of Taylor county, this state; Catherine, the wife of A. J. Vincent, a farmer of Marion county; Sarah, wife of Jesse Rogers, a farmer of Taylor county; John W., father; Andrew, a farmer of Taylor county; Laurena, deceased, was the wife of Nathan Musgrave, of Taylor county; Elizabeth, wife of Morgan Bainbridge, a farmer of Taylor county; Samuel, deceased, was a farmer of Taylor county. John W. Corrothers, father, was born in Clinton district, Monongalia county, March 4, 1823, and died in the same district between Little Falls and Pleasant Valley, November 20, 1894. For half a century John W. Corrothers had been eminently and peculiarly conspicuous in the business affairs of Monongalia county. Born in this county of humble parentage, he had not reached his majority, before the characteristics of business ability which afterwards made him widely known, had made themselves manifestly in evidence. His first venture on his own account was as a farmer, and the facts connected with the purchase of his real estate are interesting. He bargained for a farm in Marion county, for which he was to pay three hundred dollars. He paid fifty dollars down, and was to pay fifty dollars a year until the debt was liquidated. That amount of money in those days was no small amount, and it was only by the exercise of industry and the practice of the strictest economy and self-denial that it could be raised. He raised produce

and purchased produce throughout the country, which he sold to the Hardmans at Clinton Furnace, leaving the money stand to his credit. In this way he had accumulated enough to make the payment, but just before he withdrew the amount the Hardmans failed, and he lost it. This he often said was comparatively the greatest financial loss he ever sustained. He did not let this financial reverse dishearten him, but persevered and paid for the farm and many others besides. He soon began to deal extensively in cattle, buying large droves and driving them to the eastern markets. But his rapidly developing business qualities required expansion; to grasp the advantages for fair profit aside from tilling the soil, which he saw around him, he began his first commercial ventures, which were the buying and shipping of wool, and in this he accumulated a capital to enter extensively into the timber business, to which he devoted most of his time and talents for many years, but recently withdrawing from it. He was for years the most extensive dealer on the Monongahela river, famous in Pittsburg and the larger markets for his large and successful operations. He was the only man, it is said, who ever absolutely gained control of the Pittsburg timber market. In times of big freshets, he went along the river and bought everything afloat, and thus gained a proprietary interest in every stick going into the city, enabling him to name his own terms. He did this more than once. During the time that he enjoyed the name of "timber king," he kept constantly accumulating real estate and died the owner of many hundred acres of land in Clinton and other districts of the county, among which was one thousand acres, the Clinton Furnace property, the failure of which company had caused him so much embarrass-

ment at the inception of his individual career. A few years prior to his death he made a division of his landed interests between his children. He was one of the organizers of the Second National Bank at Morgantown and a director for a number of years; and a large stockholder in both the Morgantown banks at the time of his death; was also stockholder in banks of Fairmont, Grafton, Clarksburg and Bellevernon, Pennsylvania at the time of his death. He was an ardent democrat politically, and for a period of years in his earlier life served as a justice of the peace in Clinton district. During his official experience but one of his judgments was appealed to a higher court, where his decision was sustained. He was a delegate to the Democratic National convention that met in Baltimore, in 1872. He was not a member of the church, though one of the greatest Bible students. Although associated in his business career with men of drinking habits, yet he was strictly temperate. He was a man of many ennobling traits of character, generous to the poor, kind and popular with his neighbors; his life stands a lesson of what can be accomplished even against the most adverse circumstances. He married Elizabeth Travis, a daughter of Dr. Robert Travis, of Clinton district, this county, and seven children, three daughters and four sons, blessed their union: Robert, died in boyhood; Mary E., deceased, was the wife of William E. Richardson, now also deceased; Quitman, who died in boyhood; Eva C., wife of M. J. Garlow, of Cass district, this county; Andrew Jackson, subject; Rebecca E., wife of A. J. Garlow, of Cass district. Andrew J. Corrothers was reared upon the farm and received his educational training in the common schools and the Fairmont Normal school. Farming and stock-raising have been

his life work. In 1885 he moved upon the farm where he now resides. It contains six hundred acres of land supposed to be situated in the oil belt, and is underlaid with the Pittsburgh coal.

His political affiliation has always been with the democratic party, and in 1889 he was appointed a notary public by Governor E. Willis Wilson, and again in 1891 he was appointed by Governor A. B. Fleming a delegate to the Farmers' National Congress at Sedalia, Missouri.

On February 2, 1887, he married Alice Barr, a daughter of John Barr, a farmer of Clinton district. This union has been blessed in the birth of four children: Edna Leno, Mary Elizabeth, John Wilson and Audra Esther.

JOSEPH JOHNSON WHARTON, post-master of Morgantown, West Virginia, and a prominent citizen of Monongalia county, is a son of Isaac and Ruth (Johnson) Wharton, and was born March 1, 1839, in Greene county, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, Abner Wharton, was a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, where he lived nearly all his life, removing to Wood county, West Virginia, a few years prior to his death, which occurred in 1850. He married a Miss Cowell, and had a large family of seven sons and three daughters. Isaac Wharton was born in Greene county in 1809. He was reared and educated in the county of his nativity, and lived there until about 1842, engaged, like his father before him, in agricultural pursuits. On the latter date he came to Monongalia county, locating on a farm in Cass district, where he died in 1861.

J. J. Wharton came to Monongalia county with his parents when he was quite young,

and received such schooling as the system then in vogue in the county afforded. As a pupil and scholar, he was studious and apt, and soon qualified himself for the profession of teaching, and taught two terms during the Civil War, and then for a period of nine years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1874 he purchased what is known as the Osage Mills, on Scott's run, four miles west of Morgantown, and operated them a term of twelve years. In 1886, he rented his Osage Mills and embarked in the contracting and building business, a line of work he followed until 1889, when he, in connection with I. N. Weaver, purchased a saw-mill which they, conjointly, operated until 1891, when he sold out his interest to Mr. Weaver.

Mr. Wharton has been a life-long democrat, and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his party, serving for many years as chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee. He has always been a stanch friend of popular education, and for eighteen consecutive years he was a member of the board of education in Cass district, serving most of this time as secretary of the board. In 1891, he was appointed by Governor A. B. Fleming to re-value the lands of the Second district of Monongalia county, West Virginia; in 1892 he was nominated by his party for the office of sheriff, but declined the nomination. June 21, 1894, he was appointed post-master of Morgantown, and is now serving in that capacity with entire satisfaction to all concerned. The office is now efficiently and practically conducted by his assistant and two clerks, while he is engaged in contracting and building, doing a good business.

December 15, 1864, Mr. Wharton and Miss Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Lemley, were united in marriage, and to their union

ten children have been born: William L., assistant postmaster; Jacob L., a clerk in the post office; Ruth, at home; Mary, the wife of John Lawlis, of McDonald, Pennsylvania; Asa N., of Morgantown; Jesse L., a student of the West Virginia University; Laura, at home; Joseph R., a clerk in the post office; Blanche and Grover Wilson, both at home.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM P. WILLEY, professor of equity jurisprudence in the law department of the University of West Virginia, and a well-known journalist of the state, is a son of Senator Waitman T. Willey, and was born May 24, 1840, in Morgantown, Monongalia county, West Virginia.

Professor Willey was educated in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which old and renowned institution of learning he graduated in 1862. He at once entered upon the study of law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He was at once taken into a partnership with his father, and two years later, in 1866, was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Monongalia county, and in 1868 was the nominee of the democratic party for the office of attorney-general of the state, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. He was a delegate to the democratic national convention that met in Baltimore and nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency. He was one of the two (the late Hon. B. F. Martin, of Grafton, being the other) who earnestly opposed this nomination and ardently worked against his election, supporting Cooper, of New York.

Mr. Willey remained in partnership with his father for a term of eight years, when he removed to Baltimore, and for five years practiced his profession in the "Monumental City."

At the expiration of that time he was called to the editorial management of the *Wheeling Register*, Wheeling, West Virginia, in which capacity he remained until his election to his present position, in 1883.

In connection with his professional work in the University, he is the author of a highly-popular work on "Procedure in the Courts of Law and Equity," a work of much technical value to the profession. He has always taken an active part in the educational advancement of the state, and prior to becoming connected with the university as instructor, served as a regent of the same and also in the same capacity for the State normal schools of the State. In his religious affiliations he is a member of the "Official Board" of the Methodist Episcopal church and superintendent of its Sabbath-school.

On May 28, 1873, Mr. Willey was united in marriage with Lida B., daughter of Guy C. Allen, a prominent attorney of Morgantown. To this union three children have been born: Waitman T., Guy R. C. and Chauncey D.

HUGH W. BROCK, M. D., son of Fletcher and Rachel (Stephenson) Brock, was born January 5, 1830, at Blacksville, Monongalia county, and died April 24, 1882, at his home in Morgantown. At fourteen he began his academic training at Carmichaels, Pennsylvania, and continued it at Monongalia Academy. At sixteen he entered on his medical studies with the then celebrated Dr. Charles McLane. In 1852 he received his degree from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

From the time of his graduation until 1870 he was in partnership with Dr. Joseph McLane. This association was amicably dis-

solved, and his brother, Luther S. Brock, having received his degree, became the junior partner of the firm of Brock Brothers.

During the Civil War, his fondness for surgery led him to take the position of acting surgeon in Sheridan's field hospital at Winchester, Virginia, where he remained several months. With this exception, his life work was done in Morgantown and its vicinity.

May 29, 1878, he was married to Isabella J., daughter of the late Rev. Andrew Stephenson, D. D., of New York city.

Dr. Brock's personal appearance was commanding. He had much of what is called "presence," but this he owed even less to his physique than to the quiet dignity which marked his bearing. Nearly six feet in height, finely proportioned, his grey eyes keen and expressive, his look direct, the whole manner was suggestive of the nobility within.

He was pre-eminently a man of one profession. An indefatigable student, he made everything pay tribute to his medical lore. With a strong tendency to specialization, he was never one-sided nor narrow-minded. His judgment was clear and decisive. He was conservative on all questions, except where purity and honesty were involved. He believed in physical, mental and soul culture. He had studied the physical too well to ignore the psychical. His ministry to the suffering was more than *materia medica*. In the homes of the people, doubtless, there is a history unwritten which, if it could be told, would be his highest tribute. Through thirty years of professional toil, he counted not his own life dear that he might be of service to others.

For the sublime and magnificent manifestation of nature in our rugged country he had an intense admiration. His were the appreciative eyes to rest upon many a now-famed

view. He studied natural science by the roadside, and was acquainted with our fauna and flora, and knew the note of every forest songster.

As a physician, he was wise and trustworthy. Firmness and gentleness, wonderfully combined, made him an ideal physician. But it was in surgery that he took most interest and found most pleasure. Regarding anatomical knowledge as the basis of all success and skill in this department, he spared no pains to make himself familiar with the structure of the human body by dissection. He never lost an opportunity for an autopsical examination, to observe and study pathological lesions. Living in a country where it is necessary to be a general practitioner, he performed most of the so-called capital operations, such as lithotomy, herniotomy, ovariectomy, and all of the most important amputations, except that of hip-joint, and many of the more delicate operations, as that for cataract, etc., and with almost uniform success.

His courteous bearing toward his professional brethren, and never-failing consideration for them, his high sense of honor and acknowledged ability, secured for him an extended consultation practice throughout his own state, and many counties of the contiguous state of Pennsylvania. A medical friend in Pennsylvania pays the following tribute, which is so true an index to his gentlemanly treatment of those whom he esteemed worthy, that we take the liberty of quoting:

"When I was a very young man, with limited training and no experience, he always met me kindly and treated me encouragingly, guiding me into paths that are, in ripening years, proving highways of professional pleasure and profit. I esteemed him the most scholarly and thoroughly scientific physician and surgeon among my acquaintances; a man

with whom I never associated an hour without feeling more deeply impressed with the importance of our profession, and the necessity of more accurate and thorough knowledge."

Dr. Brock was one of the charter members of the Medical Society of West Virginia, and remained one of its most active and industrious members. He was one of its early presidents, and for several successive years a member of its board of censors. He made frequent contributions to the transactions of the society, and his report of cases of strangulated hernia was reprinted in the *New York Medical Journal*, and in the *Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal*. His personal worth and professional attainments were recognized by eminent representative medical men throughout the nation.

In 1881 he attended the International Medical Congress in London as a delegate from the American Medical Association. Even in his limited sojourn in the old world he exemplified his accustomed devotion to his chosen work, spending most of his time in visiting the hospitals of London, Dublin, Edinburgh and Paris. He was a member of the American Surgical Society, and at its last meeting in New York, read a paper of surgical interest on traumatic aneurism. At the time of his death he was professor of anatomy, physiology and hygiene in the West Virginia University, and a member of the board of regents.

Memorial services were held at the university in connection with commencement exercises, at which ex-Senator Willey, the Rev. J. R. Thompson, Col. D. D. Johnson, and Dr. J. E. Reeves presented the various phases of his character.

It would seem unnecessary to add that Dr. Brock was a Christian, but in this age of rationalism it is noteworthy that he was not

only a communicant in the Methodist Episcopal church from boyhood, but that his religious faith gave tone to his whole life.

We cannot more appropriately close this sketch than with a quotation from an editorial notice in a *Wheeling daily*:

"There were few physicians more learned, more skilled, and more highly esteemed, both among members of his profession and his acquaintances than the deceased. No man was more ambitious to master problems of his profession; none took greater pains and studied more deeply; none were better posted or kept pace more fully with the progress and development of medical science. He was prominent in all movements for the elevation and improvement of his profession in the state. Not only was he distinguished and esteemed as a physician, but as a man whose personal character and reputation were without spot or blemish. He had the complete confidence of all who knew him. There was not the slightest taint of hypocrisy or deceit in him. He abhorred all shams. He was frank, straightforward, manly, and absolutely incorruptible in all the relations of life. He did nothing for effect, was sincere and upright in all his impulses, and there is perhaps not a man of his acquaintance who would not have taken his word as willingly as his bond. This is high praise, but those who knew him, know also that it is justly due to the character of the deceased. He has dropped out of his place in the prime of manhood, with capacity for great usefulness, and with the promise of greater honor and distinction in his profession. His death is a loss to his own community, to the University, and the profession he so much honored."

DAVID E. CORDRAY, ex-justice of the peace in Clay district, in Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a veteran of the Civil War, and is a son of William L. and Sarah Ann (Lough) Cordray, and was born September 4, 1841, in Grant district, this county.

Among the first families to settle on Stewart's run, in Grant district, Monongalia

county, Virginia (now West Virginia), was Thomas Cordray, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch. He was a native of the state of Delaware, and was presumably of English ancestry. His marriage with Miss Stewart, a lady of Scotch lineage, and likewise a representative of an early settled family of the county, was blessed in the birth of ten children, six boys and four girls.

William L. Cordray, father, was born in 1818, in Grant district, and died in the district of Clay in 1859, having come to the district in 1854, and located at the head of Indian creek. Religiously he was a firm believer in the dogmas of the Presbyterian church, and politically a stanch democrat. He married Sarah Ann Lough, and they became the parents of eleven children, as follows: David E.; John M., a farmer of Marion county; Eliza J., the wife of John N. Jones, a farmer of Marion county; M. L., a farmer of Clay district, Monongalia county; Alles Ann, deceased, was twice married; she married, the first time, Goolden Michael, and as her second husband, Leven Varner; Mary E., wife of Michael E. Fetty, a farmer of Marion county; Almira, the wife of Alvin Michael, a farmer of Clay district; Calvin, a farmer and blacksmith of Grant district; Elizabeth and Wilelmina.

David E. Cordray attended the subscription schools, where he received but the rudiments of an education. He remained upon the farm until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he lay aside the peaceful pursuits of a farmer to become a soldier. He entered the service of his country on September 3, 1862, in the Third regiment, company "D," of the West Virginia cavalry, and served until June 6, 1865. He took part in all the battles of the Shenandoah Valley except two. At the battle known as Milroy's defeat, near Win-

chester, just prior to the battle of Gettysburg, he was taken prisoner and held as such for thirty days in Belle Isle and Libby Prison. Coming out of the service, he again took up agricultural pursuits, and has followed this avocation up to the present time where he now resides, in Clay district.

He owns sixty-six acres of land, located in the West Virginia oil belt, upon which are located two producing oil wells. He is a strong believer in the principles of the republican party, of which party he has been an ardent supporter ever since he has enjoyed the rights of political franchise. Being a man of recognized good judgment and possessing in an eminent degree the confidence and respect of the people of his neighborhood, he was called for one term to the judicial position of justice of the peace, in which relation he served with credit to himself and with satisfaction to all concerned.

He is a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of Jesse Taylor Post, 450, G. A. R., at Mount Morris, Greene county, Pennsylvania.

The marriage of David E. Cordray and Martha E. Michael, daughter of James G. Michael, was celebrated on October 19, 1865. Two children have been born to this union: William E., born July 25, 1866, is a pumper in the oil field, and Ira, born July 2, 1870, married Belle Michael, and resides on the home place.

JOHN YOST, a descendant of pioneer ancestors, and a farmer and stock-raiser of Grant district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, was born on Indian creek, October 19, 1822, and is a son of Henry and Sarah Watson Youst. John Youst, grandfather, was born in the German Empire, but emigrated

to the United States prior to the Revolutionary War. His first location was in western Pennsylvania; but he soon settled on Indian creek, in what is now Grant district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, where he owned a farm of two hundred and forty acres.

Henry Youst, father, was born in western Pennsylvania, in 1787; came with his father and the family to Grant district, and died there in 1845. He, like his father, was a farmer, and they together suffered the hardships incident to pioneer life, while opening up the farm. This county was then sparsely settled, and the few white inhabitants would form themselves into companies of guards for mutual protection against the marauding Indians, who then harassed the little bands of pioneer settlers. Henry Youst was a brave and courageous youth, and was found not unfrequently among the citizen guards. His marital alliance with Sarah, a daughter of John Watson, a farmer, who resided on Buffalo creek, near Mannington, West Virginia, resulted in an issue of eight children, five sons and three daughters.

John Youst was reared upon a farm, and has always been a stock-raiser and a tiller of the soil. He is one of the most thrifty and prosperous farmers of this county, and owns a large farm, which is well improved and under a good state of cultivation. December 16, 1852, Mr. Youst married Elizabeth J., a daughter of John M. Ralphsnyder, deceased, of Grant district, this county.

ALEXANDER RUMBLE, a prosperous and well-to-do farmer of Clinton district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Jacob and Susan (Gans) Rumble, and was born at Smithfield, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1830.

The Rumble family is an old family of Fayette county, where Henry Rumble, grandfather, was born, near Smithfield, in 1772, and died in 1852. He was a democrat in political faith, of the Jacksonian type, and a Presbyterian of strong faith. He served in the War of 1812, under General William Henry Harrison, of Tippecanoe fame, and was at the battle of Fort Meigs. He was twice married. By his first marriage he had five children: Godfrey, Jacob, Susan, Rosanna and David. His second marriage was with a Miss Harden, and resulted in the birth of two children: Delila and Mary.

Jacob Rumble was born near Smithfield, in the year 1790, and died in January, 1832, near the place of his birth, and now lies buried in the old Smithfield cemetery. Farming was his main work throughout life, but he was also counted among the "old pike boys," who hauled on that old and time-honored thoroughfare when it was in its palmy days, hauling salt from Winchester, Virginia, to supply the trade of his section of the county. His marriage with Susan Gans, a relative of the prominent Gans family, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, was blessed in the birth of the following children: Elizabeth, married Rev. Louis Simmons, a minister of the Baptist church, now deceased; Henry, of Van Wert county, Ohio; Catherine, married William Watkins, now deceased, was a resident of Taylor county, West Virginia; Bethseba, became the wife of Joseph Gwenn; both are now deceased; and Anne, now deceased.

Alexander Rumble left the paternal acres, near Smithfield, in 1852, and came to Morgantown, and a year later went to Greene county, where he remained until 1858, when, having purchased a farm of one hundred and eight acres, in Clinton district, he returned to this county and located upon it. He has since

added to his landed possessions in the district by the purchase of two other farms—one containing one hundred and forty acres, and another containing one hundred and thirty-five acres. He is a republican in matters political, and has served as a school commissioner for a period of three years. He is a member of the Baptist church and is a deacon in the Goshen church organization. In September, 1864, he entered in the federal service of the Civil War, in company "E," Seventeenth regiment, West Virginia infantry, and served to the close of the war. Mr. Rumble has been twice married, his first union being with Rebecca Kinison, in 1853, and resulted in the birth of four children: J. B., a farmer, of Clinton district; Susan, the wife of J. W. Downey, also a farmer of the district; Jacob, a farmer of the district, and Grant, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mrs. Rumble died in 1867, and he married as his second wife Margaret E. Summers, in 1868. Two children have blessed this union: Clarence, at home, and Cora, the wife of Ira Kinkaid, a farmer, of Clinton district.

A. P. JOHNSTON, a prosperous and thorough-going farmer, of Battelle district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Philip and Priscilla (Price) Johnston, and was born in Manwington district, Marion county, West Virginia (then Virginia), on June 2, 1840. His paternal grandfather was a native of Germany, whence he emigrated to Eastern Virginia, later to Marion county, where he became one of the pioneer settlers, and where he died at a ripe old age, and after living a life of honor and usefulness. He married a lady by the name of Crow, and they became the parents of a large family of children, among the oldest of which was Philip,

the father of the subject of this record. Philip Johnston, in all probability, was born in eastern Virginia, on June 20, 1809. His craft was that of a blacksmith, and the ring of his hammer and the clang of his anvil were music to his ear for the long period of forty years. He also owned a small farm, to the cultivation of which he gave a small portion of his time in connection with blacksmithing. He was a man who took a commendable pride in the old Virginia state militia, and served a number of years as captain in the same.

His marriage with Priscilla Price, who was born June 25, 1814, was celebrated October 1, 1835, and resulted in the birth of six sons and two daughters, as follows: Samuel, born September 26, 1836; Henry, born May 6, 1838; A. P., subject; Ammon, born June 2, 1840; William, born August 25, 1842, entered the service of his country in the federal army, and was killed at Meadow Bluffs, Virginia; John, born August 19, 1844; Jessie, born July 7, 1847. Of these, A. P. was the third in order of age. He received his education in the common schools of Marion and Monongalia counties. He has always followed the pursuits of an agriculturalist. At the early age of twenty-five years, he purchased a farm containing one hundred and eight and one-half acres. By close economy, enterprise and industry, he easily paid for it, and together with his wife, who owns two hundred and sixty-two and one-half acres, they now own three hundred and seventy-one acres of valuable land, situated in the oil belt, and underlaid with the Pittsburg coal. He is a democrat, politically, and a Baptist in religious faith.

On May 9, 1867, he married Nancy A., a daughter of William H. Haines, of Battelle district, and seven children have blessed their



MONONGALIA COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

marital union: Mary Ellen, wife of Martin Fox, a farmer of Battelle district; Iva Nora, at home; Carrie May, wife of Charles Kent, a farmer of Battelle district; Laura Florence, wife of La Fayette Thomas, a farmer of Battelle district; William H., Leroy and Calvin, at home.

JACOB LIMING, a farmer and stock-raiser of Battelle district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Core) Liming, and was born in Cass district, Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia), on December 1, 1823. John Liming, grandfather, became a farmer in the vicinity of Cassville in the early part of his life. In about 1850 he disposed of his landed interests in Monongalia county, and removed to Licking county, Ohio, where he died in 1865, aged about eighty years. His marriage with Susanna Lemley, of Greene county, Pennsylvania, resulted in the birth of seven children, of which Benjamin, father, was the eldest. Benjamin Liming was born in Cass district in about the year 1800, and died near the village of Cassville, in the same district, on February 14, 1825. He married Elizabeth Core, a daughter of Christopher and Hannah (Snyder) Core, and three sons blessed their union: John, deceased; Jacob, subject; and Benjamin, a farmer of Battelle district. Jacob Liming was reared upon the farm, and educated in the subscription schools of his district. He has always followed the pursuits of a farmer, first in Cass district, where he remained until 1848, when he removed to Battelle district, where he owns a farm of two hundred acres, and another farm of fifty acres in Mannington district, Marion county, and carries on a successful agricultural business. During the Civil War he was a member of the

Virginia state militia. Religiously he was a member of the Church of Christ, and a staunch republican in political affiliations.

Mr. Liming has been twice married; his first marital union was on September 16, 1847, with Margaret, a daughter of Jacob Horner, a blacksmith, of Clay district, this county. To this union were born two children: Leroy, deceased, and John M., a farmer of Battelle district. On May 2, 1861, Mrs. Margaret Horner Liming died, and on August 21, 1862, Mr. Liming married as his second wife Mrs. Susanna Woodruff, a daughter of Samuel Hine Gardner, of Battelle district. Four children bless this union: Elizabeth Ann, wife of Sanford Ullom, a farmer of Church district; Benjamin Franklin, a farmer on the home farm; Mary Catherine, at home, and Van Every De Arley, a farmer of Marion county, West Virginia.

DR. SAMUEL E. B. KRAMER, of Smithtown, Monongalia county, West Virginia, has been engaged in the active practice of medicine for a period of forty years, which ranks him among the oldest practitioners of this county. He is a son of Theophilus and Sarah (Harter) Kramer, and was born at New Geneva, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1838. His paternal grandfather was Baltzer Kramer, whose father was a native of Saxony, Germany, born on the banks of the river Rhine; but during the early colonial days of this country, settled in New Jersey. For many years Baltzer Kramer was engaged with Hon. Albert Gallatin in the manufacture of glass. They located upon George's creek, a short distance above New Geneva, erecting a plant and then became the first glass manufacturers east of the Allegheny mountains. After operating there for some time they, in order to supply

the increased demands of their rapidly growing trade, built a larger and more commodious plant upon the bank of the Monongahela, one mile below Greensboro, at a place for many years known as the "Old Glass Works," now Crawford's Landing. Here, after a long successful business career, Mr. Kramer passed away in 1853, aged 77 years. He married Jane, a daughter of Colonel Philips, a prominent citizen of Fayette county, and they became the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters. Theophilus Kramer was born in November, 1804, and died June 13, 1892, at his home, which for many years was occupied by his father. Employed from early life in the glass factory, he naturally took up that line of business, and was engaged all his active life in manufacturing in some branch or other of the glass industry. In 1835 he embarked in the manufacture of potash, in Fairmont, West Virginia, and at the same time opened a general mercantile business, continuing this combined enterprise until 1876, when he retired and finally returned to the old homestead, where he spent the remainder of his life. For many years, he was identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, and took a prominent and active part in church work. He was an exhorter and local minister, and conducted the first class-meeting ever held in Fairmont. His was the home of itinerant ministers. Zealous, active and earnest in church work, he did much for the cause of Christ and the establishment of Methodism. He was an old-line whig in early life, but upon the organization of the republican party, cast his vote and influence with that party.

Dr. Kramer was educated in the Carmichaels academy. Leaving the academy, he entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. John Stone, of Greensboro, under whom he

read two years; and then took a course of lectures in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the seasons of 1856-7. Leaving college he practiced successfully at Mt. Morris and Smithfield, Fayette county, and at Webster, Taylor county, West Virginia, until 1859, when he took a trip west. A short time prior to this gold had been discovered at Pike's Peak, Colorado, and Dr. Kramer joined the great tide of emigration that was then drifting in that direction. He remained in that gold field one season, and in 1861 came to Smithtown, his present home and place of business. In August, 1864, he enlisted in the Civil War, in company "C," Seventeenth West Virginia Volunteer infantry and served until the close of the war. He served as first sergeant of his company, which was stationed at Bulltown, Braxton county, this State. After the close of the war, he returned to Smithtown, where he has since been engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession. He is a republican and takes an active part in local politics, and is a member of the Methodist Protestant church. September 5, 1861, he married Harriett P. Joliffe, a daughter of Joseph Joliffe, who was a life-long citizen of Smithtown, dying there October 15, 1878, aged seventy-nine years. In early life he learned blacksmithing; this, however, he followed but a short time, until he engaged in the saw and grist milling business, which was his life-work. Politically he was a democrat, until the ordinance of secession was passed, when he identified himself with the republican party. He served continuously for a period of forty years as postmaster of White Day, and was a member of the constitutional convention that framed the Constitution for the new state of West Virginia. Dr. and Mrs. Kramer are the parents of eight children: Edward,

who married Mary DeVault, and resides at Beechwood, this county; Joseph, a merchant at Catawba, Marion county, married Minnie DeVault; Charles D. Meggs, of Beechwood, married Buenavista McElroy; and William, Mamie E., Roy, Baltzer and Paul, who reside at home with their parents.

THE WATSON FAMILY is of English descent; the original emigrant and founder of the American branch having settled in Charles county, Maryland, prior to the Revolutionary War, and was said to have been twice married and the father of several sons, among whom were Joseph, Zephaniah, and James Greene, whose descendants are scattered in many of the states of the Union.

The old homestead, the first of which there is any definite knowledge, was situated upon an eminence, overlooking a beautiful country, near the town of Port Tobacco, in Charles county, and was known as "Chestnut Ridge." Here James G. Watson first saw the light of day, on February 23, 1756. Here he grew to manhood, and on July 13, 1776, married Ann Swan (*nee* Dyson), who was born July 17, 1759. Their marriage resulted in the birth of five children. His second wife was Ann Reeder, who died June 5, 1853, aged ninety-six years. He remained in Maryland until the initial year of the present century, when he came to Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), bringing with him three sons, Thomas, Henry and James Dent, and two daughters, Margaret and Mary Greene. He rented what is known as the Sadler farm, near Stewarttown. In addition to his own family, he had also quite a number of slaves. After three years spent there, he purchased at public sale four hundred acres of land, on

White Day creek, one-half mile north of Smithtown, in the same county, where he followed the quiet pursuits of husbandry until his death, March 8, 1834.

Mr. Watson was a rather large and corpulent man, of social, jovial disposition, loved the society of friends, and, delighting in the chase, kept a kennel of dogs, and mounted on his famous horse, "Steamboat," followed the music of his noisy pack o'er hills and valleys, far and near.

Of the children, Thomas married Rebecca, daughter of William Haymond, whose wife was Cynthia Carroll, a descendant of Charles Carroll, of Revolutionary memory. He settled in what is now Marion county, at "Cis Montaine," on Little creek, where he died in 1851, leaving several children, some of whom, and their descendants, are still living in and near the town of Fairmont.

Henry married Cecelia Reeder, and built his home at Pine Grove, on White Day creek, one and a half miles north of Smithtown, where there were born to him seven daughters and three sons, most of whom died young, and all of them, excepting Thomas H., the youngest, before their father. Thomas H. died January 7, 1880, leaving two sons, Warren G. and Lemuel H.; and four daughters, Adlaide, Fannie K., Evaline B., and Mary E., all of whom are at Pine Grove. Ellen, the eldest daughter of Henry W., married Thornton F. Hurry, and was the mother of two children, the surviving one of whom is G. H. Hurry, of Harrison county; Margaret became the wife of John Cox, and went to Hopkins county, Kentucky, where both died, leaving several children; Mary Greene never married, but spent most of her life on her portion of her father's estate, and the last years with her brothers, dying at Smithtown, February

6, 1868, a zealous church member and a Christian, worthy of all praise.

James D., the youngest son and child, was born on July 10, 1794, and died at Smithtown, November 2, 1865. From childhood he was trained to the duties of the farm, and learned to know, by actual experience, the cares and labors as well as pleasures of agricultural life, of which he afterwards became so fond. His education was perhaps a little better than the average of his day, he having gone to school at Brownsville for three months, and progressed so far as to have some knowledge of surveying. Although not strong, he was possessed of an active, progressive mind, which more than compensated for lack of physical strength. In 1825 he married Ann Maria, who was also a daughter of William and Cynthia Haymond, and settled on Bunner's run, near Smithtown, where he remained until 1834, when he removed to Smithtown, having bought a farm of John Caruthers, at that place. In his chosen pursuits, farming and grazing, he was in advance of the average man of his day, and being correspondingly successful, acquired ten or twelve hundred acres of land in that vicinity.

While on Bunner's run, there were born to him four children: Helen, who died May 19, 1847, in her twenty-first year; William E.; James G. H., who died September 21, 1852, in his twenty-third year; and Thomas F. In politics he was originally a whig, but with the downfall of that party in 1856, he became a democrat, voting with that party, although reasonable in his views on this as well as all other questions. Religiously, while in sympathy with the Episcopalians, he was a member of no church.

Mrs. Watson having died January 14, 1844, he married Manerva S. S., daughter of John

S. Barns, of near Fairmont. She also preceded him to the grave in 1856.

Of the colored people whom James F. Watson brought to this county, they, or some of their descendants, have remained in the family until the death of the last one, Mary Ann Jenkins, at Smithtown, on October 13, 1894. "Aunt Mary Ann" had remained with the family not only before, but through the war and its troubled times, and by her untiring industry, faithfulness, and integrity of character, had gained for herself a good name from all who knew her.

William E. Watson, a prominent citizen of Monongalia county, and a director of the First National Bank of Fairmont, West Virginia, was born on Bunner's run, May 20, 1828. His early years were spent upon his father's farm, and at intervals he attended the schools of that day, and made most of the meagre advantages thus afforded, until the age of sixteen, when he entered the male academy at Morgantown, and remained three months, and in the same year attended the Northwest Virginia Academy at Clarksburg, under the direction of Gordon A. Battelle, remaining nine months, after which he returned to the farm. On April 20, 1854, he married Caroline M., a daughter of Nathan Davisson, of Harrison county, and went to the old homestead on Bunner's run, where for the ten succeeding years he was busy farming and handling stock. During this time there were born to him three children: Rose, Lee P., and May, deceased, July 29, 1894. After the death of his wife, December 2, 1864, he returned to Smithtown to be with his father, who was now alone, and where, with his daughters and brother (after his return from prison), he has resided in the house for many years occupied by his father.

Naturally endowed with clear, keen perception, and good sound judgment, which faculties have been cultivated by an extended and successful business experience, he ranks among the best dealers and business men of the county.

Politically, he is a democrat, although he has never sought nor held office. Twice, however, he was tendered and accepted nominations for the state senate, for the tenth (now eleventh) senatorial district, consisting of Monongalia and Preston counties, and although the majority in the district at that time against his party was twelve hundred, lacked on the first occasion but a few votes of an election, attesting in the highest degree his popularity with the people.

Religiously he is identified with the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a consistent Christian, a careful, conscientious business man, and a thorough gentleman in every respect. Naturally of a literary bent of mind, he has ever been an inveterate reader, and a close student, not only of books, but of men and events as well. He is a clear and logical thinker, possesses a vast fund of information, on a variety of subjects, which makes him a pleasing and entertaining conversationalist.

Thomas F. Watson's birth dates from October 19, 1832. He had only the advantages offered by the common schools of his day, and remained on the farm until his fifteenth year, when he entered the store of Jonathan H. Haymond, at Fairmont, remaining in his employ five years, and then for a short time with George T. Martin, of the same place. He then returned to the farm, and assisted in its care and management of stock, until the Civil War burst upon the country. In the early stages of that memorable conflict, charges of disloyalty, the character of which never could be definitely ascertained, were made against

him. He was arrested and made a prisoner of war at Wheeling, and Camp Chase, Ohio, three years and a half, (the end of the war,) without even an opportunity of making a defence. Returning home July 9, 1865, he again engaged in farming, grazing, and stock-dealing, in which he and his brother William E. have been eminently successful.

He is interested in many of the thrifty business enterprises of Fairmont; was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Bank, and president of that institution, until it was merged into the People's Bank, of which he is a director. He is the principal owner of and president of the Mountain City Milling company, of Fairmont, and a member of the firm of Watson and Martin, which conducts a large mercantile business at Opekiska, this county. The Thomas F. Watson Hotel of Fairmont, one of the most magnificent hotel structures in the State, was completed and thrown open to the public January 23, 1895. In point of architectural beauty and design, completeness, and convenience of arrangements, it is unsurpassed, except in a few of the larger cities. Well appointed and equipped with the most modern conveniences throughout, and furnished in a most elegant and luxurious style, it stands as a lasting monument to the public spirit and unselfish enterprise of its projector—Thomas F. Watson.

SAMUEL CALVIN STEWART was born July 1, 1832, where he now resides, in Grant district, a son of William and Elizabeth Stewart. The Stewarts are of Scotch-Irish extraction, and genealogists have found no difficulty in tracing their ancestry back to the ill-fated Mary Queen of Scots. Freedom of thought, independence of action and love of liberty are characteristics of the Stewart

family. Hence upon their overthrow and the accession of James I. of Scotland to the throne of England, in 1603, they passed over into Ireland, where they remained until after the decisive battle of Boyne, in 1690, which resulted in the utter defeat and ultimate subjugation of Ireland. About the close of the seventeenth century they emigrated to the United States, where they could enjoy liberty of conscience and freedom of speech, which are guaranteed to every American citizen. The goal of their ambition was to live under a free and independent government—a government for which such patriots as William Wallace and Robert Bruce fought and gained an immortal reputation for the Scott's valor and patriotism, and for which such statesmen as Henry Grattan and Daniel O'Connell put forth the greatest efforts of their lives while in the English Parliament.

The original emigrant of this branch of the Stewart family was Asa Stewart, who was by a royal edict banished from Scotland, and came to the colonies, settling near Jamestown, Virginia. He had three sons, John, Charles and Robert, and John was the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He (John) crossed the mountains and settled near Cheat river.

William Stewart was the great-grandfather of Samuel Calvin Stewart, and settled in what is now Union district, Monongalia county, and founded the village of Stewarttown in about 1773, and some time afterward patented a large tract of 1200 acres of land on Stewart's run, in what is now Grant district, upon which was afterwards erected a fort, known as Stewart's block-house.

John Stewart (grandfather) was born at Stewarttown, but died in Grant district in 1795, at the age of forty-five years. When

the Stewarts settled there the county was sparsely settled, and while clearing up and converting the primeval forest into homes fit for the habitations of man, a few pioneer settlers were subjected to frequent attacks by the Indians, hence the immediate erection of a fort. From numerous romantic and thrilling experiences with the savages we give the following: While William Stewart and John Parks, aged respectively twelve and thirteen years, were returning from a mill located on Scott's run they were pursued by a number of Indians. The boys laid whip to their horses and narrowly succeeded in reaching the fort in safety, but lost their grist in the chase. The following night the same band of Indians killed William Dragoo at Barrackville, and carried his wife and two sons into captivity.

William Stewart (father) was born in 1783, at Stewarttown, and died in May, 1856, at the home of his son, Rev. W. Newton Stewart, being stricken with paralysis while making his son a visit. He followed the tranquil and peaceful pursuits of husbandry all his active life upon a portion of the tract of land originally settled and patented by his father. He was a valiant and brave soldier in the War of 1812, served under General Harrison, participated in the engagement at Fort Meigs, and many skirmishes with the Indian allies. He was a member and elder of the Presbyterian church for many years, and was an active worker and liberal supporter. Mr. Stewart was twice married. His first marriage was with Polly Jenkins, by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters. Last he married Elizabeth Cunningham, and to them were born seven children, four sons and three daughters.

Samuel Calvin Stewart is the youngest son of William and Elizabeth Stewart, and was

born on Stewart's run, in Grant district, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), July 1, 1832. He was reared upon his father's farm, and his advantages for securing an education were limited. Some of the school-houses were of a very primitive character, and near two miles from his home, and he never attended more than a three months' term annually. The greater part of his education, and far the most useful, has been obtained by self-study and by attrition with the world. Having a special faculty for mathematics and a natural taste for surveying, he applied himself to the study of this subject, and has made himself an expert in the practice of that branch. Few men in the State have had so extensive a practice in surveying and in executing decrees for the partition of lands. In 1869, he received a commission from Governor Boreman as notary public, and being a good penman, he has done an extensive business in the writing and executing of agreements and deeds and other duties pertaining to said office. Politically Mr. Stewart is a democrat, and for ten years has served as a member of the Democratic Executive Committee for Grant district, and was chairman of the county delegation at the State convention at Martinsburg in 1880; was a member of the committee on basis of representation for this senatorial district, and acted as commissioner to re-assess the real-estate of the second district of Monongalia county in 1882. In religious matters he subscribes to the dogmas of the Presbyterian church, and takes a prominent part in the church of his choice. He is a strong advocate of the press as a means of education, and his contributions to it show him to be a versatile and ready writer. He has been twice married; his first marriage was in 1860, with Mary E., a daughter of James T. Hess.

She died in 1865, without issue. In 1866, he married Emaline, a daughter of Dr. B. B. Cox, deceased, who was a grandson of Abraham Cox, one of the pioneer settlers on Indian creek, Grant district. Dr. Cox practiced the profession of medicine in Grant district successfully all his life. The children of S. C. and Emaline Cox Stewart are as follows: Olney B., who was born August 5, 1867; was educated in the Fairmont Normal school and the West Virginia University; served for fifteen months as stenographer on the Tactical Commission at Leavenworth, Kansas, and is now claim adjuster for the Union Casualty and Surety Company, of Chicago, Illinois; Gilbert W., was born May 30, 1869, and died December 24, 1892. He was a young man whose future prospects were bright and promising. He graduated from the Scientific Department of the Northern Indiana State Normal school, at Valparaiso, Indiana, in the class of 1888, and took a special course in the same institution in penmanship under one of the finest pen artists of the world, and in a short time developed a skill in this line rarely excelled by those who make it their life work. He also possessed an unusual talent as a musician; Mary E., was born on March 3, 1871, graduated from the Fairmont State Normal school, in the class of 1890, with high honors, being the poetess of the class. She is now the wife of Richard Fox, of Clay district, this county; and Edwin R., born August 19, 1874; attended the district schools; commenced teaching at the age of fifteen years, and after teaching two terms in Mineral county and one near home, was appointed on June 15, 1892, a cadet to the West Point Military academy, and the record for 1894 and 1895 shows that he stands at the head of a class of seventy-three members, called the class of

'96. His appointment was won by competitive examination, and the record he now has in the class shows that his appointment was fairly obtained.

BENJAMIN JACOB MILLER, a descendant of one of the oldest families of Monongalia county, and a prosperous farmer of Grant district, is a son of Dudley Evans and Anna (Thorn) Miller, and was born on the banks of Little Indian creek, in Grant district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, March 7, 1839. The family is of German origin, but was transplanted from the Fatherland to this country several generations ago. Three years prior to the building of the fort at Morgantown, great-great-grandfather Miller selected land near Hagerstown, Maryland, but upon hearing of the proposed building of a fort at that place he packed his humble household effects, placed them on a horse and started across the mountains, their destination being the scene of the intended fort. He carried with him on this trip a broadax he had brought with him from his native country; with this ax most of the logs were hewed that were used in the construction of the fort. After the completion of the fort, his son, Thomas Miller, the great-grandfather of the subject, took up by tomahawkright a large tract of nine hundred acres of land, in what is now Clinton district, this county. The land taken up is in the vicinity of Uffington and includes the farms of Nicholas and Virgil Vandervort, John I. Joliffe, Braddock Hill, John Price and Thomas Lanham. He began the improvement of this tract at about where Virgil Vandervort's house now stands. One evening when he and his son Thomas, then about eleven years old, and another boy, were returning home from their work, he was fired upon by the Indians in am-

bush. The old gentleman jumped from his horse and ran towards Booth's creek, but the Indians caught him, and killed and scalped him on about the site of the present residence of John Joliffe. After satisfying their savage instincts they retired to hunt for the boys, who, had they caught them, would undoubtedly have shared the same fate. The boys, however, had concealed themselves in the top of a fallen tree, and although the savages passed over them, yet they escaped and returned to the fort to reveal the sad news of the loss of their father.

Jacob Miller, grandfather, was born and reared on what is known as "Miller's Knob," near Morgantown, and after his marriage removed to about three miles above Morgantown, and located on the west side of the Monongahela river. Later he removed to Preston county and then returned to this county; this time settling near Arnettsville, where he died. He was a very extensive farmer, owning about eleven hundred acres of land in Preston county, and a good farm in Grant district, this county. He was an old-line whig in political texture and served as deputy sheriff of the county, in its early history before it was divided. He married Margaret Evans, a daughter of Colonel Evans, of Morgantown, and eleven children were born to their union.

Dudley Evans Miller, father, was born in what is now Grant district, near Morgantown, in 1816, and died near Arnettsville, December 23, 1890, having lived all his life in Monongalia county, except about five years in Preston county. He was a successful, enterprising and thorough-going farmer and a steward and class-leader of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was twice married; first time to Anna Thorn, a daughter of Benjamin Thorn, an

early settler at Laurel Point, from eastern Virginia. He was a slaveholder and large farmer, and served as a magistrate for a number of years. The children of Dudley Evans Miller, by his first wife, were three sons and three daughters: Benjamin Jacob; Calvin W., deceased; Margaret; Mary J., the wife of Philip B. Wisman, a prosperous farmer, of Grant district; Dennis T., a farmer, of near Arnettsville; Catherine M., who married Sanford Bock, who is interested in mining operations near Beechwood, this county. Mrs. Anna Thorn Miller died in May, 1868, at the age of fifty-three years, and Mr. Miller married as his second wife Mrs. Esther Combs, *nee* Smith, and one child was born to their union: Anna A. Miller.

Benjamin Jacob Miller, when twelve years of age, was brought by his family to where he now lives on Indian creek, three miles north of Arnettsville, where with the exception of seven years he has always lived. He is a republican in politics and takes an active and intelligent interest. On December 28, 1864, he married Anarah Ballah, a daughter of Hiram Ballah, of Marion county, and six children have blessed their union: George F., who married Grace Jamison, and now resides in Clay district; formerly a teacher, now a farmer; Dora E., wife of T. W. Kinnan, a farmer of Battelle district, this county; William C., Katie A., B. Franklin, and Bessie Mabel, at home.

THOMAS MAPEL.—The Mapel family is of French origin, the earliest ancestor of the family to come to the United States being an exiled Huguenot, who finally settled in Middlesex county, New Jersey, near Princeton, in colonial days. The country surrounding Princeton is yet known as Mapelton.

Stephen Mapel, grandfather of Thomas Mapel, subject of this sketch, was born in Middlesex county, New Jersey, February 17, 1759. He enlisted, at the age of seventeen, in the New Jersey militia, as a minute-man, and served five years in the Revolutionary War. He rendered efficient service in monthly tours of duty, and, as occasion demanded, was drum-major. November 2, 1780, he married Mary Slack, and migrated to Greene county, Pennsylvania, early in 1781, where, with his uncle, Benjamin Mapel, they founded the village of Mapeltown, on Whitely creek. He died October 23, 1844, and his remains rest very near to the old homestead. Mary Slack, wife of Stephen Mapel, was a granddaughter of Thomas Schooley, a Welsh Quaker, and a weaver by trade, who settled in New Jersey about 1725, on a hill, now known as Schooley's mountain. His daughter married Benjamin Slack, father-in-law of Stephen Mapel. The Slacks were Hollanders. Three sons, Thomas, Robert, and Benjamin, and six daughters, were born to Stephen and Mary (Slack) Mapel, all of whom married. The eldest son, Rev. Thomas Mapel, father of Thomas Mapel, was born at Mapeltown, November 3, 1781. He married Elizabeth Schroyer, of Greene county, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1801, and died at the age of sixty-eight. He was licensed "to hold prayer-meeting and to exhort," March 11, 1813, and February 12, 1815, he was licensed to preach as a Methodist Episcopal minister. Bishop Simpson referred to him numerous times as "a valuable local preacher," and his house in Dunkard township was a haven to all itinerant preachers, and to their families, for at least forty years. He was singularly gifted in prayer, and his sermons were terse and emphatic in style. In his early days, he engaged in farm-

ing; and later, did an extensive business in flour, wool, and flaxseed oil manufacturing. He also engaged in the selling of merchandise, and built and operated a mill on Dunkard creek. He owned five hundred acres of land at his death, and was one of the most successful and best known men of Greene county.

A family of eight sons and six daughters were born to Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth (Schroyer) Mapel, all but one of whom reached maturity and married. Thomas, the fifth son, was born June 4, 1816, and was reared on his father's farm, attending the subscription schools of Dunkard township. He succeeded him in the milling business, which he pursued with profit for ten years, shipping his flour to the Pittsburg market. In 1860 he began farming and stock-raising. For five years he held the commission of captain in the Pennsylvania state militia. He came to Monongalia county, Cass district, in the fall of 1862, where he has since resided. Politically, he is, and always has been, a democrat. Fraternally, a Free Mason. March 1, 1857, he married Susannah Pickenpaugh, daughter of Peter and Barbara (Miller) Pickenpaugh, of Monongalia county, Virginia. Their family consists of: Newton James; Walter Peter, of Iowa; Fitz Hiram, deceased; Ida Bigler; and Adah Lee. The sons were educated at public school and West Virginia University; the daughters at public school, Beaver College, and the Philadelphia School of Design for Women.

Moses Strosnider, deceased, was born on Whitely creek, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1806, and died December 26, 1882, at Blacksville, Monongalia county, West Virginia. The Strosnider family

of which he was a representative is of German lineage, and the German characteristics of honesty, faithfulness, thoughtfulness, perseverance and industry largely predominated in the make-up of the character of Moses Strosnider. The founder of the family in the United States was Gasper Strosnider, who was born in Germany, but emigrated to America and settled in the valley of Virginia. There he was married to Sarah Syphers, and later moved to Greene county, Pennsylvania, where he died. To the marriage of Gasper Strosnider and Sarah Syphers were born eight children: John, Michael, Peter, Simon, Moses, Kener, Mary and Margaret. Moses settled in Blacksville, Monongalia county, West Virginia. In his religious affiliation, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and active in all matters pertaining to church work. Moses Strosnider did not have the advantages for obtaining an education as are afforded the youth of to-day, but gained such knowledge as could be obtained in the subscription schools. He early evinced a mechanical turn of mind, and learned the trade of wheelwright, building the old and superannuated spring-wheel much in use in those days. He was a man of enterprise, and seeing a good opportunity for a woolen mill on Dunkard creek, built and operated a woolen and grist-mill combined near Blacksville for many years, and afterwards moved the woolen mill to Blacksville, West Virginia.

He was a valuable addition to the town of Blacksville, entering with spirit and enthusiasm into every move which had for its object the good of the town, and the welfare and prosperity of the people at large. His kindness of heart, his benevolence of spirit, and his extreme humanity will be remembered among his most striking traits. He was strictly

moral, and was instrumental in the building of the Baptist church of Blacksville, giving largely of his time and money to the consummation of the enterprise. He was married April 15, 1828, to Mary Thompson, a descendant of Lemon Thompson, who, with two brothers, Isaac and Andrew, emigrated from England to America, Lemon settling in eastern Virginia, afterward moving to Greene county, Pennsylvania, where his father, who was wealthy, bought and presented to him a large farm. Isaac settled in Kentucky, and Andrew in California. Lemon Thompson married Mary Leslie, of Irish lineage, who had three brothers and two sisters: Benjamin, Samuel, Joseph, Sally and Hannah Leslie. Mary Thompson Strosnider was born May 19, 1804, and died June 13, 1877, aged seventy-three years and twenty-four days. To the marriage of Moses Strosnider and Mary Thompson were born ten children: Dr. Thompson, who died November 10, 1892, after a successful career as a physician in Blacksville for about forty years. He was married to Sarah Thompson, of Ohio, and to them were born seven children: Josephus, a cabinet-maker at Blacksville, married Elizabeth Thomas, of Whitely, Pennsylvania, and to them were born ten children: Sarah, wife of William Morgan, of Marion county, West Virginia, and to whom was born one child. Mrs. Morgan died May 2, 1889, aged fifty-six years, five months and fifteen days; Mary Ann, wife of Corbley Orndoff, a merchant of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania; Caroline Francis M., died in infancy; Gasper F., whose sketch follows; Mahala Alene, wife of A. G. Chaplin, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Margaret Marie, the proprietress of the hotel at Blacksville, owned and operated by her father for a period of over forty years, which, under

her judicious management, has become the popular resort of the traveling public of that section of the country; Michael Leslie, who married Caroline Wallace, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, and resides at that place. To them were born four children; James Neeson, who died on November 24, 1870, aged twenty years. Margaret Strosnider has in her possession a bureau which has passed through the Deborah Dyer, Leslie, Thompson and Strosnider families, and the record of which has been cherished through each generation, is now in her possession.

JASPER F. STROSNIER, a prosperous and enterprising miller, and an industrious and respectable citizen of Clay district, Monongalia county, is a son of Moses and Mary (Thompson) Strosnider, and was born in Wayne township, Greene county, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1839. For the ancestral and genealogical part of Mr. Strosnider's sketch see the sketch of his father, preceding this.

Jasper F. Strosnider received what limited education he has in the village schools of Blacksville. He learned the trade of a miller, and in 1865 came to where he now resides, on Dunkard creek, and embarked in the milling business, and has continued in that line to the present time. He built the grist-mill at Blacksville, and furnished it with all the new and modern machinery for the manufacturing of flour, including the roller process, and has built up and commands a flourishing trade. In addition to this mill property, he owns a farm of one hundred and seventeen acres, and another mill property known as the Minor mill plant, containing four acres. On November 16, 1869, he married Susan Virginia Marsh, a daughter of Elias Marsh, of Ritchie

county, West Virginia. To their union were born the following children: Moses Elias, born August 10, 1870, and died in infancy; Mary Belle, born August 16, 1871, married Corbley Orndoff, of Whiteley township, Greene county, Pennsylvania; Emma Maud, born May 13, 1873; Samuel Thompson, born November 3, 1874; Laura Dell, born March 7, 1876; Frank Marsh, born July 5, 1877, and died in infancy; Victoria Ann, born September 1, 1878; Sarah Myrtle, born January 23, 1880, and was drowned September 1, 1881; Flora Virginia, born October 18, 1881; Homer Price, born April 26, 1883; Edna Blanch, born November 5, 1885; Ada Marie, born December 20, 1887; and Pansie Ocha, born April 28, 1891.

GRANVILLE BROWN, an intelligent citizen, and a prosperous farmer of Clinton district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Samuel B. and Parmelia (Zinn) Brown, and was born January 6, 1832, near Gladeville, Preston county, West Virginia (then Virginia).

During the stirring political periods of Scotland, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, there was often much persecution, and many families fled from their native land, and settled in the north of Ireland, where they became the founders of that wonderful Scotch-Irish race, that has given to America so many men whose names adorn the pages of history. A descendant from one of these families was William Brown, the founder in America of that branch of the family of which the subject of this record is a worthy scion. William Brown settled in Virginia, receiving in 1726 from Lord Fairfax a grant of a tract of land of three hundred and twelve acres, near Dumfries, Prince William county. This farm, six miles from Manassas, remained in the posses-

sion of the descendants of the family until 1825. His eldest son, William Brown, Jr., in 1744, was placed under the guardianship of Cuthbert Harrison and George Byrn, gentlemen, and twelve years later married Elizabeth Buckner Byrn, a daughter of his ward. To this union were born four children, as follows: John, who was sheriff of Prince William county from 1800 to 1805, and died in 1825; Thomas; Lydia; and Mary Anne.

Thomas Brown, grandfather, was born September 7, 1760, in Prince William county. He enlisted in the cause of colonial rights against parliamentary usurpation, and did valiant service for the cause of liberty in the Revolutionary War, taking part in a number of battles, among which was the battle of Cowpens, for which service he drew a pension from 1832 until his death. In 1785 he married Anna Ash, and twenty years later, in 1805, purchased a large tract of land, consisting of 578 acres, located some miles west of Kingwood, the county seat of Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia). This pioneer home of the Browns is now designated as the Stone House. He lived there the remainder of his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits, dying in 1844, at the age of eighty-four years.

Samuel B. Brown, third son born to the union of Thomas and Anna Ash Brown, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Prince William county, October 24, 1793, and came to Preston county at the age of twelve years. He lived in that county until 1833, when he removed to Clinton district, this county, but returned, in 1841, to Preston county, where he died March 18, 1859. Although young, he served in George I. Davinson's company in the War of 1812, the whole company walking from Harrison county to Norfolk, Virginia. Parmelia Zinn, his wife,

was born May 4, 1804, and died April 7, 1886. She was a daughter of Jacob Zinn, of German lineage, who came from the vicinity of Hagerstown, Maryland, and settled near Kingwood, in what is known as Monongalia county Glades, where he died in 1853, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife was Mrs. Sallie Bland, *née* Byrne. Among their children was Hon. William B. Zinn, who represented Preston county a number of terms in the house of delegates of Virginia, and was a member of the constitutional convention that framed the constitution for the State of West Virginia. The children born to the union of Samuel B. and Parmelia (Zinn) Brown were as follows: Ashford, a practicing physician at Webster, Taylor county, this State; Lycurgus, who served in the late Civil War in company "E," Fifteenth regiment, West Virginia infantry; Clarissa B., the wife of George Styer, of Garrett county, Maryland; William B., a farmer of Preston county, and an ex-soldier in company "E," Seventeenth regiment, West Virginia infantry; Granville, subject; Amelia, unmarried, lives on the old home place; Ruhamy, deceased; Sarah A.; Elizabeth, who also resides on the homestead; Loretta, deceased; and Marcellus J., deceased.

Granville Brown was reared upon the farm in Preston county, and attended the subscription schools of his district, and in his early life taught a number of terms of school. In 1855 he removed to Clinton district, this county, and located upon a farm near Halleck, where, with the exception of one year, he has resided ever since, engaged in agricultural and collateral pursuits. When the crisis of secession confronted us, and the disintegration of the Union was threatened,—that Union for which two generations of his ancestry had fought,—true to the patriotic instincts of his forefathers,

he rushed to the defence of his country. He entered the service as a first lieutenant in the Fourteenth regiment of West Virginia infantry, where he served eight months, and in April, 1863, was mustered out, and then was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Fourth West Virginia cavalry, in which regiment he served until March 7, 1864, when it was mustered out, and he then volunteered and entered company "E," Seventeenth regiment volunteer infantry, as second lieutenant, soon after its organization, and served until June 30, 1865. In this connection, it is worthy of record, as an historical fact, that Bailey Brown, a grandson of Thomas Brown, and first cousin of Granville Brown, was the first Virginian killed in the defence of the United States government in the Civil War. This occurred at Fetterman, near Grafton, Taylor county, May 22, 1861, the day preceding the election on the question of the secession of Virginia.

On August 22, 1858, Granville Brown and Elizabeth Watson, a daughter of James Watson, were united in marriage. Their marital union has been blessed in the birth of the following children: Samuel B., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; James E., who graduated from the classical and law departments of the West Virginia University, and is now practicing his profession in Chicago, Illinois; Mary L., wife of Rev. George W. Bent, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, now located at Wadestown, this county; Laura B., at home; L. Judson, of San Francisco, California; George M., of Lock Lynn, Maryland; Adaline; Virgil; Ellery; and Thomas G.

Granville Brown is a devout member of the Baptist church, and is active in all church work. For thirty years he has been a deacon in the church organization of the same name,

and for a number of years served as superintendent of the Sabbath-school at Gladeville, Preston county.

AARON B. HOARD, a descendant of a Virginia family and a respected citizen of Union district, this county, is a son of James and Tabitha (Lewis) Hoard, and was born on the old homestead of the Hoards, near the present post-office of Hoard in Union district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, August 10, 1818.

The family originally came from England and was among the early-settled families of the present State of Virginia, in about 1770. John Hoard, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from eastern Virginia, to what is now Monongalia county, West Virginia, and purchased and received a deed for three hundred and eighty-four acres of land, upon which the subject of this record now lives. This tract of land was the first in the neighborhood obtained by a deed of purchase. His trade was that of a manufacturer of saddle-trees. He married a German lady by the name of Mary Snyder, and they became the parents of one son and three daughters as follows: Margaret, married Samuel Everly; Elizabeth, became the wife of George Martin, Sarah and James, the father of the subject of this record. After the death of John Hoard, his widow, Mrs. Mary Snyder Hoard, married William Donaway and had one child, a daughter, Mary, who married a Mr. Rex. James Hoard, father, was born on his father's farm in 1772, and died at the same place on January 22, 1851. He devoted his life to the interests of husbandry, and was well known as a prosperous and successful farmer and stock-raiser. He was a firm believer in the doctrines of the Methodist Protestant

church, of which he was for many years a consistent member, and in political matters he was a stanch democrat. He was a lieutenant for a period in the old Virginia state militia. He married Tabitha, a daughter of Levi Lewis, of Welsh lineage, but a native of Guernsey county, Ohio. This marriage was productive in the issue of ten children: Mary, deceased, was the wife of Charles Stewart, of this county; Sarah, deceased; John L., was a farmer of Union district, this county; James, died unmarried, was a farmer of the district; Elizabeth; William, unmarried and a farmer; Jemima, became the wife of David Keener, of Greene county, Pennsylvania; Tabitha, married Robert Ross, of this county, and Margaret. All deceased except the subject of this sketch.

Aaron B. Hoard was reared upon the farm and has pursued farming all his life upon a farm which is part of the original homestead. He served for a time in the state militia during the late Civil War. He is a member and a class-leader of the Methodist Episcopal church and has been for several years. On September 14, 1845, Sarah Pickenpaugh, daughter of Peter Pickenpaugh, of Greene county, Pennsylvania, became his wife. Ten children have blessed their union; Benjamin, whose sketch follows; James L., died in early boyhood; Sabina O., wife of William Davis, a farmer of Cass district, this county; Tabitha, died in infancy; Virgil E., a farmer of Union district; Ann, Eliza, wife of George I. Rudolph, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania; Susanna E. and William, both at home.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOARD is a son of Aaron B. Hoard, whose sketch appears above. He was born on his father's

farm June 9, 1846. Benjamin Franklin Hoard was schooled in the common schools of Union district, and until———was engaged in farming. Upon the latter date he removed to Rosedale, Greene county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in merchandizing for one year, when he returned to Monongalia county and was engaged upon the construction of lock and dam No. 9, on the Monongahela river. Upon the completion of this work, he was appointed keeper of the lock by the United States engineer in charge, a position he has held ever since. He also owns a farm of eighty acres in Union district, to the cultivation of which he gives some of his time and attention. Politically he is a republican, and fraternally a member of Point Marion Council, No. 507, Jr. O. U. A. M.

March 21, 1877, he married Emma F. Conn, a daughter of Jacob Conn, a cabinet-maker and undertaker of Point Marion, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Five children have been born to this union: Mamie B., a student at the West Virginia University; James Luther, who is attending select school at Point Marion; Charles Ray, Lelia Belle, and Ella Lena, who died in infancy.

ANDREW JACKSON KINKAID, one of the most thorough, careful and energetic farmers in the State of West Virginia, and a reliable and substantial citizen, of near Hallock, in Clinton district, is a son of Moses Kinkaid and Rebecca (Corrothers) Kinkaid, and was born in what is now Clinton district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, June 17, 1831. William Kinkaid, grandfather of A. J. Kinkaid, was a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, and there married a Miss Work, who bore him five children: Moses, John, William, Nancy and David.

In 1794 all of the family except David, who remained in his native country, emigrated to the United States, and settled in what is Marion county, this State, about four miles southeast of what is now Smithtown, where William and his wife were married on the old home farm. Here William and his sons engaged in farming, in which they became prosperous and successful, contributing largely to the clearing up and development of that section.

Moses Kinkaid, father of A. J. Kinkaid, was born March 1, 1792, and died at his home, near Clinton Furnace, in Clinton district, on February 18, 1877. Rebecca Kinkaid, Moses Kinkaid's wife, died January 1, 1868, at the age of seventy-two years. Both died at their old home after raising a family of nine children, and after living in the same house for over fifty years, the mother of these children was the first death ever in the house, having resided there continuously for a period of sixty years. Prior to his death, Moses Kinkaid was actively engaged all his life in farming, stock-raising and grazing, which he regarded as one of the most honorable pursuits a person could follow. In this occupation his earnest and energetic efforts were crowned with abundant success owning at one time fourteen hundred acres of valuable land, which he divided between his five sons: Andrew Jackson still lives on the farm that he got from his father, consisting of two hundred and thirty-one acres; David, the oldest, was a farmer and a merchant; John, deceased, who became very wealthy and whose children are now in the west, where they have won honor and fortune; William, deceased, was a farmer, later a noteshaver and accumulated a fortune; Mary Jane, the eldest daughter was twice married; first time to Rev. Alpheus Rabe, and after his de-

cease she married Joshua Jenkins, with whom she lived the remainder of her life; Moses W.; Andrew Jackson Kinkaid, married on October 29, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Catherine Durr, of Greene county, Pennsylvania. She died February 4, 1864. To their union was born one child, John Durr, who died in September, 1863, his mother following him shortly afterwards.

Mr. Kinkaid married on February 7, 1872, as his second wife, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Brand, *nee* Van Horn, of Harrison county, this State. She bore him four children, two sons and two daughters: one daughter died in infancy; Andrew Jackson is engaged in farming pursuits with his father; Orion Lavelle, after attending the West Virginia State University, attended Scio college, Ohio, graduating from the commercial department in 1893, at the age of nineteen, and from the department of pharmacy in 1894, and is now employed in a drug store, at Manchester, Iowa; Elsie Clara Belle, deceased, and Nancy Catherine, now at home with her father, a fine musician, married Joseph T. Keener, now deceased, of Greene county, Pennsylvania, a well-known and successful cattle-dealer, an energetic, progressive and successful business man in his day.

A. J. Kinkaid was born, reared and has always resided in Clinton district. In 1858 he removed from the place of his birth to his present farm near Halleck. This tract originally consisted of two hundred and thirty-one acres, but he has added to it by purchase until it now contains three hundred and thirty-six acres of valuable and well-improved land, most of which is in a fine state of cultivation. He also owns other tracts of land aggregating one thousand acres, and two valuable properties in Preston county, this State, and valuable

town property and three hundred acres of valuable timber land in Tucker county. In connection with his large farming interests, he pursues to some extent the closely related industries of stock-raising, stock-dealing and grazing. To this occupation he brings the experience of attentive and advanced years, matured judgment and admirable integrity of character, which entitle him to rank among the most thrifty and reliable citizens of the county. He is a democrat, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for forty years.

ALPHEUS WORLEY BROWN was born August 9, 1822, in Cass district, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), and died on the old Brown homestead, in Clay district, February 22, 1890. The great-great-grandfather of Dr. Alpheus Brown was Wendell Brown, who, with his son, Manns Brown, were the first two white settlers west of the Allegheny mountains. The grandfather of Dr. Brown was Adam Brown, who married Christina Statler, a sister of Jacob Statler, in 1784, and came from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1796, to near the site of Brown's Mills, in Clay district. Among his children was Andrew Brown, father of the subject of this sketch. Andrew Brown was born March 9, 1796, and was raised on a farm; married, July 5, 1821, Miss Martha Worley, and they became the parents of the following children: Alpheus W., subject; Louisa J., widow of the late Dr. J. V. Boughner; Melissa A.; Albert; and Leroy J., all deceased except Mrs. Boughner.

Andrew Brown was a farmer and miller. In 1832 he was appointed a justice of the peace, and served until 1851. In 1846 he was nominated by his party as a candidate for the

house of delegates, in the then strong democratic county of Monongalia, and was elected. He was again elected in 1859. He died October 11, 1874. Politically, he was a whig and republican, and was strongly opposed to secession, and, upon the breaking out of the Civil War, took a strong stand for the cause of the Union. He was a man of great industry and energy, and accumulated a considerable fortune. Of strict integrity, possessing much natural talent and strong common sense, always taking an active part in public questions and enterprises, a reader and thinker, one of the leading men of his neighborhood, he was eminently useful to the community and the county.

Dr. Alpheus W. Brown was reared upon the old homestead in Clay district. In his early youth, he attended school at Greene academy, Carmichael's, Greene county, Pennsylvania, and later spent several years in Monongalia academy, at Morgantown. Leaving school, he entered upon the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Charles McLain, at Morgantown. He then attended the lectures in Philadelphia, and soon after located at Washington Court House, Ohio, for the practice of his profession, where he also carried on a drug business. Shortly after locating in Ohio, he married a Morgantown lady by the name of Elizabeth Dorsey, who lived but eleven months. He remained in Ohio ten years, when, at the earnest solicitations of his father, he returned to assist the latter in his business. He made the old homestead his home the remainder of his life. Politically, he was a whig, but upon the disruption of that party, became a republican. The first prominent part he took in politics was as a delegate to the Wheeling reorganization convention, that met at Wheeling to reorganize the gov-

ernment of Virginia. Later, he served two terms as a member of the house of delegates of West Virginia, and as a member of the board of supervisors, under the old constitution, when that board transacted the business of the county commissioners. After the board of commissioners was substituted for the board of supervisors, he held the office of county commissioner ten years, or until his death.

He was a man of strict integrity, uprightness of character, and possessed, in an eminent degree, the confidence, love, and respect of all who knew him.

He was a vigorous worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, and took a prominent part in all matters pertaining to the same, as Sunday-school superintendent, steward, and trustee. On November 25, 1862, he married, as his second wife, Anna Nicholson, a great-granddaughter of Commodore James Nicholson, a captain in the Revolutionary War, and the first commodore of the American navy. His daughter, Hannah Nicholson, became the wife of Albert Gallatin, the celebrated scholar and statesman. The father of James Nicholson was a native of Berwick on the Tweed, whence he emigrated to near Baltimore, Maryland, where he received a grant of land, known as "Nicholson Manor."

DR. IRA EPHRAIM HALL, a talented and prosperous physician of Blacksville, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Ephraim B. and Elizabeth (South) Hall, and was born July 31, 1859, in Clinton district, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia). The ancestry of Dr. Hall is of German and English origin, and was among the early settled families of Fayette county, Penn-

sylvania. His father, Ephraim Hall, was born in Fayette county, between Smithfield and Uniontown, the county seat, in about the year 1818. He grew to manhood in his native county, and was given such educational advantages as were afforded in the common or public schools of that day. In about 1850 he removed to Clinton district, Monongalia county, and resided there until 1865; from there he moved to Pennsylvania, residing there two and a half years, he went to Illinois, remaining there two and a half years, when he again returned to Monongalia county, settling this time in Grant district, near Laurel Point, where he now resides, engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. Politically he is a democrat, and religiously a deacon in the Baptist church. He has been twice married; his first marriage was with Miss Roda Ross, and one child blessed this union, J. Ross Hall, who resides at Laurel Point. His second marriage alliance was with Elizabeth South, a daughter of Elijah South, of an old and prominent family of Greene county, Pennsylvania. To this marriage union were born the following children: Samuel J., a resident of Wadestown, Monongalia county, West Virginia; Anna C., the wife of William B. Hess, a prominent citizen of Grant district; Elijah Benton, a resident of Battelle district, this county; Dr. Ira Ephraim (subject); J. Milton, a resident of Wadestown, Battelle district; William P., located at Shillwater, Oklahoma, a money broker; George M., also in the west; Jesse S., at home with his parents; Squire T., a practicing physician at Morgantown, West Virginia, a graduate of the Baltimore Medical college.

Dr. Hall received his English education in the common schools and the West Virginia

University at Morgantown. He then taught school in Monongalia county and in Kansas and Illinois for about seven years. Having determined upon the profession of medicine as a craft, he returned to Blacksville and entered upon the study of the profession. After two years of preparation he entered the Western Pennsylvania Medical college at Pittsburg, from which he graduated in March, 1892. He located at once in Blacksville, and has practiced there ever since with success and profit. In his religious affiliations he is a Baptist, whilst politically he is a democrat, and while in Kansas served for a time in the judicial capacity of a justice of the peace. He is a member of Blacksville Lodge, No. 88, I. O. O. F.

On April 2, 1886, he married Mrs. Isabella Gas, *née* Bowlby, a daughter of Coleman Bowlby, of Greene county, Pennsylvania.

ENOCH J. EVANS, a prosperous farmer, grazer, and business man of Morgan district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Enoch and Mary (John) Evans, and was born November 18, 1829, on the old homestead, in Morgan district, Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia.) The Evans family, of which the subject of this sketch is a worthy scion, is of Welsh ancestry. His grandfather, John Evans, was one of the pioneers who settled in the vicinity of Crooked run, Monongalia county, having settled there some time prior to the Revolutionary War, coming from eastern Virginia. The land which he owned and cleared for cultivation is now the property of the late John Garlow heirs. He was a thorough-going and industrious man, and accumulated extensive landed interests, giving each of his sons a farm. He

died June 27, 1832, at the age of seventy-six years. He was twice married; his first union was with a Miss Sarah Williams, and resulted in the birth of three children: Enoch, father; Lewis, who, at the death of his mother, was taken to the state of Kentucky, where he lived the remainder of his life; a daughter, who married a Mr. Ashcraft, and removed to Missouri. His second marriage was with Elizabeth Raver, of the vicinity of Crooked run, this county, and was prolific in the birth of ten children: David, who located at Marietta, Ohio, where he followed merchandizing, and where he died; Samuel was a farmer in Doddridge county, this State; Otha died in early manhood, leaving four children; Eli was a farmer of Greene county, Pennsylvania; Hugh was a resident and farmer of near Clarksburg, Harrison county, this State; Alfred located in Greene county, and followed the pursuits of agriculture, as did also the next son, Isaac, who lived in this county at the time of his death; Nancy married George Watters; Sarah, and Aramiah died in this county.

Enoch Evans, father of Enoch J. Evans, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1777, and died on the homestead, in Morgan district, near Morgantown, on February 22, 1874. He was reared upon a farm, and his early training, as well as his natural instinct, led him into agricultural pursuits. In 1812 he purchased a farm consisting of two hundred and thirty acres, now forming a part of the farm of the subject of this record. He afterwards, by purchase, added to this farm until at his death he owned three hundred and fifty acres of land. In political texture he was an enthusiastic democrat, and being recognized as a man of good judgment, was elected for a number of terms as a justice of the

peace. He married Mary, a daughter of William John, one of the pioneers of Monongalia county, whose family history appears under the heading of Lancelot John, of this county. Their marriage was blessed in the birth of eight children, four sons and four daughters, as follows: William was born in 1808, removed in 1840 to Ohio, and in about 1860 to Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he died February 8, 1889; Sarah, deceased, married John Ross, of this county; George W., deceased, was a farmer of Marion county; Eliza is the wife of A. C. Reppert, of this county; Caroline, widow of the late J. J. Harris, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania; and Enoch J., subject. Enoch J. Evans was educated in the subscription schools on his father's farm. He took up the pursuit of agriculture upon commencing the battle of life on his own account, and has always followed it in connection with collateral industries of grazing and stock-raising. His ancestors for several generations have always been strong believers in the principles of the Jeffersonian democracy, and Mr. Evans likewise believes in the cardinal principles of the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland.

He has always been the friend of the common schools, and for fourteen years served as a member of the board of education of his district. He has been twice married. On January 24, 1864, he married Mary, a daughter of George Swisher, of this county. To this marriage was born one child, a daughter, Emma, deceased in early womanhood. Mrs. Mary Swisher (Evans) died on March 14, 1866, and on January 13, 1869, Mr. Evans married as his second wife Sarah M., a daughter of Joseph Smith, of this county. Three children were the result of this marital union, Mary Etta, wife of Ulysses Hayes, of Barbour

county, this State; Susan Caroline, and Linsey, both at home.

MOSES LOUGH, a farmer and a reputable citizen of Battelle district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is the eldest son of Davis and Mary (Core) Lough, and was born in Cass district, Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia), July 25, 1839.

The Lough family is of German descent; and Joseph Lough, grandfather, was a prosperous and well-to-do farmer of Cass district. He owned a large farm and was a representative and highly respected citizen. David Lough, father, was born in Cass district, in 1816, and followed farming and stock-raising in his native district and Battelle district until 1865, when he removed to Scotland county, Missouri, where he has since resided. Active and energetic, and possessed of good judgment, he has accumulated considerable wealth. He married Mary Core, a daughter of Christopher Core, by whom he had ten children, five sons and five daughters.

Moses was brought up on the farm, and has followed farming all his life. He remained in his native district until 1875, when he removed to Battelle district, his present place of abode. He owns a farm of one hundred and seventy-two acres, situated in the West Virginia oil-belt, and underlaid with the Pittsburg coking-coal. Politically he is a democrat, and during the late war was a member of the West Virginia State militia, and was called out during Jones' raid at Fairmont. On March 23, 1862, he married Martha, a daughter of Orien Hillery, and to them were born four children: Mary A., the wife of Wesley Hawkins, a farmer of Marion county; Maggie, the wife of Thomas Winning, a farmer of Wetzel county; and Bert and Maud, at home.

THE McRA FAMILY.—The McRa family, not a numerous family, but one of the oldest in Monongalia county, is of Scotch descent. Their genealogy is pretty clearly traced back into Scotland for over five hundred years. Some writers on the family genealogy claim them to have belonged to Ireland previous to that time, but the most careful research goes to show that they are of Albanic origin. One writer says: "Like the most of the Highland clan names, that of the Macraes is clearly of Albanic origin. Accurate history at all events does not show us any evidence of Irish or Norman extraction. It is a question whether the name occurs at all under any form in ancient Irish literature."

The names McRath, McRae, McCraw, mean "The Son of Fortune," and all with other names, like McKenzie and Maclean, were once of one clan and one name, the name changing in different parts of the country, as it is spelled differently in America now. The family are now scattered throughout the world in every clime. Some rare and interesting literature, in legends, verses and history, is in existence, but is not in any form for circulation. The motto of the clan was "Fortitudine." Their pibroch was called the "Spaid Searach." Their badge worn in battle was the "Fir Club Moss," or selago. Their coat-of-arms, crest and motto were awarded to John MacRae, who, during the era of the Crusades, saved the life of his prince and killed nine Turks, by whom he was surrounded and sorely beset. History records many deeds of valor and heroism performed by members of the MacRae family in various climes, and extending through centuries, but we cannot give space to mention them here.

While the lines of connection are not yet clearly traced, yet there is no doubt the name

so prominent and numerous through the Southern States belongs to the same family. Well known and prominent among them are General William MacRae, famous in the battle of Ream's Station, whose heroic deeds were commemorated in a memorial speech by Hon. Charles M. Stedman, at Wilmington, North Carolina, May 10, 1890; Judge James C. MacRae, of Fayetteville, North Carolina; Thomas C. MacRae, for years member of Congress from Arkansas; and Milton A. MacRae, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Among the family names going through many generations are John, Colin, Oliver, Farquhar and Roderick. Farquhar became a thrifty business man of Morgantown, and he was the founder of the old Franklin House, which till the last few months was still standing on the street in the rear of the court-house. Farquhar McRa was buried at Clarksburg, West Virginia. Of part of his children we know but little.

George was an officer in Captain Stewart's company, in the War of 1812. He is buried in the old cemetery near the University at Morgantown. Alexander was a printer, and worked quite a while in Morgantown. He was married, and moved to the west. He had no children when he moved west, and we know nothing more about him, but as people of that name are there, it is believed he has numerous descendants living there. Duncan, Thomas, Alexander, Philip, Christopher, Donald, George and Kenneth. The first in this part of the United States and from whom the McRa's in Monongalia county are descended, was Farquhar McRa, who came from Aberdeen, Scotland, to Richmond, Virginia, in 1783, and to Morgantown in 1784. He was a tailor by trade, having worked in Edinburgh, and when he left Richmond to settle at Morgan-

town, he loaded a pack-horse with cloth to take with him to begin trade with. He was a quick, characteristic Scotchman. He could thread a needle quickly holding it behind his back. Farquhar married Rebecca Furgeson, of Morgantown, the year after he settled there, 1785. Unto them were born four children, viz., George, Alexander, and Duncan, sons, and Susan, the only daughter. Susan married a Mr. Culvert, and had two children; and Henry. After a disunion of her and her husband she afterward married ——— Welling. They moved to New York city, and children were born unto them. Her son Henry became a sailor. Duncan McRa, from whom the MacRa's who live in Monongalia county are descended, was born at Morgantown, January 19, 1786, and was married to Rebecca Carter, December 9, 1818. Rebecca Carter was the daughter of John and Ann Carter, who were among the first settlers in Monongalia county. Rebecca Carter was born August 26, 1792. Duncan McRa was six feet and one-half inch in height, and was a man of learning and intelligence. His writing shows him to have been a good penman. He was very quick and active, and it is related of him that when he asked to join a company to go in the War of 1812 that he was rejected by the captain because he had been afflicted with white-swelling. He agreed with the captain to run a race of one hundred yards with any man in his company, and if he won the race he was to be enlisted. He ran the race successfully and was accepted. In spite of this tradition we have been able to find no authentic or official record of his enlistment. Duncan McRa died August 10, 1825, and was buried in the old cemetery at Morgantown with his brother George. His wife, Rebecca McRa, died August 10, 1848. The children of Duncan and Rebecca McRa

were: Oliver Perry, Farquhar and George, and Susanna, the only daughter. Oliver P. McRa was born December 14, 1819; married Jemima Jacobs, daughter of Elijah and Mary Jacobs, September 19, 1844, and settled when young on the farm where he now lives, near Halleck, Monongalia county. Jemima Jacobs was born March 27, 1819. Elijah Jacobs, her father, was born May 6, 1794, and died February 17, 1868. Mary Dolittle, her mother, was born July, 1794, and died February 10, 1872. All the children of Oliver P. and Jemima McRa, except their oldest son, Edgar, were born in the little old log-house on the farm, where they now live. The house, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire, from some cause unknown, soon after the war. Their children are as follows: Edgar McRa was born on what is known as the "Burns Place," on the Monongahela river, above Little Falls, July 4, 1845. Here was where his father, Oliver P. McRa, was raised, and where many of the Carters and Morgans, relatives of the family, lived.

Edgar McRa served in the Fourth West Virginia regiment, company "I," and Seventeenth regiment, company "B," in the late war. He married Ann L. Gwynn, April 21, 1868. She was a daughter of Joseph and Barsheba Gwynn, and was born in 1850. Edgar moved near Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia, twenty years ago, where he yet lives. He is a prosperous farmer, a leading citizen of his community, and is an active worker in the church and Sunday-school. Waitman McRa, second son of Oliver P. and Jemima McRa, was born October 10, 1848. Like all his brothers, he grew up on his father's farm, received education from the meagre common schools of the day, and afterward attended school at the West Virginia

University at Morgantown, when the highly esteemed Dr. Alexander Martin was president of that institution. He taught school and worked on public works to pay his way while attending the university. His course was well advanced in the university, and he was teaching a term of school at Austen, Preston county, West Virginia, when death suddenly took him from his work and from his grief-stricken and admiring relatives and friends. He died at Austen, away from his family except his father, of cerebro-spinal meningitis, after only five days' illness, January 8, 1872. His remains were laid to rest in Fairmont churchyard, near Clinton Furnace, Monongalia county. A promising life was cut short, a dutiful son, a loving brother, a kind and sociable friend was lost in his death.

Elijah McRa was born April 3, 1850, attended the State Normal school and the State University. He taught school in Monongalia, Preston and Jackson counties, and was nine months first assistant in the public schools in Ravenswood, West Virginia. He was colporteur for the American Bible Society in Monongalia, Preston and Marion counties, West Virginia. He is a professional penman, at one time teaching it as a specialty. He now conducts his father's farm, near Halleck, this county, and has for several years been secretary of the Board of Education of his district. Mr. McRa is well educated, intelligent, a constant reader, and is always well-informed on all questions of the day. He is a scientific, practical and successful farmer, and is always useful and influential in the Sunday-school, the church, public schools and politics.

Susan Lucretia McRa, oldest daughter of Oliver P. and Jemima McRa, was born February 16, 1852; married J. W. Phillips, Janu-

ary 24, 1872. They now reside at Fetterman, Taylor county. Thomas Ison McRa was born May 24, 1854. Like his brothers, he attended the common schools, and worked on the farm till several years of his manhood life were spent. He taught school, and attended a state normal school and State University. Having for several years been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church as a licensed exhorter, he went to Ohio in 1883, and traveled as colporteur for the American Bible Society. In 18— he was licensed to preach, and joined the East Ohio conference, of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been active in the ministry ever since, and is now at Cumberland, Guernsey county. He is secretary of Cambridge District conference, and has a history of Methodism in that district ready for publication. He is a hard and earnest worker in the church, an able and scholarly preacher, and beloved by all with whom he has labored in the church since he has begun work in a profession to which he was called. Rev. McRa married Ella Hayes, a daughter of Richard Hayes, of Newport, Ohio, August 23, 1887.

Sylvester McRa was born December 3, 1857, and died February 22, 1863. Mary Rebecca McRa was born October 1, 1855, and died August 26, 1856. Virginia Ann McRa was born April 28, 1860, has taught several terms of school, but is at home devoting her time and care to the welfare of her aged parents.

Duncan McRa was born July 14, 1863; attended school, read law, and was admitted to practice in 1893. He has been connected with newspaper and other literary work; has for quite a while been a contributor to various kinds of periodicals, among them educational, church, historical, literary, and both

local and metropolitan newspapers. He now lives at Wheeling, West Virginia. He married Ella Liston, of Kingwood, West Virginia, October 20, 1891. He now has some works in course of preparation.

JAMES EDDY, a prominent and thorough-going farmer of Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Goyne and Anna Barbara (Haught) Eddy, and was born August 13, 1842, in Clay district, this county. His grandfather was Goyne Eddy, one of the earlier settlers in Clay district, but removed the latter part of his life to Ohio, where he died. Goyne Eddy, father, was born in Clay district, was reared upon a farm, and followed farming all his life, most of it on the little Paw Paw creek, in Clay district. His marital union with Anna Barbara Haught was blessed in the birth of a large family.

James Eddy had very limited advantages for securing an education. He has always followed farming in Clay district, where he and his wife own a farm, situated on Jake's run, containing one hundred and seventy-two acres, upon which are located twelve producing oil-wells. On April 12, 1866, he was united in marriage with Arthela Tennant, a daughter of Iva and Perdilla (Wilson) Tennant. To this union have been born the following children: Lucinda A., born May 4, 1867, married March 13, 1887, to George Inghram. They now reside on Robinson's run, Marion county, West Virginia; Oliver T., born May 21, 1869, married March 15, 1893, to Mrs. Mary E. Eddy (*nee* Toothman), daughter of Daniel and Rachel Toothman, and are the parents of one child, Ansel C.; Marinda A., born March 29, 1873, is the wife of A. B. Mahanna, and has one child, Myrtie May; Mr. Mahanna is in the

mercantile business in the village of Italy, on Jake's run, in Clay district; Ellis J., born December 17, 1874; Calvin C., born April 29, 1877; Luther A., born December 16, 1879; Linda E., born March 2, 1882; Gilbert R., born March 21, 1884; Riley, born August 21, 1886; Emma, born December 11, 1889; and Eva, born September 1, 1891, and died at the age of twelve days.

Iva Tennant, the father of Mrs. James Eddy, was a son of Richard Tennant, who emigrated from Glasgow, Scotland, to America, in 1760, selling his time for seven years to pay for his passage to this country. About the year 1769 he married a lady of the name of Elizabeth Haight, of German descent, at Moorefield, Hardy county, Virginia (now West Virginia). He served as a drummer-boy in Dunmore's war in Virginia, and also in the Revolutionary War. It was while returning from the war he passed through Clay district, and being pleased with the country he resolved to settle there. He came with his brother-in-law, Peter Haight, and settled on Jake's run, about one-half mile from where the present post-office of Jake's run is now located, but owing to the hostile attacks of the Indians was compelled to leave for a time, but afterwards came back and remained the rest of his life. Here he reared a large family of nine boys and four girls: Elizabeth, Peter, Mary, Richard (father of Iva), William, Alexander, John, Adam, Abraham, Jacob, Catharine, Margaret, and Jasper. Seven of these sons served in the War of 1812, and the other two, John and Adam, sent substitutes. (For facts touching the life of Richard Tennant, Jr., see the sketch of his son Simeon Tennant.)

Iva Tennant was born on the old Tennant homestead on Jake's run, in Clay district, about August 21, 1819. He followed farming

all his life, and died in the district of his nativity on October 18, 1885. His marriage to Perdilla Wilson, born September 6, 1825, on the head waters of Robinson's run, resulted in the birth of six children, three boys and three girls: Arthela, wife of James Eddy, whose sketch appears above; Reason; Kidela, deceased, was the wife of W. W. Kennedy, of Clay district; Sanford, who was reared in Monongalia county, but now lives in Marion county, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits; Orela, the wife of Levi Moore, of Roane county, this State; and Pressly, a farmer of Clay district, this county and State.

SAMUEL S. LEMLEY, an industrious and prosperous farmer, wool-grower, and stock-raiser of Cass district, this county, was born in Cass district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, August 17, 1826, and is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Snider) Lemley.

The family is of German ancestry, but has been in this country for several generations.

George Lemley, grandfather, was a native of New Jersey, whence he emigrated, prior to the Revolutionary War, to Greene county, Pennsylvania, settling on what is known as Whitely creek. After a residence there of a short time, he purchased about three hundred acres of land, which afterward became the Lemley homestead, on Dunkard creek, near Mount Morris, Greene county. Samuel Lemley was about ten years of age when his father located near Mount Morris. He was reared upon the farm, and naturally took up agricultural pursuits. In 1808 or 1809 he purchased one hundred acres of land where Asa Lemley now lives, and afterward, by purchase, added to it, until, at the time of his death, he owned about five hundred and fifty acres. He was a

man of energy and enterprise, and at times was largely engaged in stock-dealing, frequently driving stock to the eastern markets. Politically, he was a democrat of the Jackson type, and a strict and conscientious member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in 1869, and now lies buried in a private cemetery on the farm reclaimed by him from a wild and uncultivated condition, and converted into a home. His marriage resulted in the birth of seven children, four sons and three daughters. John, deceased, represented Monongalia county in the legislature of the State, and removed to the state of Iowa, where he died; Elizabeth, died in early girlhood; Jacob, deceased; Asa, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Sarah, wife of Reason Lining, a resident and farmer of near Cassville, this county; Mary, deceased, was the wife of Reuben Hague, of near Smithfield, Fayette county, Pennsylvania; and Samuel S. The maternal grandfather of Samuel Lemley, Rudolph Snider, came from the south fork of the Potomac river, and settled on what is now known as Doll's run, in Clay district. The name Rudolph was contracted into "Doll," the name by which he was familiarly called, and from this the stream now bearing the name of Doll's run was named. He was one of the first settlers in that section of the county, and frequently came into conflict with the Indians.

Mr. Lemley was educated in the Pennsylvania subscription schools, prior to the adoption of the free-school system in that state. He was reared upon the farm, and has always followed the pursuits of husbandry. In the spring of 1874 he purchased the farm upon which he now resides, consisting of three hundred acres, and located on Dunkard creek, in Cass district. He believes firmly in the principles

and policies of the democratic party, to the support of which he has consistently adhered since he first exercised the right of suffrage.

On January 24, 1847, Mr. Lemley and Jane McCormick, daughter of William McCormick, of this county, were united in marriage. The children born to this union are as follows: William and Rebecca Ann, deceased; Jacob, of Mount Morris, Greene county, Pennsylvania; Joseph, deceased; Oliver, of Clay district, this county; and Snyder, who resides with his father on the farm.

CLEMENT LEVIER EAKIN, a farmer of unusual scientific knowledge, of Battelle district, is a son of William Justus and Mary A. (Jolly) Eakin, and was born near Jollytown, Greene county, Pennsylvanian, on July 30, 1852. The subject of this sketch is of Scotch-Irish origin, his great-grandfather, William Eakin, a Virginian, was a son of a Scotch-Irishman, and emigrated from Berkeley county, Virginia, to Greensboro, Pennsylvania. He was a cooper by trade, and became a wealthy farmer and stock-dealer. He married a Scotch lady, and they became the parents of two sons and four daughters: James, a noted scholar, of Greensboro; Justus, and the four girls, one of whom married a Mr. South; another, a Mr. Taylor, of Pennsylvania; and another, a Mr. Dokin, of Ohio.

Justin Eakin, grandfather, was born at Greensboro, but when a young man removed to Wadestown, where he became a large land-owner, having about two thousand acres, and was an extensive and prosperous farmer. He died at Jollytown, Greene county, Pennsylvania. He married Mary Myers, of Jarard's Fort, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of ten children, six boys and four girls, of whom Justus, father, was the fourth,

in order of age. A brother of his wife, John Myers, was a wagon-master in the War of 1812. He (father) was born on the farm upon which Clement Levier Eakin now lives, a farm which is a part of a tract of land owned by his great-grandfather. He resided here all his life, dying on September 24, 1891. He was a farmer all his life, and in his vocation was eminently successful and highly prosperous.

He married Mary A. Jolly, a daughter of Titus and Rachel (Cain) Jolly. Titus Jolly, from New Jersey, of English descent, was a farmer and blacksmith at Jollytown, and for him the town was named. The maternal great-grandmother of subject was Mary McCalister, of English descent, a native of Shenandoah county, Virginia. Her first husband, John Fox, and two of her sons, served in the American army during the Revolutionary War, and were killed at the battle of Brandywine; her second husband was Abraham Cain, of Virginia; and her third husband was Mr. John Taylor, of Pennsylvania, who at one time was a body-guard to King George III., and was sent to America during the Revolution, and never returned to his native shores.

Clement Levier Eakin was educated in the West Virginia University. After leaving college he was employed by R. D. Lasoe, a noted scientist of Pittston, Pennsylvania, upon the work of the geological survey of the United States. While thus engaged he made several important scientific discoveries, one of which was a species of cockroach, which, in honor of the discoverer, was named Eakinanna. He also discovered the law that governs the production of the male and female of that species. Since retiring from that work he has lived upon the farm, and has been engaged to some extent in making experiments of a scientific nature in connection with the West Virginia

Experiment station at Morgantown. The family is still in possession of three hundred and fourteen acres of land, a part of the original homestead. Mr. Eakin owns a farm of one hundred and twenty acres at Albertville, Alabama, upon which it is his intention to grow many fruits: as German prunes, figs, peaches and grapes. Upon the home farm he makes a specialty of Spanish Merino sheep. He takes a lively interest in every matter which has for its object the promotion of the intelligence and prosperity of the farmer. He is a member of the State Horticultural Society of West Virginia, vice-president of the State Wool Growers and Breeders' association, president of the County Wool Growers' association, and a member of the West Virginia Academy of Science.

The great-grandfather of our subject on the paternal side of the family, was the youngest of the family. He had a brother, Samuel, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and the pistol which he carried and continental money he received, are in the possession of the Eakinses.

EUGENUS MOORE, a substantial, thrifty and intelligent citizen of Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Joseph and Nancy (Tennant) Moore, and was born October 21, 1832, on Jake's run, in Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia). His grandfather on the paternal side of the family was Jacob Moore, of German origin, and an early settler on Jake's run, near the Pennsylvania line in Clay district, where he reared a large family.

Joseph Moore, father, was born on the farm in Clay district, in 1811, and died in Wood county, this State, in November, 1890. He was a farmer by avocation and lived at the

head of Jake's run until 1844, when he removed to the state of Ohio, and in 1852 to Wood county. He was twice married; his first union was with Nancy Tennant and resulted in the birth of six children: Eugenius, subject; Richard, who lives in Ohio, a farmer by avocation; Jacob, died in infancy; Simon P., resides in Wood county, this State; Theophilus, a farmer, of Mannington district, in Marion county, this State, and Perry, a farmer, of Paw Paw district, Marion county. His second union was in June, 1844, with Rachel McCurdy, and resulted in the birth of the following children: Lucretia J., died in infancy; Ira C., a resident, so far as known, of the state of Colorado; Mary, died in infancy; Nehemiah, a farmer, of Clay district; Rachel Adaline, wife of David Gody, of Wood county; John W., a carpenter by trade and resident of Calhoun county, West Virginia, and Louisa, the wife of Theodore Dunham, also a citizen of Wood county.

Eugenius Moore was given such opportunities for securing an education as was afforded by the subscription schools of his day. He was reared upon the farm and has followed farming all his life. He owns a farm which is located in the celebrated oil belt of West Virginia, and upon which are located fine producing wells. In addition to these interests, he in connection with others under the firm-name of Moore, Michael and company, is engaged in the mercantile business at McCurdysville. In the political arena, Mr. Moore has taken a rather active part, especially in local matters. For nine years he served his district in the executive relation of constable, for seven years was a member of the board of education, and for four years or one term served with credit to himself and with marked judicial ability in the position of justice of the peace.

Mr. Moore and Miranda Eddy, of Clay district, were united in marriage. To them have been born the following children: Nancy Jane, Calvin and Simon P., all deceased but the latter, who married Savena Angeline Michael and they became the parents of five children: Theodore, Menta, Lavine, Earle and Myrtle May.

ASA HENDERSON, ex-deputy sheriff of Monongalia county, and a farmer of intelligence and enterprise, of Battelle district, in the same county, is a son of David and Elizabeth (Morris) Henderson, and was born in Clay district, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), on May 15, 1842.

The founder, in America, of the Henderson family of which Asa Henderson is a representative, was John Henderson, his grandfather, who left Ireland when a young man, over a hundred years ago, and located in what is now Clay district, this county. Here he took up a large tract of three hundred acres of land, and became a pioneer farmer in that section of the county. He lived to a ripe old age, and was a prominent and useful citizen in the community. His youngest child, but one, was David Henderson, father of Asa Henderson. David Henderson was born in Clay district on April 18, 1806, and lived all his life in the same district, dying on March 12, 1875. He was twice married; his first marital union was on April 17, 1831, with Elizabeth Morris, a daughter of Zadock Morris, of Clay district, and eight children blessed this union: Charlotte, born March 20, 1832, is the wife of Hon. Alpheus Garrison, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Alpheus, born March 10, 1834, is a farmer of Clay district; Noah, born December 28, 1836, is a farmer of Bat-

telle district, Monongalia county; Prudence, born September 4, 1839, is the wife of A. J. Statler, a stone-mason, of Tyler county, West Virginia; Asa, subject; Silas, born February 5, 1845, is a farmer of Tyler county; Michael and William, born February 5, 1849, both dying in infancy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Morris Henderson died February 10, 1849, and David Henderson married as his second wife Mrs. Elizabeth Core.

David Henderson was a prominent and prosperous farmer of Clay district, where he owned about six hundred acres of land, to the cultivation of which he industriously applied the days of his active life. He was a member of the Christian church, and a republican in matters political. On May 18, 1876, he was united in marriage with Delila Barrickman, a daughter of Isaac Barrickman, a farmer of Clay district. Five children have been born to this union: Alpheus G., born March 31, 1877; Mary E., born April 3, 1879; Luther, born January 7, 1882; Osie Belle, born January 28, 1889; and Norman, born December 7, 1891. Asa Henderson was reared upon his father's farm, and received his education in the subscription schools of Clay district. He remained at home upon the farm until he was about twenty years of age, when, responding to his country's call for troops to suppress secession and rebellion, he enlisted in company "D," Third regiment West Virginia cavalry, at Pedlar's run, on September 10, 1862, and was discharged at Wheeling on June 10, 1865, as a corporal. Among the battles in which he participated are the following: H——— farm, near Winchester, Milroy's defeat at Winchester, where he was captured and held a prisoner thirty days, fifteen at Libby prison and fifteen at Belle Island, where he was paroled; Cedar Creek; Hunter's raid;

Lynchburg raid; Charleston, and was south of Richmond when that city was evacuated by the secessionists. In addition to these engagements, he participated in a number of skirmishes. After returning from the service he was engaged for a time in the ——— business, and then for a few years operated a saw-mill. In 1868 he took up farming pursuits in Clay district, and in 1875 moved upon the farm where he now resides, about one mile west of Wadestown, in Battelle district, Monongalia county. Here he owns a farm of one hundred and fifty-two acres, supposed to be located in the famous oil belt of West Virginia, and underlaid with the Pittsburg coking coal.

Mr. Henderson is a republican in his political affiliation, and served two years as deputy sheriff of Monongalia county, and for fifteen years was a trustee of the schools in Battelle district. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian church, and has served as secretary and trustee of the church organization.

SIMON EDDY, farmer and stock-raiser of Battelle district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Alexander and Eleanor (Jobes) Eddy, and was born in Battelle district, Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia), on March 23, 1829.

The family is of German origin, but desiring to escape the crowded economic conditions of the Fatherland, members of it broke away from their old world associations and settled near Trenton, New Jersey, whence Alexander Eddy, grandfather, came to Clay district, Monongalia county, where he joined that host of pioneers who were clearing this region, and preparing it for the cultivation for the arts of husbandry. He spent the remainder of his

days in that district, dying on January 1, 1854, at the age of ninety years. His marriage with Margaret Kuhn, of Greene county, Pennsylvania, resulted in the birth of a large family of children.

Alexander Eddy, father, was born in Clay district, November 17, 1802, and died in Battelle district on October 29, 1882. Alexander Eddy was a man of enterprise, industrious, and of strict integrity. He devoted his entire life to farming and the collateral pursuits of stock-raising and grazing, along which lines he achieved a more than ordinary success.

He began life a poor boy, but by the exercise of strict economy and close application to every duty that came to his hand, he accumulated a very handsome competency, owning at one time about one thousand acres of land in Battelle district. He was a deacon in the Baptist church, and a democrat in political principle. He married Eleanor, a daughter of William Jobs, a farmer of Battelle district, and four sons and one daughter were born to their union: Malinda, deceased; Simon, subject; Jesse, deceased, was a farmer of the same district; Elihu, also a farmer of Battelle district; and Elias J., also a farmer of the district.

Simon Eddy, the eldest son, was reared upon the farm and tutored in the subscription schools. He then took up the craft of a farmer, and has persistently adhered to that line of work all his life. The first three years of individual effort in this line was in Marion county. In 1853 he located upon a farm in Battelle district, and has remained there ever since. His farm contains two hundred and forty-seven acres of land, supposed to be situated in the oil belt of West Virginia, and is underlaid with a good quality of coking coal.

In October, 1849, he married Esther Ten-

nant, and four children are the fruit of this marriage: Peter A., a farmer of Paw Paw district, Marion county; Abraham J., deceased; Sarah Evaline, wife of George Snyder, a farmer of Delaware county, Nebraska; Sanford, a farmer of Cass county, Nebraska. Mrs. Esther (Tennant) Eddy died in the spring of 1860, and Mr. Eddy married, as his second wife, Phoebe Moore, and two children bless this marital alliance: Eliza Eleanor, wife of Samuel S. Yost, of Mannington district, in Marion county; Charlotte Alice, wife of John H. Tennant, a farmer of Battelle district.

The second wife of Mr. Eddy died on September 18, 1882, and in September, 1886, he married his third wife, and two children bless this union: William Jarvis and Joseph Mul-

HON. JAMES M. ANDERSON, member of the house of delegates of West Virginia, ex-justice of the peace in Battelle district and a farmer of intelligence and enterprise of Battelle district, is a son of Robert and Sarah (Temple) Anderson, and was born on the head waters of Miracle run, in Battelle district, Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia), on July 31, 1853.

The family of which James M. Anderson is a descendant is of Irish origin, his grandfather, James Anderson having emigrated from the "Emerald Isle" when a young man and located in Clay district, this county, where he followed farming as an avocation. Before leaving his native shores he had married a Miss Hamilton, and they became the parents of a large family. Robert Anderson, father, was born in Clay district, on February 7, 1814. He was reared upon the farm and took up and followed farming and stock-raising and stock-dealing all his life, dying in the district of his nativity

on January 21, 1864. He located in the woods when but a young man, and before he was married became the owner of a large tract of uncleared land, about seven hundred acres. With the energy characteristic of the race from which he sprang, he proceeded to clear it up and make it a fit place for the dwelling of man. He, in connection with his brother John, became extensive cattle-dealers, and he accumulated a very handsome competency prior to his death. He was a man of many good business qualities and possessed a thorough-going and frugal spirit. His marital union was with Sarah, a daughter of Return and Elizabeth Temple, of Battelle district, and nine children blessed their union: Eliza Jane, who died in childhood; William L., a farmer of Rooks county, Kansas; Hester A., the wife of — Tennant, a farmer of Clay district; John W., a cattle-raiser and cattle-dealer of Rooks county, Kansas; Martin L., a farmer and general dealer of Battelle district; Sanford R., of Battelle district. Sarah Temple Anderson, mother, was born September 2, 1821, and died June 3, 1872.

James M. Anderson, was reared upon his father's farm and was given such educational advantages as were afforded in the subscription schools then in existence in his neighborhood, but by far the most essential elements of his education have been obtained by general reading and actual experience in the business world. Being reared upon a farm, he naturally took to the pursuits of agriculture as a means of securing a livelihood. He has become the owner of the old homestead farm, containing one hundred and ninety-one acres. This valuable body of land is situated in the West Virginia oil field, and is underlaid with the valuable Pittsburg coking coal.

In political faith and practice Mr. Anderson

is a republican. He is a man well known for his good judgment and honesty and probity of character, qualities that make him eminently qualified for the responsible position of a justice of the peace, to which office he was elected in 1880, and in which he served continuously until 1892. In the latter year he was elected a member of the house of delegates of West Virginia, and at the end of his first term as a successful and popular legislator was re-elected, in 1894, for a second term. Fraternally Mr. Anderson is a member of Mills City Lodge, No. 110, I. O. O. F., of Fairview, and religiously is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On April 4, 1877, he married Phœbe C., a daughter of William and Matilda Ammons. To this union have been born five children, of whom four died in infancy. Stella is now at home. Hon. James M. Anderson is held in the highest esteem in the community in which he lives. As a justice of the peace he was impartial in judgment, as a legislator he showed an intelligent comprehension of public questions and was always found voting in the interests of the many as against the interests of the few.

JAMES A. FAULKNER, justice of the peace in Clinton district, and an intelligent and prosperous farmer of the same, is a son of Alexander Faulkner, and was born near Morgantown, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 9, 1832.

He is of Scotch-Irish stock, his grandfather, James Faulkner, having emigrated from the north of Ireland, the cradle of that wonderful Scotch-Irish race that has cut such a figure in the civilization of the age. He came to Preston county, and settled in Dunkard bottom, and was a contemporary of the Browns in that

section of the State. Later he removed to the vicinity of Morgantown, where he resided a few years, when he concluded to revisit his native land, and started on the trip. He was never heard of afterward, and it is supposed he was murdered. His marriage to Elizabeth Hawthorne resulted in the birth of three children: Alexander, Thomas, and Rachel; neither of the latter ever married.

Alexander Faulkner was born on the vessel that brought the family to this country. The vessel was sailing under British colors, so, at the age of fifty, he was compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. In 1837 he settled on a farm, where his son now lives, in Clinton district, containing two hundred acres, and spent the remainder of his days there, dying in 1866. His trade was that of a scythe and sickle manufacturer, but the latter part of his life was devoted to farming, grazing, and stock-raising, and he was eminently successful along these lines. He was an old-line whig politically, but became a republican upon the organization of that party in 1856, and was strongly in sympathy with the Union cause. Religiously, he was a member of the Baptist church, and was a conscientious and devoted Christian worker.

His marriage resulted in the birth of six children: Mary A., who is blind, resides with the subject of this sketch; Thomas J., married Eliza Marple, now deceased, and has a large cattle ranch on the Cherokee strip, Indian territory; John, deceased; William, died unmarried; and Eliza, also deceased.

James A. Faulkner was educated in the subscription schools of Clinton district, and in the old Monongalia academy. He has always made Clinton district his home, and farming, stock-raising, and stock-dealing his avocation. He is a republican of very pronounced views,

and is at present serving his third term as justice of the peace in his district, a high compliment to his judgment and his standing in the community, as a citizen and a fair-minded man. For three terms in succession he was a member of the County Court, and has either been a member of the board of education or a school trustee ever since the adoption of the common-school system in the State. From the beginning of the war to March, 1865, he was in the quartermaster's department as a teamster. On the latter date he enlisted in company "H," Third regiment West Virginia cavalry, and was mustered out on June 30, 1865. The State presented him with a medal in recognition of his faithful services in this connection.

James A. Faulkner married, August 10, 1854, as his first wife, Mary A., a daughter of William Miller, of this county, and the following children were born to their union: William, a farmer on his father's farm; Jerusha, at home; M. C., a farmer of Clinton district; Mary, the wife of L. C. Williams, a farmer of Clinton district; Iva, became the wife of James W. Phillips, a blacksmith and farmer of the district; and Eliza, at home. Mrs. Faulkner died October 26, 1872, at the age of thirty-six years, and Mr. Faulkner married, as his second wife, Margaret, a daughter of James Hamilton, of Pennsylvania. The children to this union are: Charles H., Edna S., Thomas S., and Earl.

ALBERT S. KENNEDY, a prosperous and progressive farmer of McCurdysville, Clay district, Monongalia county, and a descendant of one of the early settled families of the county, is a son of William J. and Susan (Walker) Kennedy, and was born May 1, 1852, in Clay district, near the village of McCurdys-

ville, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia.)

The family was among the earlier ones to settle in the vicinity of the village of Arnettsville, in Grant district, where the paternal grandfather of Albert Kennedy lived most of his life, but removed in his latter days to McFarland's run, in Clay district, where William J. Kennedy, father, was born on October 9, 1827. When a young man, he located in the vicinity of the present village of McCurdysville, where he purchased and cleared a large farm, consisting of two hundred and sixteen acres. He married Susan Walker, a daughter of ——— Walker, who was reared in Clay district, settled on the head of Indian creek, in Grant district, where he followed the avocation of a farmer, and where he died. He was a strong republican and Union man in political faith, and two of his sons, James S., and William Wesley, served their country in the Civil War.

To the marital union of William J. Kennedy and Susan Walker were born five children, as follows: Albert S., subject, Isaac N., who died at the age of eight years; Coleman C., a farmer on a part of the old homestead, near McCurdysville; Mary E., deceased, was the wife of L. H. Cost, a carpenter and builder, of McCurdysville; and James Emery, deceased.

Albert S. Kennedy did not have many advantages for securing mental training, attending the subscription schools, where he obtained only the rudiments of an education. He has always followed farming, owning a first-class farm, well improved, in the vicinity of McCurdysville, containing one hundred and twenty acres. He is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal church, and a stanch republican in political texture. On February 1, 1880, he

married Belle, a daughter of Samuel A. Hibbs.

LEMUEL NIMROD JOHN, an extensive farmer and grazer of Cass district, and a descendant of one of the oldest families of Monongalia county, is a son of Thomas Jefferson and Sarah Anne (Scott) John, and was born in Grant district, this county, on May 3, 1846. For the ancestral history of subject, see the sketch of his uncle, Lanselot John, of Union district, this county.

Thomas Jefferson John, father, was born on the old John homestead, in Union district, in 1811, and died in the same place in 1857. He was an extensive and successful farmer by avocation, and served as a captain in the old Virginia State militia. He married Sarah Ann, a daughter of David and Elizabeth Scott, and have four children, three sons and one daughter, as follows: David Scott, a ranchman of near Dodge City, Iowa; Lemuel N., subject; James, an attorney and large ranchman of Colorado; and Elizabeth H.

The mental training of Mr. John was such as he was able to get in the common schools as they existed in Union district in his boyhood days. His education was limited, confined to a knowledge only of the rudiments. The industry of agriculture was to his taste, and he accordingly took up that avocation, and has followed it and the related industries of grazing and stock-raising ever since. He is the owner of eight hundred acres of land, all in Cass district, except one farm of two hundred and fourteen acres, in Greene county. Recently he has devoted some attention to the small fruit industry, having an orchard of nearly two thousand peach trees upon his farm. His observations upon the economic questions of the day incline him to a support

of the democratic party, which party elected him to the office of justice of the peace of the district in which he lives, but he soon afterward resigned.

Mr. John and Julia Ann, a daughter of Morgan L. Boyers, formerly a merchant, and in later years a farmer, were united in marriage on October 31, 1872. Five children were born to this union: James Madison, born April 14, 1875; William Scott, born January 10, 1878; Matilda, born June 30, 1886; Lemuel N., born March 31, 1889; and Gussie Viola, born August 16, 1891.

JAMES W. KINNEY, a prosperous farmer of Battelle district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of George and Jane (O'Neil) Kinney, and was born January 23, 1823, in Whitely township, Greene county, Pennsylvania.

James W. Kinney is of Irish origin, his grandfather; on the paternal side of the family, having in all probability emigrated from the "Emerald Isle." It is at least known that he lived in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, engaged in the pursuits of an agriculturist.

George Kinney, father, was a native of Juniata county, where he was born in 1792. He was reared in that county and received an elementary education in the subscription schools of the "Keystone State." His marriage took place in Juniata county, shortly after which event he removed to Greene county where he remained until about the year 1845, engaged in farming and stock-raising and stock-dealing. The latter-named year he removed to Wadestown and engaged in hotel-keeping the remainder of his life, dying in 1858. In his earlier life he and his wife were Presbyterians, but later became members of

the Methodist church, as there was no Presbyterian church in the community. In political faith and practice he was a Jacksonian democrat.

He married Jane O'Neil, a daughter of John O'Neil, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, a native of Ireland, but an early settler in Juniata county. Nine children, four sons and five daughters, were born to their marriage: Alexander, who was a first mate on a vessel that made a trip up the Red river and was never heard of since; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of Lewis Whittlelatch, of Greene county; James W., subject; Mary, deceased, of Greene county, Pennsylvania; Priscilla, William, Jane, and Sarah, deceased; George, who was captain of company "H," of the Sixth West Virginia infantry, during four years of the Civil War, and who went west at the close of the war, and has not since been heard of.

James W. Kinney, his brother, William, and his two sisters, Priscilla and Jane, reside on a farm consisting of three hundred and forty acres of land, located one-half mile west of Wadestown, in Battelle district, Monongalia county, West Virginia. They also own another farm in the same district, containing four hundred acres of land. These farms are well improved and are supposed to lie in the famous West Virginia oil field and in the Pittsburg coking coal belt. They are largely engaged in agricultural and grazing pursuits, and take a special pride in the breeding and raising of Spanish Merino sheep.

WILLIAM C. WILSON, a retired business man, and a citizen of Smithtown, in Clinton district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is the youngest son of Archibald

and Mary E. (Thorn) Wilson, and was born in what is now Winfield district, Marion county, West Virginia, March 26, 1817.

His paternal grandfather, George Wilson, was a native of Eastern Virginia, but during the latter part of the last century settled two miles south of Smithtown, near the place of our subject's birth. He followed farming all his life. Archibald Wilson (father) was also born in eastern Virginia, but came with his father and the family to Monongalia county. He was also a farmer, and owned a farm of two hundred acres adjoining his father's property. His marriage with Mary E. Thorn resulted in the birth of eleven children, all of whom are deceased except William C. and Mrs. Ellen Kissner, of Indiana.

William C. Wilson obtained such mental training as the subscription schools of his day afforded, and remained upon the farm until 1854, when he engaged in merchandizing at Smithtown, which business he continued successfully until the spring of 1895. During this time he has been engaged in the milling business at Smithtown, and also owned large farming interests in the county, owning for a number of years six or seven hundred acres of fine land. His was a life of continuous toil and usefulness, and he now lives in retirement, enjoying the comforts of a pleasant home and a well-earned rest. He has been a life-long democrat; in 1867 he was appointed postmaster at White Day, and served continuously for a period of fourteen years. From 1876 to 1880 he served as justice of the peace; and in 1878 was appointed notary public, which office he is now filling.

On December 16, 1845, he wedded Mary E., a daughter of Isaac Powell, of Clinton district, this county, and to them was born one daughter, Mariah L., who is the wife of

Thomas Joliffe, a miller and farmer of Smithtown.

To close application to business, straightforward and honest dealing, and economical habits, Mr. Wilson owes his success in life. Pleasant, congenial and companionable, he is regarded as a substantial citizen and thorough gentleman.

ASHVILLE S. SNYDER, a representative of one of the early pioneer families of Monongalia county, is a son of Samuel and Lydia A. (Thorn) Snyder, and was born November 30, 1835, on Indian creek, near Arnettsville, Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia). His paternal great-grandfather was one of the pioneers of near Fort Martin, this county, and took up various tracts of land throughout the county. One of his sons was David Snyder, grandfather, who was born in Fort Martin, at the mouth of Crooked run, in Cass district, whence he came as one of the earlier settlers to near the present village of Georgetown, in Grant district, where he died. He was a large farmer, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a democrat in political faith and practice. He married Elizabeth Seaton, and had a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters.

Samuel Snyder, father, was born on the farm near Georgetown, and lived on an adjoining farm most of his life, dying March 31, 1873. He was a prosperous and well-to-do farmer, and owned four farms in Grant district. He was a democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. His first marriage was to Lydia A. Thorn, and resulted in the birth of seven children, five sons and two daughters. She died in 1847, at the age of thirty-three years, and he married, as his second wife, Hulda Waters; his

last marriage was with Elizabeth Summers, and resulted in the birth of seven children, six of whom are living.

Ashville S. Snyder has always followed farming in Grant district. In 1858 he removed from near Arnettsville to the farm on Indian creek, upon which he now lives, about three miles north of that village. On November 12, 1857, he married Mary Searing, of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Two children have been born of this union: Edith, who married Columbus Michael, of Grant district; and Samuel J., who married Elizabeth Teter. He graduated from the Fairmont State Normal school, and is now engaged in the profession of teaching.

WILLIAM J. LE MASTERS, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Monongalia county, and an enterprising and prosperous farmer of Battelle district, in the same county, is a son of Septimus and Catherine (Jobes) Le Masters, and was born in Battelle district, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), on December 11, 1831.

When the tide of emigration set in from eastern Virginia and Maryland across the mountains to what is now West Virginia, two brothers, Thomas and Isaac Le Masters, came from the latter state to Monongalia county, being among its early settlers. Isaac located near Morgantown, and the deed-book shows that one of the first deeds recorded was in his name. He lived in that locality for a time, and then with his family left the section, going, it is supposed, west, but there is no definite or positive knowledge as to where they located. Of these two brothers, Thomas was the grand-

father of the subject of this biographical record. Thomas Le Masters also located in Monongalia county, later removed to Marion county, whence he again returned to Monongalia and finally settled in Tyler county, where he died in about the year 1845, an old man. He was the father of about twelve children that grew to maturity; most of them settled in Tyler and Wetzel counties.

Septimus Le Masters, father, was among the youngest of this large family and was born in what is now Marion county in 1800, and died in Tyler county in December, 1878. He was a farmer up to 1857 in Battelle district, this county. Upon the latter date he disposed of his farm and moved to Tyler county, where he spent the remainder of his days.

Fraternally a Mason, politically a democrat and religiously a Baptist, he was popular in the lodge, influential in the party and a devout and consistent Christian.

He married Catherine, a daughter of William Jobes, of Battelle district and eight sons and two daughters blessed their happy union. They were as follows: David Sanford, a farmer of Battelle district; John McCord, a farmer of Washington county, Colorado; Syrenus, a farmer of Cass county, Nebraska; Luther, a farmer of Battelle district; Martha, wife of Ami Tennant, a farmer of Battelle district; William J., subject; Eliam, a farmer of Logan county, Oklahoma territory; Francis, a carpenter of Tyler county, this State; Jasper, a farmer of Tyler county; John M., a farmer of Pike county, Missouri. Farming was about the only industry open to a young man in his district, and so he took up and has always pursued that vocation. On April 11, 1853, he purchased a tract of land containing one hundred and thirty-seven acres, all in the woods.

He proceeded to clear it up and make it a fit field for the cultivation of the arts of husbandry. In this he has succeeded admirably and has added to his original purchase from time to time, until he now owns three hundred and twenty-five acres of good arable land, and ranks as one of the model farmers of Battelle district. His farm is situated in close proximity to the famous West Virginia oil belt and is underlaid with a good quality of coking coal. Mr. Le Masters has for eighteen years been a deacon in the Baptist church, and has been a democrat ever since accorded the rights of suffrage.

The nuptials celebrating the marital union of Hester Ann, a daughter of Colonel John McCord, of Clay district, and William J. Le Masters, took place on March 24, 1853. Six children have been born to their union: Martha Jane; Morgan, an attorney-at-law at Elmwood, Cass county, Kansas, and a graduate of the West Virginia university, at Morgantown; Gilla Ann and Marion Spencer both at home; Thomas Garrett, a silversmith at Newhawk, Cass county, Nebraska, and Elias Ellery, a teacher in the same county.

William J. Le Masters knows well the lesson of industry and economy. He had but limited advantages for securing an education, attending only the subscription schools in existence in his district during his boyhood days.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, a representative farmer and merchant of Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of John W. and Elizabeth (Lallis) Williams, and was born June 9, 1839, on Day's run, in Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia.

The Williams family, of which Thomas Williams is a worthy representative, is of

Welsh origin, his father having been born in Wales in the year 1800. He was reared in the land of his nativity, but came to America. He first located on Scott's run, in Clay district, near the village of Blacksville, where he married. After the last-named event, he purchased a farm on Day's run, to which he afterward added, from time to time, by purchase, until at his death, in 1850, he owned three hundred acres.

Thomas Williams was reared upon his father's farm, and in connection with merchandizing, has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. In 1879 he founded a mercantile establishment, where he is now located in Clay district, and with the exception of two years, has pursued this line with success and profit to the present time. His store-room, which is large and ample, is well filled with everything usually found in a first-class general store, and he enjoys a flourishing trade.

In political matters he is a republican, and has served nine years in the capacity of constable for the district of Clay.

Mr. Williams has been twice married. His first marital alliance was with Loverna, a daughter of Timothy Tennant. Six children were born to that union: Catherine, the wife of Frank Haught, of near Fairview, Marion county; Otha, Timothy, Steven, Michael, and Sarah Jane, deceased. His second marriage was with Mrs. Rachel Moon (*nee* Park) and has resulted in the birth of six children, as follows: James, Susan Margaret, Louie, Eunice May, Rosa, and one who died in infancy.

JOHN BOWERS, a farmer, grazer, stock-raiser, and merchant at Uneva, Union district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Joseph and Barbara Ann (Everly)

Bowers, and was born in Springhill township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1819.

The Bowers family, of which John Bowers, the subject of this sketch is a member, is of German origin. Joseph Bowers (father) was born and reared near Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, and when a young man came to Fayette county, and learned the trade of a blacksmith with Jacob Deffenbaugh, of Masontown, and then followed his trade as long as he was able to work near Morris' Cross Roads, in Fayette county. He served as a first lieutenant in Captain Peter Hertzog's company in the War of 1812. He married Barbara Ann, a daughter of Jacob Everly, a farmer of near McClellandtown, in Fayette county, and became the parents of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters: Susan, widow of George Board, of near Morris' Cross Roads; Jacob, deceased, was a carpenter by trade; died near McClellandtown in 1890, at the age of eighty years; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of Joseph Stull; Mary, wife of Michael Cagy, of near Point Marion, Fayette county; Rebecca, deceased in early womanhood; Julia Ann, deceased, married John Cagy; David, deceased, was a farmer of Fayette county; John (subject); Dorothy, deceased, was the consort of Jonathan —, of near Morris' Cross Roads; Joseph, a farmer of near Cheat Haven; George, deceased, was a carpenter of Point Marion; Catherine, died in early girlhood; and Barbara Ann also died young.

Mr. Bowers received his educational training in the common schools of Fayette county, and then learned the trade of a carpenter under the instruction of Andrew Hertzog, of near Morris' Cross Roads, and then followed his trade for thirty-five years in Fayette and

Monongalia counties, becoming a first-class workman and a mechanic of skill, especially in the line of framing timbers. In 1835, he purchased a farm containing one hundred and two acres near Laurel Iron works, and has since added to this by purchase, until he now owns five hundred acres of good farming land. He makes a specialty of grazing and stock-raising, especially in the line of thoroughbred short-horn cattle. In 1862, he founded a grocery store at Uneva, where he now resides, and in 1868 he added to his line of goods a line of dry goods, and now carries a full line of general merchandise. Politically he is a democrat, and prior to the Civil War served his district in the judicial capacity of justice of the peace, and was captain of the Virginia state militia.

February 16, 1843, he married Miss Harriet, daughter of John N. Baker, a farmer of Union district. Ten children were born to this union: George, who enlisted to serve in the Civil War on August 14, 1863, and died in the hospital at Clarksburg, November 20, of the same year, of typhoid fever; Margaret Ann and Susanna G., both deceased; John, a farmer of Union district; Joseph, a partner with his father in mercantile business; William D., a farmer of the district; Harriet E., wife of Charles Goodwin, a farmer of near Smithfield, Pennsylvania; and H. Coleman, also a farmer.

EPHRAIM McELROY, a farmer of Cass district, Monongalia county, is a son of Thomas and Amasa (Doolittle) McElroy, and was born in Monongalia county, near Morgantown, September 5, 1825.

His grandfather, McElroy, was a native of Scotland, whence he emigrated to this

country, and located in Morgan district, near Morgantown, where he followed farming. He married, and had eight children, two sons and six daughters, one of whom, Thomas, was the father of the subject of this biographical sketch. He was born in this county on July 14, 1799, and died October 13, 1851. He also followed the pursuits of an agriculturist, on Decker's creek, near Morgantown. He married Amasa, a daughter of Moses Doolittle, a farmer of this county. Eight children, five sons and three daughters, were born to this union. Of this family, Ephraim was the second in order of age.

Thomas McElroy was reared upon his father's farm, and until 1858 worked in iron mills in Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and Brownsville. In the last-named year he purchased the farm where he now lives, and has followed agriculture ever since. He is politically a republican, and was a member of the West Virginia State militia during the Civil War. On March 18, 1858, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth, a daughter of Asa Miller, a farmer and miller of Rosedale, Greene county, Pennsylvania.

A. N. MICHAEL, a reliable and substantial citizen, a prosperous and well-to-do farmer, and a native of Grant district, is a son of Henry and Anna (Boyne) Michael, and was born July 8, 1840.

His paternal grandfather was Daniel Michael, who settled upon Stewart's run, three miles north of Arnettsville, in Grant district, where he became a pioneer farmer. He was industrious, soon succeeded in establishing a comfortable home, and eventually became one of the most thrifty and successful farmers of this county, owning at the time of his demise a large amount of real estate.

Henry Michael, father, was born upon his father's farm, and after passing a long, upright and useful life, departed this life in 1842, having resided all his life upon a portion of the old homestead, engaged, like his father, in agricultural pursuits. Energetic, industrious, and well trained and schooled under the direction of his father, who was a practical farmer of matured experience, he was successful from the very start. He was twice married. His first marriage was with a Miss Felty, who became the mother of nine children. He took for his second wife Anna Bayne, who bore him five children, four of whom grew to maturity.

A. N. Michael was reared a farmer, and has pursued assiduously all his life the vocation of farming. He owns one hundred and sixty-five acres of good and fertile land in Grant district, and is regarded as one of the best farmers of the county. December 26, 1869, he married Margaret H., a daughter of Samuel Snyder, of Grant district, and to their union has been born one daughter, Martha E., now the wife of Jarret A. Lynch, who is a farmer by occupation, and resides with Mr. Michael.

SIMEON TENNANT, a substantial, thrifty and wealthy citizen of Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Richard and Sarah (Chew) Tennant, and was born July 14, 1820, on Jake's run, where he now lives, in Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia). Simeon Tennant is a descendant of Richard Tennant, his grandfather, who was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and who came to the United States about 1760, selling his time for seven years to pay his passage to this country. In the year 1769 he married Elizabeth Haught, a lady of

German descent, at Moorfield, Hardy county, Virginia (now West Virginia). He served as a drummer in Dunmore's War in Virginia, and on returning through Clay district was pleased with the appearance of the country, which led him, after a service in the Revolutionary War, to locate, together with his brother-in-law, Peter Haught, on Jake's run. He located about one-half mile from where the present post-office of Statler's Run is now located, but owing to the hostility of the Indians was compelled for a time to abandon the place and leave the region; he afterward returned and remained. Here he reared his family of nine boys and four girls as follows: Elizabeth, Peter, Mary, Richard (father of Simeon), William, Alexander, John, Adam, Abraham, Jacob, Catharine, Margaret and Joseph. Of these seven served in the War of 1812 and the other two, John and Adam, sent substitutes.

Richard Tennant, Jr., was born in the pioneer home founded by his father and lived all his life in Clay district, where he followed agricultural pursuits. His marriage with Sarah Chew resulted in the birth of six boys and two girls that grew to maturity; one was drowned while young.

Simeon Tennant was reared on the farm and has always followed farming as a means of securing a livelihood. He owns a good farm of two hundred and sixty acres in the district of Clay, on Jake's run, and upon it are located eleven producing oil wells. In addition to this he owns three hundred and eighty-nine acres of good, arable land in Marion county. Simeon Tennant married Lucretia Stephens, a daughter of James Stephens and Mary (Stull) Stephens, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of the state of Maryland. The generous and benevolent impulses of Mr.

Tennant are shown by the fact that he has reared and given a good start in life to three orphan children. They are Sarah Ellen Eddy, who married Perry Moore, a farmer of Paw Paw district, Marion county; John H. Ammons, who married Margaret Tennant and resides also in Paw Paw district, a farmer; and Oka J. Eddy, who married Alice Brookover, and resides on the farm of Mr. Tennant.

EUGENUS TENNANT, a member of the numerous old and prominent Tennant family of Monongalia county, West Virginia, and a respected citizen of Clay district, is a son of Richard D. and Margaret (Brookover) Tennant and was born November 20, 1820, in Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia). Peter Tennant, grandfather, was a native of Hardy county, Virginia (now West Virginia), but located in Clay district, where he devoted himself to agricultural and mechanical pursuits. He served as a ranger in the War of 1812. Richard D. Tennant, father, was born in Clay district, where he lived nearly all his life. He was a farmer and mechanic by avocation and a strong democrat in political faith. He married Mary Magdalene Brookover and had a family of eleven children that grew to maturity and one that died in infancy.

Eugenus Tennant mastered the simplest elements of an education in the subscription schools that marked his boyhood days, and then took up farming, to which he has devoted himself ever since. Formerly Mr. Tennant was a stanch democrat, but is now inclined to be independent in his political adherence. For a time, during the Civil War, he was a member of the West Virginia state militia. On September 28, 1843, Mr. Tennant

married Cassandra Tennant. To them have been born the following children: Elmer, who married Annie Jane Cage, and they have four children, Violet, Myrtle, Jarvis and Goldie. The second one of the children is Lucretia; who married Sanford Tennant and has the following children: Cerilda, Gelmia, Ermie, Nantie, Rememberance, Gilbert and Louie. The third one of the children is Enos, who married Mary E. Kennedy, and they have the following children: Clara M., Reason E., Pearly D., Ellis S., Les, Clyde, Maggie and Lily.

PETER B. TENNANT, an intelligent farmer of Clay district and a representative of the prominent Tennant family, of Monongalia county, is a son of Richard and Margaret (Brookover) Tennant, and was born May 28, 1830, in Clay district, this county. For ancestral history, see the sketch of Simeon Tennant, in another part of this work.

Richard D. Tennant, grandfather, was born in Hardy county, Virginia (now West Virginia), but was soon brought by his father to Clay district, that stronghold of the Tennant family, and located adjacent to Statler's run, where he died. He was a farmer by avocation, and served as a ranger in the War of 1812, our second struggle for civil emancipation.

Richard Tennant, father, was born in Clay district, and lived there all his life, engaged essentially in farming, although he was a general mechanic of skill and genius and gave his aid to all mechanical enterprises of the neighborhood when called upon to do so. The principles of the democratic party embodied the dogmas of his political decalogue. He married Margaret Brookover, and had twelve children, one of whom was still-born.

Peter B. Tennant attended for a limited time the subscription schools of his neighborhood and availed himself of such educational opportunities as were afforded by them. He commenced the battle of life on his own account as a farmer, and has always followed that avocation. He owns a farm of two hundred and thirty acres on Jake's run, upon which are located fine producing oil wells. In his political following he is a democrat and a member of the Christian church.

Mr. Tennant and Prudence Eddy, daughter of Goyne Eddy, were united in marriage. To this union have been born six children: Enos, deceased; Annie B., deceased, was the wife of Alfred Tennant. They were the parents of the following children: Malvina C., Leona Belle, Ivan and Oman. The third one of his children, in order of age, is Margaret Alice, the wife of Noah Wright; Lou Amy married C. B. Berry and has seven children: Mary Belle, Myrtle, Allen, Maude, Mary, Ossie and —. The youngest two of his family are: Mary, deceased, and Virginia O.

NIMROD ADAM TENNANT, a representative farmer of Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Richard D. and Margaret (Brookover) Tennant, and was born March 10, 1840, on Jake's run, in Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia). The ancestral history of Mr. Tennant will be found in the sketch of his brother, Peter B. Tennant, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

The education of Nimrod A. Tennant, owing to the limited advantages of his school-boy days, was very limited. He has always followed farming on Jake's run, where he owns a farm of two hundred and fifty-six

acres of land, upon which are located five producing oil wells.

On March 29, 1860, Mr. Tennant and Margaret Jane Lemley, a daughter of David Lemley, were united in marriage. To this union have been born the following children: David L., born February 7, 1861, married Rebecca E. Haught October 31, 1887, and has four children: Cecil, Sylvia, Ernie, and Lily, deceased; Simeon, born February 23, 1863, married August 27, 1889, Ola V. Sine, and has one child, Freddy; Nancy E., born January 13, 1865, married Nimrod Haught on July 12, 1885, and has five children: Oscar, Adrian, Arlie, Louie, and Gracie; Alyzan, born October 26, 1868, married August 28, 1891, Grant Youst. They have two children: Ida May, and Belva Marie; Sarah, born June 4, 1871, married August 25, 1889, E. D. Statler; they have two children: Claude and Lonnie; Prudence M., born May 9, 1875; Emma, born September 18, 1878; and Dessie Dell, born January 27, 1888.

NOAHH TENNANT, a descendant of Richard Tennant, the original emigrant to this country, whose history appears in the sketch of Simeon Tennant, is a son of William and Lovinia (Tennant) Tennant, and was born December 28, 1853, in Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this record was Abraham Tennant, and on the maternal side of the family it was Richard Tennant. William Tennant, father, was born on Jake's run, in Clay district, and lived there until he married, when he removed to a branch of Statler's run, in the same district, where he followed farming the remainder of his life.

Noah Tennant received a limited education

in the subscription schools, and has always followed farming. He individually owns a tract of twenty acres, and has an interest in another of twenty-seven and one-fourth acres, all in the oil belt. Upon his individual territory are located two producing oil wells. In addition to his farming interests, he is engaged in teaming throughout the oil region. On ——— Noah Tennant and Pleasants Tennant, daughter of Ezra Tennant, were united in marriage. They have the following children: Lemphus, Retus, Crilla, Samantha, Jesse, Mary, Lulu, and Alveny.

REASON TENNANT, an industrious and intelligent farmer of Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Iva and Perdilla (Wilson) Tennant, and was born June 20, 1849, in Clay district, on his father's farm, situated near the head of Jake's run. For his ancestral history, see the sketches of his uncle Simeon Tennant and his father Iva Tennant, which precede this in another part of the book.

Reason Tennant attended the subscription schools of his neighborhood, where he was enabled to obtain a rudimentary education. Reared upon a farm, he took up agriculture as a means of obtaining a livelihood, and has made this his life-work. He owns one hundred and sixteen acres where he now resides, at the head of Jake's run, and twenty-seven acres in another tract. Upon these farms are located six producing oil wells. He also owns a good farm of one hundred and seventeen acres in Marion county.

He has been twice married; his first union was with Louisa, a daughter of Reason Tennant, and resulted in the birth of three children: Viola, the wife of James Eddy, who

resides on his father-in-law's farm, in Marion county; Laura and Beulah. As his second wife, Mr. Tennant married Sarena, a daughter of Uriah Haught. Five children were born to the latter marriage; the oldest died in infancy; Granby, Gellie, Elias A. and Lewis B. (twins).

DENNY TENNANT, one of the oldest, most prominent, and most numerous families of Monongalia county, West Virginia, is the family to which the gentleman belongs whose name heads this sketch. He is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Haught) Tennant, and was born in Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia), February 9, 1829.

The family is of Scotch origin, Richard Tennant, his grandfather, having emigrated to this country from Glasgow, Scotland. He came to this country as an orphan boy, and without money. It was necessary for him to sell his time in order to secure passage across the Atlantic. This he did, and served faithfully seven years, until he had discharged every obligation incident to his transportation. After he had worked his freedom, he married, and soon afterward located in Clay district, this county. He was one of the first settlers in that district, being there at a time when the Indians still infested the region. He first took up two hundred acres of land, and afterward purchased six hundred acres more in the same district. He died an old man in the year 1820. His wife, Elizabeth Haught, was a Fayette county, Pennsylvania, lady. Joseph Tennant, the third son born to Richard and Elizabeth Haught Tennant, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Fayette county, in 1781, and died in Clay district, in 1872. He was a large and

successful farmer of Clay district, and served five and one-half months in the War of 1812.

He married Catherine Haught, a daughter of Peter Haught, a farmer of Clay district, and twelve children were born to their union, that grew to man and womanhood. Of these Denny was the youngest. He was brought up on the farm, and farming has been his vocation all his life. His first individual efforts in this line were in Clay district. In 1875 he purchased and moved upon the farm where he now lives, at the head of Miracle run, in Battelle district. This farm contains one hundred and forty-nine acres; he also owns another in the district, of one hundred and eight acres, and one in Clay district, containing one hundred and seventy-three acres. These landed interests are all supposed to be in the oil belt of West Virginia, and are all underlaid with the Pittsburg coking coal.

On January 20, 1853, Mr. Tennant married Elizabeth Ann, a daughter of William Brewer, of Clay district, and nine children have been born to their marital union: Rebecca; Levi, a farmer of Battelle district; Jane, wife of Sylvanus Mayfield, a farmer of Clay district; Oliver, deceased; Sarena, Louella, Julianna, Enos, and one that died in infancy.

LEE VAN DORAN TENNANT is a son of Adam and Elizabeth C. (Haines) Tennant, and was born in Blacksville, Monongalia county, West Virginia, on May 4, 1863.

For a fuller history of the Tennants, who were among the first settlers of this part of Virginia (now West Virginia), see the sketch of Simeon Tennant.

Adam Tennant, father, was born near Blacksville, in Clay district, and died in his native village, in 1869. He was a cabinet-

maker and undertaker by trade and also followed to some extent the art of photography, running for a number of years a gallery in Blacksville. His death came as a result of injuries received at the hands of a band of ruffians, who beat him at a political meeting at Morgantown.

He married Elizabeth, a daughter of William Haines, of Battelle district, and four children were the fruits of this union: Lee Van Doran, subject; Irvin, who was born in Blacksville, on May 18, 1865, received a common-school education and has followed farming all his life, and where he now resides. He is a Baptist in religious faith and practice, and a democrat in political principle. On September 1, 1884, he married Mary L., a daughter of N. H. Sine, of Mannington district, Marion county, and four children bless this union: Anna Pearl, Victor Earl, Harry Lee and Lexie Olin. Sanford M. received a common-school education and has followed farming all his life, and where he now resides. He is a Baptist in religious faith and practice, and a democrat in political principle. On May 11, 1888, he married Harriet, a daughter of Reason Kent, of Battelle district, Monongalia county, and two children, Howard Leslie and Herschel Smith, have been born to this union; Mary Ellen, wife of Dr. W. N. Thomas, of Thoburn, Marion county.

Lee Van Doran Tennant had the advantages of but a common-school education, and then took up the art of husbandry and has followed it ever since. Politically, a democrat, he takes a normal interest in all matters of local government.

JAMES JEFFERSON JOHN, a farmer of Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Abraham and Lydia Ann

(Bare) John, and was born September 20, 1847, in Battelle district, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia). The great grandfather of subject was John John, a native of Wales, who emigrated to America at an early day, becoming one of the pioneer settlers in that old settlement in Greene county, on the waters of Whitely creek. One of his sons, James John, who was very young, when brought to Greene county, was the grandfather of the subject of this biographical record.

Abraham John, father, was born in Greene county, February 11, 1823, and died June 20, 1894. He was reared in Greene county and lived there until after his marriage, when he removed to Battelle district, this county, and made that locality his residence about four years, when he returned to Wayne township, in Greene county, and established himself on a farm, on the waters of Dunkard creek, and lived there the remainder of his life. His marriage resulted in the birth of eleven children: Lucinda, Susan, wife of Jordan Strosnider, deceased; Margaret, wife of Henry Clay Spitznagle, of Greene county; James Jefferson, subject; Frances, was the wife of Wm. Garrison; Andrew, who resides in Greene county, a farmer by avocation; Osborn, who emigrated to Indian territory in 1879 and has never been heard from; William, a resident on the old homestead; Elizabeth, the wife of Isaac Minor, of Clay district, Monongalia county; and Nancy J., who married Marion Headly, of Waynesburg, Greene county.

James J. John attended the common schools of Greene county, and then learned the trade of a blacksmith, and for ten years plied his craft in this county. He then with his savings purchased the farm, consisting of one hundred and forty acres, upon which he now lives,

in Clay district, this county, and has followed farming and stock raising ever since. He is a democrat politically, but has never sought nor held office. A strict member of the Christian or Disciple church, he is a deacon and Sabbath-school superintendent of St. Luke's church, near Mooresville, on Jake's run. In March, 1877, he married Jane Shriver, a daughter of Isaac Shriver, and five children bless their union. They are: Clarence S., Ernest C., Herbert, Edith M. and Ethel N.

GREENBERRY BARRICKMAN, constable of Clay district, Monongalia county, a veteran of the Civil War, and a man of political weight and influence in Monongalia county, is a son of James and Rachel (Wade) Barrickman, and was born March 3, 1844, in Cass district, Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia).

Jacob Barrickman, his paternal grandfather, was a farmer of Clay district, where he died. James Barrickman, father, was born in the district of Clay, in Monongalia County, and lived in the same district all his life, engaged in farming. He was a believer in the principles of the old-line whig party, to which party he adhered until its disintegration and the organization of the republican party, when he became a republican, and remained one the remainder of his life. He was twice married, first time to Rachel Wade, and had eight children: Mary, deceased; Greenberry, subject; Cassandra and Morgan, deceased; Elmira and Elvina, twins, deceased, and Albert and Allen, twins, deceased. He married, as his second wife, Mary Ann Wade, and had as a result of this union four children: Joseph, a resident of Center Point, Doddridge county, West Virginia; Michael,

of Fairview, Marion county; Alexander, of the state of Kansas, and Eunice.

Mr. Barrickman married Mary, a daughter of John Core, and they are the parents of the following children: Elvina, deceased; Abbie Jane, the wife of J. N. Statler, of Clay district; Mary Rebecca, deceased, was the wife of Nimrod A. Moore; Cora Belle, deceased; Rachel Virginia, deceased; David John Work, died in infancy; and Simon Clark, at home. The limited education of Mr. Barrickman was obtained under many disadvantages in the common schools of the district. His first business on his own account was as an agriculturist, and he has followed it ever since, except when called for a time to attend to other matters. In 1862, responding to the call of our martyred President for troops to put down the Rebellion and save the Union from dismemberment, he enlisted in company "C," Fourteenth regiment, West Virginia infantry, under Captain Elias Finnell, and served in the army of the Potomac two years, nine months, and twenty-five days. He is a republican in political matters, and has taken an active interest in the work of the same. He is the present constable of Clay district, in which relation he is a prompt, courageous, and faithful officer. He has served as a delegate to a number of county and state conventions, notably among the latter was the convention that met in Elikins in the autumn of 1894, and nominated Alston G. Dayton for congress in the Second West Virginia district, against Hon. William L. Wilson. He was the caller of the Monongalia delegation upon that occasion. Fraternally, he is a member of Jesse Taylor Post, No. —, G. A. R., at Mt. Morris.

JOHN SMITH HOOD, senior member of the firm of John S. Hood and Son, an extensive farmer and a highly reputable citizen of Grant district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of John and Letitia (Smith) Hood, and was born at Jefferson, Greene county, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1821. At an early age he went to Waynesburg to learn the saddler's trade. Finishing the trade at the age of eighteen, he located at Granville, in Grant district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, and immediately engaged in the business for which he had prepared himself. He continued this business there about three years, when he removed to the mouth of Big Indian creek, the same district, where he actively and energetically prosecuted his business until 1848, when he abandoned this trade to engage in farming. As a farmer he has been eminently successful, and now owns eight hundred acres of land.

In 1870, he with William Wisman, under the firm name of Hood and Wisman, engaged in the milling business, at Lowesville, Grant district. This firm did business for a period of twelve years, when, in 1872, John Hood purchased the interest of Mr. Wisman, since which time the business has been operated successfully under the firm style of John S. Hood and Son. In 1848, Mr. Hood and Miss Mary M., a daughter of Harrison Smith of Cass district, this county, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, and to their union have been born seven children: John, the junior member and manager of the firm of Jno. S. Hood and Son, resides at Lowesville, and married Minnie Morgan; Alfred, a farmer of Grant district, married a Mr. Wisman; Dr. Thomas M., who is now the resident physician at the Weston Hospital, Lewis county, West Virginia, was

graduated from the West Virginia University at Morgantown, and from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and took a post-graduate course at the Bellevue Medical College, New York city; Rebecca, the wife of Robert B. Tibbs, of Fairmont, West Virginia; Ida, the wife of James B. Wisman, a farmer of Grant district; Smith, the present deputy sheriff of Monongalia county, married Kate Amos, and resides at Fairmont; and Carrie, the wife of Robert Talbot, of Fairmont, whose sketch appears in this volume.

Mr. Hood is one of the most enterprising and successful business men of Monongalia county, and for his eminently successful business career he is indebted to neither friends nor relatives, but to his singleness of purpose—the prosecution of his business to the exclusion of all else—coupled with fair business tact and acumen. He first engaged in business in a small way, but by unyielding perseverance, close application to business and judicious investments, he has become one of the most prosperous and opulent business men of this county. He is an affable and congenial gentleman, and by his straightforward business methods has deservedly won the confidence and esteem of a host of admiring friends.

ARTHUR INGRAM STROSNIDER.—

There is scarcely a single branch of science in which the German nation has not excelled. In music, painting and sculpture they occupy a very high rank and their well-known characteristics of honesty, faithfulness, valor, thoughtfulness, perseverance and industry have carried them into all parts of the world, and everywhere they have been potent factors in molding the destinies of nations and

shaping the policies of empires and republics. A descendant of one of those sturdy German families is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born September 9, 1842, in Waynesburg, Greene county, Pennsylvania, a son of Reason and Jane (Cohen) Strosnider. His great-grandfather, John Strosnider, was a pre-Revolutionary immigrant into Loudoun county, Virginia, afterward removed to Greene county, Pennsylvania, ranking among the pioneer settlers of that county.

One of his sons was John Strosnider, grandfather of Arthur I. Strosnider. He was born in Greene county, was reared there and lived there all his life. On that old homestead was born in 1821, Reason Strosnider, father, and he died in the county of his nativity in 1879. His trade was that of a stone-cutter and marble-dealer. Both he and his wife were members of the Disciple or Christian church. His marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: John, a merchant of Garfield, Illinois; Alexander, engaged in the insurance business in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; three died in infancy; Elizabeth, married Stephen Sanders, and lived in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, until the death of the latter; Christina, the widow of Smith Green; Arthur I.; Reason, who is engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, in Waynesburg; Elijah, deceased, and Norman, also deceased.

Arthur I. Strosnider was educated in the common schools of Parkersburg, West Virginia, and at the age of nineteen entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of boot and shoe manufacturer at Waynesburg, but did not follow it long. The Civil War was upon us, and Mr. Strosnider was among the first to respond to Lincoln's call for troops. On April 22, 1861, he entered the Tenth regiment, company "D," P. R. V. C., and served three

years and eleven days, and at the end of that time re-enlisted in the One Hundred and First regiment, volunteer infantry, but never joined the regiment, but was retained as special agent under Colonel I. V. D. Reeves until the close of the war. He served in the army of the Potomac, which, coupled with the fact of his long term of service, is sufficient evidence that his war service was not that of an "idle singer of an empty day."

He took part in no less than thirty-one battles, and was never seriously wounded. On the first day of the battle of the Wilderness, he with his company was captured, but was only held a short time when they fought their way out. After the Civil War was over and the smoke of battle had cleared away, he came to Blacksville, with the intention of remaining but two weeks, and instead has remained to the present time. He went into the boot and shoe mercantile business, which he has since enlarged to a general mercantile enterprise, one of the largest in the county. He is an active republican in matters political, and religiously a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally he is a member of Waynesburg Lodge, No. 153, G. A. R. Mr. Strosnider has been twice married; first time to Sarah E. Brock, a daughter of Thomas Brock. This union resulted in the birth of two children: Eva, deceased, and Dora B., wife of Felix Garrett, of Blacksville. His second marriage was with Lydia A. Spragg, and one child Stella, has been born to this union.



MILTON WILSON.—Few men of Monongalia county are more widely and favorably known than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. His long residence near

the border-line of the two counties of Monongalia and Marion, and his long career as a stock-dealer in the two counties, has brought him into actual business contact with most of the prominent business and professional men and farmers of the two counties. He was born in the district of Clay, at the head of Robinson's run, in Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia), on April 16, 1830, a son of Leven and Sophia (Eddy) Wilson. His grandfather, Benjamin Wilson, was a native of England, but emigrated to this country at a very early day, and was one of the pioneers in the vicinity of Morgantown. He helped to build one of the forts in this vicinity, and ten of his children were born within its pale. He was accompanied to this country by four brothers, all of whom served through the Revolutionary War. After civilization had so far progressed in the vicinity of Morgantown as to make it safe to leave for some distance the protection of the fort, he removed to the present site of the village of Laurel Point, where he spent the remainder of his days. He married a lady of the name of Margaret Wilson, and they became the parents of the following children : George, Nellie, William, Elizabeth, Lydia, James, Leven, Millie, and four that died in infancy.

Mr. Wilson obtained a fair education in the subscription schools of his native district, evincing a more than ordinary aptness and liking for mathematics.

Being reared upon the farm, he naturally took to the pursuits of husbandry, and the collateral pursuit of stock-grazing. He owns seven hundred acres of land in Clay district, four hundred where he now resides, on the head of Robinson's run, and three hundred in other parts of the district. For a period of forty years, he was largely engaged as a

stock-dealer, buying and shipping to the eastern markets. Politically, he has always been a democrat, and although he has taken an intelligent part in all matters pertaining to the good of his community and district, yet he has never sought office. For the last twenty-seven years he has been a member of the Baptist church, and for twenty-six years has held the office of deacon.

Fraternally, he is a member of Fairmont Lodge, No. 11, A. F. and A. M., at Fairmont.

Mr. Wilson married Jane Toothman, a daughter of Teter Toothman. To this union have been born nine children : Perdilla, wife of William Straight, a farmer of near McCurdysville, this county ; Mary E., wife of John T. Neely, a farmer on Robinson's run ; Alpheus M., deceased ; twins that died in infancy ; Emzy, the wife of James Neely, who resides on the head of Laurel run ; Elzena, deceased, was the wife of C. C. Neely ; Teter V., who married Naoma Murphy, and lives on Robinson's run ; and Cornelius C., married Mary Murphy, and also lives on Robinson's run.

Leven Wilson, father, was born in the fort which his father assisted to build, in 1786. He was reared upon his father's farm, on the site of Laurel Point, and in 1819 purchased a tract of land, consisting of three hundred acres, at the head of Robinson's run, in what is now Clay district. Here he cleared a farm and followed the pursuits of husbandry, until death ended his labors in 1878. Politically, he was a stanch supporter of the Jeffersonian democracy, and for forty-seven years was a member of the Baptist church, the last twenty-six years of which he served as a deacon.

He married Sophia Eddy, who was born in 1783 and died in 1869. To this union were born four children : Two died in infancy ;

Margaret, deceased, was the wife of Jacob Tennant; and the subject of this sketch.

JOHN W. WRIGHT is one of the prominent and representative men of Clay district, Monongalia county. He is a son of John and Catherine (Snyder) Wright, and was born in the district in which he now resides, on October 15, 1844.

His father, John Wright, was a native of ———, but at an early day located upon Jake's run in the district of Clay, where he followed the avocation of a farmer, and where he died. He married Catherine Snyder, who was a daughter of ——— Snyder, and to this union were born six children, as follows: Jeremiah, a farmer of Clay district, the two following Jeremiah died in infancy; Martha, deceased, and Sarah, also deceased.

John W. Wright had very few educational advantages; his school-boy days extended over a period when log school houses, with slab seats, were among the advantages given the urchin seeking an educational training. He commenced the battle of life as a laborer, and later took up and has ever since followed farming. That he has been industrious, economical and frugal is amply evinced from the fact that he now owns three hundred and forty-six acres of good productive land. His farm is situated in the wonderfully rich West Virginia oil field, a fact that has contributed to make him one of the wealthy men of the county. Upon his farm have been drilled nine wells, and seven of them are at the present time fair producers. In addition to the interests already mentioned, he is in the mercantile business. Politically he believes in the principles of the republican party, with which party he has always voted.

Mr. Wright married Jane, a daughter of Abner Tennant, a representative of a large and influential family of Clay district, and whose ancestry appear under the heading of Simon Tennant. To this marriage have been born the following children: George, Clark, Richard, Martha, Mary and Sarah. Mrs. Jane Wright died, and Mr. Wright married as his second wife Amanda Eddy, and this union has been blessed in the birth of two children, Elsie and Louie.

MANLIFF HAYES, for almost a half century a justice of the peace in Morgantown, West Virginia, is a son of Alexander and Phoebe (Davis) Hayes, and was born near Randall, Cass district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, on December 24, 1826.

His ancestors were from the state of Delaware, his grandfather, Curtis Hayes, having emigrated from that state to Monongalia county about 1812, and located on Robinson's run. He lived all his life in that vicinity, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and died there in 1820, at the age of fifty years. He married Mary Willey, a first cousin of the father of Senator W. T. Willey. She died in 1849, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. They were the parents of nine children, four of whom died in Delaware at one time of typhoid fever; the remainder came to this county. Alexander Hayes (father) was born at Dover, Delaware, in 1810, being but two years of age when his father brought him to this county. He was reared upon the paternal acres, and followed farming in his early life, but in 1831 he located in what is now West Morgantown, and ran a combination of businesses, which included an hotel and a ferry. He carried on these lines until 1841, when he removed to Morgantown, and was engaged the remainder

of his life in hotel-keeping, dying in 1866. He married Phoebe Davis, a daughter of Rev. John Davis, an itinerant preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. She died in Morgantown in 1886.

Manliff Hayes has been identified with the history of Morgantown since twenty-four years of age. He learned the trade of a tailor, and for fourteen years followed merchant-tailoring in Morgantown. In 1855, he relinquished the tailoring business, and took up the livery business, and has continued it to the present time. The same year he was elected justice of the peace, and has served almost continuously to the present time.

In 1872 he was elected president of the County Court, and served, by re-election, two terms, and was elected for a third term, when, by an amendment of the state constitution, a Commissioners' Court was substituted for it. In political faith he is a republican, and has been a tower of strength to his party in Monongalia county. He served continuously as chairman of the county executive committee from 1864 to 1888. In addition to the above, he has served three terms as mayor of Morgantown, as recorder for a continuous period of eleven years, a number of terms as councilman, and as a member of the board of education a number of years.

He takes an active interest and is in hearty sympathy with every move which has for its object the betterment and improvement of the town. He is the president of the Mutual Building and Loan association, and a director in another building and loan association.

He has been a member of Monongalia Lodge, No. 10, since 1848. He was a delegate to the convention that met in Wheeling, in 1865, and organized the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., and has frequently been a dele-

gate to the meetings of the Grand Lodge since then. He also belongs to Orphans' Friend Encampment, No. 14, of Morgantown.

In 1848, he was united in marriage with Alice, a daughter of Nelson Berkshire, of Morgantown, and to them have been born the following children who are living: William W., who married a Miss Howard, resides in Morgantown, engaged in the livery business; Mary, the wife of Professor Thomas E. Hodges, principal of Marshall College, at Huntingdon, West Virginia; Annie L., the wife of W. M. Johnson, an attorney-at-law; Henry H., at home; Winona B., the widow of C. B. Wilson; Curtis R., married Ida Taylor, and resides in Morgantown, and is the agent for the P., B. and M. packet line.

Magistrate Hayes has enjoyed to an unusual degree the confidence and respect of the community in which he lives. This is fully attested by his long and satisfactory service in the various public places he has filled. He is well known as a man of good judgment, honesty, and probity of purpose, and one in whom the interests of those who are brought into business relations with him are well looked after.

DR. GEORGE M. FLETCHER.—A profession whose mission it is to inquire into the nature of the structure and physiological functions of the human body, that they may be assisted in their natural duties—to the end that human suffering may be alleviated, certainly deserves to be ranked as one of the noblest of callings. No art, science, craft or profession has made greater progress within the last decade than has the medical profession; and a gentleman who has observed the progress of that decade, and who has profited by it, is the gentleman whose name heads

this sketch. Dr. Fletcher is a son of William S. and Alice (Henkins) Fletcher, and was born February 7, 1834, in Greene county, Pennsylvania. His family is of Virginia stock, and evidently of English origin. His grandfather was a native of Caroline county, that state, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His father, William S. Fletcher, was born in Caroline county, in the year 1800, and died February 22, 1871, in the village of Blacksville, whither he had removed in 1838. His avocation was that of an iron mechanic, in which line he possessed a more than ordinary genius, and he became especially noted as the manufacturer of the Fletcher axes, which were widely known and used throughout the country. His political affiliation was with the democratic party, and he served a number of years as justice of the peace, and was a conscientious and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Fletcher was educated in Allegheny college at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he attended four years, but was called home just before graduating to attend to a sick brother. His parents were only in moderate circumstances financially, and young Fletcher was forced to go to work to support himself. He took up teaching, at the same time pursuing the study of medicine under the preceptorship, at various times, of a number of physicians, among whom were Drs. Jesse Flowers and Benjamin Boggess, and then perfected his medical education in Philadelphia, graduating in 1869. He then located in Blacksville, and entered vigorously upon the practice of the profession, and has remained there ever since, and has built up a large practice in Monongalia, Greene and Marion counties. Politically, he is a republican, in the success of which party he takes an active interest. He

is a trustee and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church.

On October 15, 1872, he married Adelaide, the accomplished daughter of Asher F. Barnes, of New England birth, but a resident of Clarksburg, this county, where he died in 1890.

Dr. Fletcher is known among men as a man whose sterling worth, unaffected manners, generous impulses, and active brain make him a leader in any community. His courteous bearing, his high sense of honor, his acknowledged ability and professional skill have secured for him an extended consultation practice. For over a quarter of a century he has not counted his own pleasures or enjoyment in order that he might be of service to others. In many a home there is an unwritten history of his medical skill and humane devotion to the interests of the sick, and this, if written, would be his highest tribute.

JOSEPH VARNER, a prominent citizen and prosperous farmer of Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Tennant) Varner, and was born October 8, 1828, in Clay district near the village of Statler's run, Virginia (now West Virginia). The grandfather of Joseph Varner was John Varner, a native of Germany, who, desiring to escape the crowded economic conditions of the Fatherland, sought a home and fortune in the new world. Joseph Varner, father, first saw the light of day in Clay district, where he was reared, and about the beginning of the present century located where the subject of this sketch was born. Here he became the owner of a farm, and here he spent the remainder of his life in the pursuits of agriculture. In his political faith he belonged

to that school of political economists of which Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson were bright and shining lights. He married Margaret Tennant, a member of one of the old families of the county (for history of Tennant family see sketch of Simeon Tennant). To this marriage were born twelve children, five boys and seven girls. Joseph Varner had few educational advantages; log school-houses, with greased paper for windows and slab seats marked that period of his school-boy days. When entering upon manhood he took up farming, first for two years on Day's run in Clay district, and then removed to the old homestead, where he has ever since remained. He owns one hundred and thirty-seven acres here in the oil belt, and eleven producing wells are located upon it.

Mr. Varner married Elizabeth Kennedy, a daughter of James Kennedy. To their marital union have been born the following children: Azareal, deceased; James Leander, who married Laura Dell Wilson and resides in this district on Day's run, near Ponetown; Elsie, died at the age of seven years; Lorraine, Sarah, Andrew Johnson, Mary Elizabeth, Lovina Belle, Florence Ellen and Leona Garnet.

MORRIS J. GARRISON, a merchant and farmer of Battelle district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Abner and Hannah (Morris) Garrison, and was born near Jollytown, Greene county, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1843.

Abner Garrison, one of the eldest sons of George Garrison, who was a prosperous farmer of Greene county, was a native and lifelong resident of Greene county, having died near Jollytown, April 29, 1859, aged fifty-five years. He started in life as a poor boy; but

by energetic and persevering toil acquired an ample competency, owning at the time of his demise thirteen hundred acres of valuable land. A man of sound judgment and strict integrity, he served acceptably for many years as justice of the peace, and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Hannah, a daughter of Levi Morris, of Mt. Morris, Greene county, and to them were born ten children, four sons and six daughters.

M. J. Garrison was educated in the public schools of Greene county, and was engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits in that county until 1868, when he removed to Battelle district and engaged in merchandizing, in connection with his farming interests. He carries a large line of goods, owns a farm of seven hundred acres, and is regarded as one of the leading business men and most reliable citizens of his district. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a republican in politics. In 1868, he married Adelaide V., a daughter of William Jolly, of Jollytown; and their union has been blessed in the birth of six children: Kate, Maud, Blanche, Frank, Nellie and Henry. They are all at home, except Frank, who is dead.

ELIJAH HARTLEY, an intelligent citizen of Battelle district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, is a son of Rodger and Judah (Cross) Hartley, and was born in Newtown, Greene county, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1815.

Elijah Hartley is of English-Quaker origin; his great-grandfather, Hartley, having come from the mother country with a band of Quakers, about 1783, and settled in the vicinity of Philadelphia, where he died. One of

his sons was Mahlon Hartley, grandfather, born near Philadelphia, where he grew to manhood and married a Quaker lady. In 1797 he joined the westward tide of emigration and located in Greene county, Pennsylvania, becoming one of the pioneers who settled in that county. He had learned the trade of a blacksmith in his earlier days, but took up a large tract of land upon locating in Greene county, and devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits in connection with blacksmithing. He was a strict adherent of the staid old Quaker faith all his life, and possessed the characteristic moral traits of that denomination. He died in Greene county about the year 1824. His marriage to Hannah Moon, of Philadelphia, resulted in the birth of a large family of children, of whom Roger Hartley (father) was the youngest. He was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1790, and died in Rochester, Indiana, in 1867, having lived in that city about five years prior to his death. He adhered to the religious faith of his ancestors all his life, which was characterized for honesty, integrity and probity of character.

His marital union with Judah Cross, a daughter of Daniel Cross, originally of New Jersey, but at that time of Greene county, and of old Quaker stock, resulted in the birth of four sons and four daughters, as follows: Elijah, subject; Jasper, deceased; Hannah, deceased, was the wife of Hiram Anderson of Rochester county, Indiana; Mahlon, a farmer of Marion county, Indiana; Malinda, widow of the late William Neff, of Greene county, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of Levi Crain, of Muskingum county, Ohio; Daniel, died young; and Rebecca, of near Rochester, Indiana.

Elijah Hartley was reared on the Greene

county farm, and received his mental training and education in Shelbyville academy, at Shelbyville, Indiana, where he was a classmate of the late illustrious Thomas A. Hendricks. They both left that institution in 1836, the latter to pursue further his education, the former, Mr. Hartley, to take up the battle of life in Muskingum county, Ohio. He commenced life on his own account as a teacher, first in Muskingum county, Ohio, where he taught three terms, then two terms in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. In 1839 he came to this county, and has resided in Battelle district ever since, excepting two years, during which time he taught in Greene county. In 1866 Mr. Hartley retired from the profession of teaching, having spent thirty years in that noble calling. Since then he has devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits and surveying until 1884, when he sold his lands, and has since confined himself to surveying. Prior to 1860 Mr. Hartley was a democrat, but dissented from the principles and policies of that party upon the issues of the war, and became a republican, but has never asked for nor sought office. It is supposed that he is a member of the same family of Hartleys as were General Hartley, of Revolutionary fame, and David Hartley, the British commissioner who, on the part of England, signed the treaty of peace of 1783, at the consummation of the Revolutionary War.

THOMAS P. REAY, ex-deputy collector of internal revenue and a citizen of Granville, this county, first saw the light of day August 30, 1841, at Morgantown. His education was obtained at the public schools of his native town, and at the old and renowned Monongalia academy, which was

one of the best educational institutions of its time, and from whose portals went forth many men who afterwards distinguished themselves in business and professional circles, and in the arena of politics. Leaving the Academy, he entered upon the study of law, under the tutelage of Judge Edwin C. Bunker, of Morgantown, simultaneously working in his father's tan-yard, to defray current expenses. But, owing to the pressure of the times and the lack of necessary funds, he was compelled to relinquish the hopes of his youthful ambition, and go to work to earn a livelihood. He was employed with his father in tanning until 1868, a portion of which time he was a partner in the business. Succeeding this, he was employed continuously as a commercial traveler for twenty years, eighteen of which he represented Bachelor Brothers, wholesale merchants of Philadelphia. In 1889, he associated himself with the Mountain State Oil company, composed of himself, J. W. Scott, William Munnhall and George P. Heikell. During his connection with this firm, he was taking options on coal and oil territory in the Mountain State. In 1893, he was appointed general deputy collector of internal revenue and assigned to the division comprising West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and the first district of New Jersey, with headquarters at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. He filled this office efficiently and creditably until January, 1895, when he resigned. Mr. Reay is a firm believer in and an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of the principles and precepts of democracy, and believes that upon their proper application depends our country's future prosperity. He is a clear-cut and logical thinker, keeps himself well posted upon current events and discusses politics and political issues with an air of sincerity that compels

his auditors to feel that he possesses none of the characteristics of demagogery, but the true spirit of democracy. He is an affable and congenial gentleman and possesses a host of admiring friends. His marriage, on October 14, 1863, to Sarah Virginia, a daughter of Dr. Marmaduke Dent of Monongalia county, West Virginia, resulted in the birth of one son, David Chadwick Reay. He was born November 21, 1870, at Morgantown, educated in the West Virginia University, and is now a student in the law department of that institution.

COLONEL RICHARD E. FAST, ex-clerk of the Circuit Court of Monongalia county, ex-mayor of Morgantown, colonel of the First regiment of the National Guard of West Virginia, and a gentleman well known and highly respected in his State, is a son of Richard and Mrs. Litha (Jacobs, *nee* Farrell) Fast and was born October 31, 1858, in Marion county, West Virginia.

Colonel Fast, on the paternal side, is of German lineage. His grandfather, Adam Fast, was an early immigrant into what is now Winfield district, Marion county, from Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He located on what is known as White Day creek, in that district, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Rex, daughter of Lowery Rex, who in all probability was a descendant of one of three brothers, George, Christopher, and another unknown, who at an early day left the Fatherland and immigrated to the New World, locating at what is now known as Walnut Hill, a suburb of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After a time, members of the family drifted west, and some of them settled in Fayette county, in western Pennsylvania, from which county

Lowery Rex removed to near the present town of Mannington, Marion county. He, together with a son, Samuel, entered the War of 1812, from which service they never returned.

Hon. Richard Fast, father of the subject of this memoir, was born in 1813 in Winfield district, Marion county, West Virginia—then Virginia, and died in 1865. He was a man of considerable intelligence and force of character. In his early life he learned the trade of millwright, which he followed for a time. The people soon recognized in him that quality of judgment and probity of character which rendered him especially desirable as a justice of the peace, in which position he served his district a number of years.

He was what was known as a war democrat, one who believed that the Union must be preserved at any cost. Near the breaking out of the Civil War he was elected as a member of the Virginia legislature, in which body he showed himself a staunch friend of the Union in every matter coming before him that required an expression of sentiment or an act from him, signing what was known as the Original Declaration of the Restored Government of Virginia.

Colonel Richard E. Fast, as a boy, was of slight build and delicate constitution, and was early put to school and given such advantages for securing an education as his limited means would allow. As a student he was diligent, and in course of a few years had mastered the common branches, and become a teacher at the age of seventeen. He taught a few years, and with but two exceptions received the highest grades of certificate on examination. In 1880 he began a special course of study at the West Virginia University, preparatory to the study of the law. In

1886 he was graduated from the law department of the university, and received the degree of bachelor of laws. In a short time after graduation he was granted a license to practice in the courts of West Virginia. In the active practice of his profession, however, he has never engaged, for the reason that at the time of securing his license he held the position of clerk of the Circuit Court, which office he held until 1889. Most of this time he has been and still is a commissioner in chancery, where he has distinguished himself by the fairness, accuracy and systematic arrangement of his work.

In the autumn of 1882 he was made deputy in the county clerk's office, and served in that capacity until January 1, 1885, when he qualified as clerk of the Circuit Court, to which office he had been elected by several hundred majority at the preceding October election. In politics he is a republican, and takes an active part in the affairs of his party, for which he has done effective work in many campaigns. In 1887 he was elected mayor of Morgantown, and by re-election held the office until 1894. As mayor he lends his aid to the policy which makes the greatest improvement from a given income. He is a cautious but firm executive officer, and his municipal administration has been the cause of much commendation. The town has been improved, streets have been graded, sidewalks systematically put down, natural gas for fuel and lights introduced, and water works established.

The national guard of the State of West Virginia consists of two regiments. One of them, the first, is under the command of Colonel Fast.

Fraternally, Mr. Fast is well known and popular. He is a member of Morgan Lodge,

No. 4, F. and A. M.; Orient Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M., at Fairmont; Crusade Commandery, No. 6, K. T., at Fairmont, and Osiris Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Wheeling, and of Athens Lodge, No. 36, Knights of Pythias, at Morgantown.

Colonel Fast has been twice married. His first marriage was to Elizabeth, daughter of William N. Stewart. In January, 1889, his wife died, leaving one child, Richard Raymond. On September 14, 1893, he married, as his second wife, Virginia, a daughter of Dr. Charles H. McLane, of Steubenville, Ohio.

EDWIN C. PROTZMAN, the leading photographer of Morgantown, is a son of William and Elizabeth A. (Watts) Protzman, and was born in Morgantown, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), March 23, 1856. His grandfather, William Protzman, was a native of Germany, but emigrated to the United States about the beginning of the present century. The county was then passing through its pioneer stages, and land was very cheap. Mr. Protzman preceiving this to be the opportunity for a man of limited means, purchased a large tract of land in what is now Union district, which he proceeded to clear up and convert into an arable farm. In this he was successful and became one of the most prosperous and opulent farmers of his adopted county.

William Protzman, father, was born on the old homestead. Here he grew to manhood; but the life of a farmer not being to his tastes, he went to Morgantown, to learn the wagon-maker's trade. Finishing his trade, he worked for a time as a journeyman, then engaged in the business on his own account, continuing until death ended his labors.

He was a devout Christian, and an active, enthusiastic and zealous worker in the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Elizabeth Watts, who still survives her husband and now resides in Morgantown. Mr. and Mrs. Protzman were the parents of four children: Leroy, a liveryman of Helena, Montana; Newton, a member of the firm of J. E. Watts and company, marble dealers, of Morgantown; Jennie M., also of Morgantown; and Edwin C., the subject of this sketch. He obtained his scholastic training in the public schools of his native town, and in the old and historic Monongalia academy. At the early age of fifteen, he began to learn photography. This, however, he followed but a short time—three or four years—when he took up cabinet-making, which he followed six years. Relinquishing this business on account of the injurious effects of the poisonous paints upon his health, he returned, in 1880, to his original vocation—photography—which he has since followed successfully. Mr. Protzman is an artist in his line, and keeps himself fully abreast of the advancement and progress in the art of photography. In addition to his regular photographic work, he does a considerable crayon portrait work, whose accuracy of reproduction and skill of execution exemplify in him a high degree of artistic talent.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; Monongalia Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Orphans' Friend Encampment, No. 14; Knights of Pythias; Lawrence division, uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias; and Decker Council, National Union. Mr. Protzman is possessed of rare musical talent, studied music under Captain W. H. Stowey, of Wheeling, West Virginia; was chief musi-

cian of the First regiment of West Virginia National Guards in 1892, and for twenty-four years has been leader of the band known as "Protzman's Military Band."

THOMAS ARNETT, a farmer of Grant district, and a descendent of one of the pioneer families of Monongalia county, is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Leggett) Arnett, and was born on Indian Creek, Grant district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, August 9, 1816.

James Arnett, grandfather, was a native of the "Old Dominion," born in Loudoun county, but was one of the pioneer settlers of Monongalia county, settling on Indian creek, where he died. There, in about 1760, Andrew Arnett, father, was born, and there he lived all his life, and died in 1820. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Elizabeth Leggett, by whom he had eleven children, six sons and five daughters.

For many years Thomas Arnett followed farming and milling conjointly, operating a grist-mill located upon Indian creek; but now follows agricultural pursuits exclusively. He is a devout and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been identified with that organization for more than fifty years. In October, 1843, the nuptials were celebrated which made Mr. Arnett and Miss Sarilda Price, a daughter of William W. Price, husband and wife. To them have been born eleven children, ten of whom are living: Eliza A., who married Eber Arnett, a very distant relative, both deceased; William C.; Susan E., relict of James A. Upton, resides in Fairmont, West Virginia; Sylvester, a farmer by occupation, and resides on Indian creek; Richard H., a farmer, of California; James H., a merchant,

farmer and hotel-keeper, of Markleysburg, Fayette county, Pennsylvania; John M., a merchant of Fairmont, West Virginia; Thomas W., a photographer, of Fairmont; Sarah A., the consort of George A. Bonafield, a farmer, of Cass district, Monongalia county; Emily J., resides with her parents; and West Virginia, the wife of Hiram C. Haywood, of Blacksville, Monongalia county.

William C. Arnett has always resided upon Indian creek. He was for many years employed in the milling business with his father, but now follows farming. He enlisted in the Civil War at Fairmont, West Virginia, September 4, 1864, in company "B," Sixth regiment, West Virginia infantry, and served to the close of that conflict.

THE DENT FAMILY.—The founder of the family in Monongalia county was Captain John Dent, who came to the county from Loudoun county, Virginia, in the spring of 1776. He took an active part in the early Indian wars, serving in the Broadhead and McIntosh campaigns on the western frontier, and also as a captain in the frontier militia under Colonel John Evans. He was a man of broad views and strong individuality, and wielded a potent influence in the community in which he lived. He became the possessor of a large landed estate on Dent's run. He was the first sheriff of Monongalia county, sworn in shortly after locating in the county, and again re-elected in 1790. He also served as a member of the Virginia Assembly, and as justice of the peace a number of years. He married Margaret, the only daughter of Colonel John Evans, a pioneer of the county, and its first clerk. Captain Dent died September 20, 1840, at the age of eighty-five years. His wife died November

23, 1851, at the age of eighty-eight years. They were the parents of twelve children: Elizabeth (Betsy), who was married to Rawley Martin; John Evans, who married Rebecca Hamilton, and removed to Hamilton, Ohio; George, who died at New Orleans, in 1805; Dudley Evans, who married Mahala Berkshire, aunt of ex-Judge R. L. Berkshire, of Morgantown, and was drowned in the Kanawha river; Nancy, wife of Captain Felix Scott; Nimrod, who married Susan Graham; Margaret, wife of John Rochester; Enoch, who married Julia Capin; James, who married Dorcas Berkshire, sister of R. L. Berkshire; Marmaduke, father of James Evans Dent, whose sketch follows this; Ann Ara, also deceased, was the wife of Peter Fogle; and Rawley Evans, dead.

Dr. Marmaduke Dent was born on the old "Dent Homestead," founded by his father, on what is known as Dent's run, six miles from Morgantown, in what is now Grant district, Monongalia county, February 25, 1801. The educational advantages of his neighborhood were very inadequate in his school-boy days, and his scholastic training was obtained in the subscription schools, where he received what was then regarded as a good common school education. He was of delicate health, a fact that induced him to take up the study of medicine. He registered in the office of Dr. Enos Daugherty, at Morgantown, remaining with him over three years, when, in 1825, he settled at Kingwood, Preston county, West Virginia, and began the practice of his profession, being the first resident physician of the county, and developed, for this early day, an extensive practice. In 1827 he married Sarah Price, a daughter of Colonel William Price, and returned to Laurel Point, Monongalia county, where he and his brother, Nimrod Dent, formed a business

partnership and engaged in milling and merchandising in the property purchased of their father, which business had been founded by him in 1790. In 1830 Dr. Dent disposed of his business interests in that place and removed to Granville, on the Monongahela river, about two miles below Morgantown, where he served a term as postmaster, but devoted himself essentially a number of years to the practice of medicine. In 1839 he again took up merchandizing, and followed it conjointly with the practice of his profession, until a short time prior to his death, which occurred February 10, 1883. He built up a large practice, and made professional visits throughout Monongalia and Preston counties, West Virginia, and parts of Greene and Fayette counties, Pennsylvania. Dr. Dent raised eight children to adult years, and they all survive him but one; their names are: Marshall Mortimer. He was born May 2, 1828, and is now a resident of Morgantown, West Virginia, where he is a member of the bar. He formerly took an active part in politics, serving as clerk of the Circuit Court and of the County Court, and was editor of the *Star*, and a member of the Richmond convention of 1861; William Marmaduke, who was born March 6, 1831, a prominent physician, living at Newburg, Preston county, where he located in 1863, and who is a member of the American Medical association, and of the West Virginia Medical society, of which he has been successively secretary, vice-president, and president; Margaret L., born May 2, 1833, wife of Frank M. Chalfant, of Lewis county; John Evans, born September 11, 1835, died at Marietta, Ohio, of smallpox, March 14, 1863. He was engaged at the time of his death in the quartermaster's de-

partment in the Union army; George W., born October 23, 1840, is a practicing physician, located at Arnettsville, Monongalia county; Felix J., born November 5, 1842, is a practicing physician, at Paola, Florida; James Evans, a resident of Granville, Monongalia county; Sarah Virginia, born October 20, 1846, is the wife of Thomas P. Reay, of Morgantown. From the history of Monongalia county we take the following extract relating to the character of Dr. Marmaduke Dent:

"He was no ordinary man. Strong in intellect and with a conscience void of offence, he was brave as Julius Cæsar. A physician of excellent judgment, a true friend, an obliging neighbor, and full of sympathy, the poor will miss him. He was a stern, but a just and a kind father, a true and loving husband, a sincere patriot, and that noblest work of God, 'an honest man,' whose 'word was as good as his bond.'"

JAMES EVANS DENT, a farmer and hotel-keeper of Granville, this county, is a son of Marmaduke and Sarah (Price) Dent, and was born in the village of Granville, Grant district, Monongalia county, Virginia, now West Virginia, October 16, 1844.

The Dent family is of Welsh origin, and was founded in America by four brothers, John, George, Frederick, and Hatch, who settled in Loudoun county, Virginia, whence their descendants scattered through the United States, many of them becoming prominent in professional and business pursuits.

James Evans Dent was educated in the common schools and the old Monongalia academy, then under the directions of Prof. J. R. Moore. He has always resided in Granville, engaged in agricultural pursuits and

hotel-keeping. He is a democrat in political affairs, and has always taken an active part in the affairs of his party. During eight years of that period in the history of the county when justices of the peace held the County Court, he served as justice of the peace, being elected in the district that is republican by one hundred majority. In 18— he was the candidate of his party for the office of state senator; and in 1890 was the nominee for the office of county clerk, and was the only democratic school trustee ever elected in his district.

Fraternally he is a member of the Union Lodge, No. 4, A. F. and A. M., in which he has served as junior and senior warden. On April 19, 1864, he married Louvinia J., the only daughter of James M. Henderson. Four children bless the union: Sarah Isabelle, the wife of John D. Lewellen, a blacksmith, of Elm Grove, West Virginia; James Henderson, a carpenter, of Granville; Fannie C., wife of James N. Kirk, of Dobbin, Grant county; and Samuel M., a student in West Virginia University.

HON. GEORGE COOKMAN STURGISS, of Morgantown, United States Attorney for the district of West Virginia during President Harrison's administration, was born in Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio, August 16, 1842. His father, Alfred Gallatin Sturgiss, who was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a graduate of Madison college, Pennsylvania, died in the active work of the ministry in October, 1845. His baptismal name was given him in memory of the Rev. George Cookman, a distinguished minister, who, while crossing the Atlantic in 1841, went down in the ill-fated *President*. From the age of eleven years young Sturgiss was obliged

to care for himself. The family consisted of the mother and three sons, of whom he was the second. In the determination to maintain himself, George at first worked upon a farm, and later went through various parts of Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania as an itinerant furniture varnisher. He finally reached Monongalia county, Virginia, November 11, 1859, and with his earnings, supplemented by teaching, was enabled to attend the academy at Morgantown. He completed the course of study at that school with distinction, entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. W. T. Willey, afterward a senator from West Virginia, and was admitted to the bar a few weeks after reaching his majority. While teaching, he became a member of the editorial staff of the Morgantown *Monitor*, an independent weekly paper published at Morgantown. Previous to his admission to the bar, Mr. Sturgiss was united in marriage with Miss Sabra J., a daughter of Colonel Addison S. Vance, of Morgantown. When his studies were completed he immediately opened a law office, and being a diligent student and attentive to business, rapidly built up a lucrative practice. In 1864-65 he served as paymaster's clerk with Major J. V. Boughner, paymaster in the United States army. On his return at the close of the war he took a prominent part in the management of the schools in his county. In 1864 he was appointed superintendent of free schools of the county (to fill the place of Rev. H. W. Biggs, who had been elected first superintendent, but failed to qualify), and in 1866 was elected for a second term. During his administration he placed the school system in Monongalia county on a firm basis. He threw his whole being into the work, and, notwithstanding considerable opposition, rapid progress was made. Mr.

Sturgiss went among the people making public addresses, explaining the new system, answering objections, and pointing out the good that must result from a compliance with the spirit of the new institution. He was present at the township meetings, and urged the voters there assembled to make the necessary levies to build houses and pay teachers, instructed the officers in the discharge of their duties; and, later, visited the schools and held educational meetings at night throughout the county. During the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 he was a member of the House of Delegates of West Virginia, being elected for three successive terms. A young man of high personal character, attentive to his duties, which he discharged with ability, he proved one of the most useful and forceful members of the House. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and re-elected in 1876, serving eight consecutive years. Judge Fleming, a democrat (afterward Governor), publicly pronounced him "one of the ablest and most efficient prosecuting officers of the State." During the closing year of his service, the republican state convention, in his absence and without solicitation on his part, nominated him by acclamation as its candidate for Governor of West Virginia. He was defeated, although he went far ahead of his ticket, and had the satisfaction of making a state reputation as a man of rare abilities and as a logical, convincing, and impressive orator. On the 4th of April, 1889, Mr. Sturgiss was appointed by President Harrison to the responsible and trying position of United States Attorney for the district of West Virginia. The office having been filled for a quarter of a century by men of a high order of legal attainments, made it all the more trying for Mr. Sturgiss in the discharge of the duties of the

office. In his official career he soon reached and fully sustained the high standing of his predecessors, and proved himself in every respect equal to the requirements of the place, and upon his retirement was highly complimented by Hon. John J. Jackson, the veteran judge of the United States district, for the efficiency, ability, and rare tact with which he had filled the office. Mr. Sturgiss, with ex-Judge Berkshire, with whom he has been associated for a quarter of a century, enjoys a large, lucrative, and responsible law practice, extending to all the higher courts, both State and Federal. He is well equipped for the work, both in legal learning and in knowledge of affairs and of human nature, and is equally felicitous in addressing a learned court or a plain jury. While affable and suave in his intercourse with court and counsel and clients, and slow to take offence, being often quoted as a model in this respect, he is nevertheless firm and unyielding in defense of the interests committed to his care, and has been known to quickly resent insult when tendered with deliberation, and never came off second best in such an encounter. He resides at Morgantown, though often spending the summer at Mountain Lake Park, where he has been interested as an active adviser and official for many years. He is an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church, promoting all its interests by active work and liberal giving. No worthy object has ever appealed to him in vain for financial aid. He is chief owner of the suspension bridge, the Victor Elevator and Mills company, and the electric light plant at his home, and is a stockholder and officer in, or counsel for, most of the corporations in that vicinity having for their object the general welfare of the community, and gives to each his thoughtful consideration. He has taken

part in nearly every political contest in the State, speaking in every part of the State and everywhere receiving courteous hearings, and yet is not an aspirant for political honors. He served by appointment from a democratic governor, as a director of the hospital for the insane, and contributed for many years to the success of the state university as secretary of the board of regents and member of the executive committee, though differing politically from the appointing power, showing the confidence reposed in his judgment and integrity. As an energetic worker, as well as public speaker, whether in the House debating grave questions of state or in rousing the enthusiasm of his friends and neighbors in public gatherings, he stands at the very front, and no political campaign is deemed complete without his participation. Such a man and representative citizen is George Cookman Sturgiss, of whom a writer in "Prominent Men of West Virginia" has said: "Tall and of commanding presence, with vigor and grace of motion, with a well-balanced mind and an abundance of practical knowledge, with courage and power of resolute endurance, he is well fitted to occupy a leading position both in his county and State."

AALEXANDER L. WADE, eldest son of George and Anna Wade, was born near Rushville, Indiana, February 1, 1832. His father and mother were natives of Virginia—the former of Monongalia, and the latter of Washington county. In 1839 the family moved from Indiana to Monongalia county, where, in 1846, the father died, leaving the family no fortune, save the force of a good Christian example. Alexander L., the oldest of five children, and but fourteen years of age at the time of his father's demise, went to

work to aid his mother in maintaining the family, a work which he continued until after attaining his majority. He had early imbibed a love for learning and an earnest desire to become a scholar; but schools were inferior and books were scarce, and his time was divided between labor and study, while his earnings went to buy bread for the family and books for the library.

At the age of sixteen he began teaching school, and for the two succeeding years worked during the summer and taught during the winter, and, in fact, made teaching his vocation until 1861. During all these years he was an earnest student, and, without the aid of an instructor, mastered most of the branches of a college course.

In 1861 he was elected clerk of the County Court of Monongalia county, and moved to Morgantown, where he has since resided. In 1863, when the new State of West Virginia was formed and the County Court abolished, he was elected county recorder, which office he held by re-election four consecutive terms of two years each. Upon his retirement from that office, in January, 1871, he was elected clerk of the county board of supervisors, serving until the summer of the same year; then, after an interval of four years, during which he was engaged in school-work as principal of the Morgantown graded schools, and as assistant to County Superintendent H. L. Cox, he was himself elected superintendent of the schools of Monongalia county, and at the expiration of his first term was re-elected.

Believing that there was entirely too much waste in country school work, he determined to introduce a system of graduation, similar to that of academies and colleges; accordingly, in the autumn of 1874 he began organizing graduating classes in the country schools

of this county, and the first classes were graduated and diplomas granted in the spring of 1876. So wide-spread was the progress of the new plan that General Eaton, Commissioner of the National Bureau of Education, at Washington, in his report of 1878, says:

"Of all the plans developed none have excited more attention than that known as the 'Graduating System for Country Schools,' devised by A. L. Wade, superintendent of Monongalia county, West Virginia. It has been reviewed by all the educational journals, and has excited the attention of the principal state superintendents of the country."

Upon his retirement from the superintendency, in 1879, he entered upon the work of writing a book, entitled "A Graduating System for Country Schools," which he completed in 1881. Wishing to test educational methods under circumstances presumably the least favorable, he asked, in 1880, to be appointed principal of the Morgantown colored school. His experiments proved not only the value of his methods, but the capabilities of the colored race. In February, 1884, he discussed "Supervision in the Country Schools," before the National Association of School Superintendents, held at Washington, D. C. His paper upon this subject was published by the National Bureau of Education. In June, 1880, he was elected to membership in the American Institute of Civics, Boston, and was afterwards chosen as one of its counsellors. Though actively engaged a part of his time in primary teaching, his chief employment from 1881 to 1884, inclusive, was that of a lecturer and institute instructor. In this field he was intimately associated with many of the most eminent educators and instructors of the day.

Though his chief calling has been that of an educator, he has not confined himself entirely to school work. The church, the Sun-

day school, the Bible cause, and the temperance movement have each received a portion of his time and attention. He made a profession of religion in 1852, and united with the Methodist Episcopal church, received license as a local preacher in 1860, was constituted a deacon by Bishop Clark in 1866, and was ordained an elder by Bishop Scott in 1874. In 1884 he represented, as a delegate, the West Virginia Lay Electoral conference in the general conference, held in Philadelphia, and also served for several years as agent and distributor of the American Bible Society, and as a member of the West Virginia state temperance executive committee. Since retiring from the office of superintendent of schools, he has been in the employ of the Lippincott publishing company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In 1854 Mr. Wade wedded Hettie, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Sanders, of Monongalia county. To this marital union have been born six children: Clark C.; Spencer S.; Mary E.; Anna B.; Charles A.; and Hettie L. Of the children, the first four were born in Clinton district, the other two in Morgantown. They all obtained a good rudimentary education in the public schools of Morgantown, and, afterwards, the girls still further perfected their education by attending the Morgantown Female Seminary, and the boys by study in the West Virginia University.

Clark C. is a prosperous and successful farmer of Cass district, this county, and has been largely interested in the development of the Mount Morris oil field; Dr. Spencer S., whose sketch follows; Mary E., the wife of J. E. Wood, a business man of the east; Anna B., at home; and Charles A., who, after completing the course of the medical department of the University, entered Jefferson Medical college, from which he graduated in the class

of 1895. He immediately located in Fairmont, Marion county, and has flattering prospects for a future successful professional career. Hettie L. resides at home. In this relation it is due Mrs. Wade to state, that whilst the business and professional duties of Mr. Wade have, of necessity, called him away from home much, yet she has ever been equal to the task of placing those aspirations before her children which has led them into successful and honorable avenues of life. Carefully has she molded and stimulated their early ambitions, and nurtured and encouraged them in every success, and a greater and more imperishable tribute than any that can be inscribed on tablets of stone, or the perishable marble, is to be found in the successful and honorable lives of those for whom she has lived.

DR. SPENCER S. WADE, of Brock and Wade, of Morgantown, West Virginia, is a son of Alexander and Hettie (Sanders) Wade, and was born January 27, 1859, in Clinton district, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia). For the ancestral history of Dr. Wade see the sketch of his father, Alexander L. Wade.

Dr. Spencer S. Wade received his youthful mental training in the public schools of Morgantown and the West Virginia State University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1879. Having received a good preliminary literary training, he entered at once upon the study of medicine. He registered in the office of Brock Brothers, one of the most popular medical firms in this part of the State, and pursued his studies under their direction and in the medical department of the University for two years. In 1882 he entered Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, from which he gradu-

ated in 1884. The elder of his preceptors, Dr. Hugh W. Brock, having died in 1882, Dr. Wade was taken into a professional and business alliance with the surviving member of the firm, Dr. Luther S. Brock, under the firm-name of Brock and Wade, a relation that has existed to the present time. Dr. Wade believes in keeping fully abreast of the progress and improvements of medical science and art, and in 1889 took a post-graduate course in the medical department of the University of the city of New York, together with special instructions in diseases of the nose and the throat in the out-patient department of the Bellevue hospital, and a course on the eye in the Eye and Ear Infirmary of New York, branches for which he had a special liking, and in the practice of which he has attained a fair degree of success.

Dr. Wade takes a lively interest in all mat-

ters tending to the advancement of the medical profession and the promotion of professional brotherhood and courtesy. He is a member of the West Virginia Medical Society and the American Public Health Association.

He, in connection with others, is interested in matters of an industrial nature that figure largely in the material development of Morgantown. He is a member of the triple business alliance of Brock, Reed and Wade, a substantial business firm that is now building, on the corner of Main and Pleasant streets, a brick business block, which, for completeness of arrangement, architectural design and imposing appearance, is not surpassed except in the larger cities; an enterprise which not only stands as a monument to the energy and thorough-going spirit of its projectors, but reflects great credit upon the town in which it is located.





A. B. Fleming

MARION COUNTY.

HON. ARETAS BROOKS FLEMING,
LL.D., ex-governor of West Virginia, has left his impress upon the young and progressive commonwealth with whose interest he has been so prominently and intimately identified, and bids fair to enjoy many years of peaceful industry and increasing honors in the state to whose development he has given the best years of his early and his matured manhood. He is a son of Benjamin F. and Rhoda (Brooks) Fleming, and was born at Fairmont, in Harrison county, Virginia (now Marion county, West Virginia), October 15, 1839.

The old-world origin of some of the proudest and most honored names of this great republic is traced to Scotland, where the name of Fleming has had honorable record for centuries, and from which county four brothers—William, Robert, Archibald and John Fleming—were driven by religious persecution to the historic North of Ireland, the nursery of the wonderful Scotch-Irish race. The wider fields for enterprise and the greater degree of religious freedom offered by Penn's colony on the Delaware soon drew these four brothers to join in the great Scotch-Irish tide of emigration that set in during the early years of the eighteenth century from every north Ireland port to the present territory of the United States, and gave to American history the

names of John Stark, Andrew Jackson, and a hundred others whose incorruptible integrity and great achievements in various fields have contributed largely to make up the bright record of our national glory.

The Fleming brothers settled, in 1741, in what is now Mispillion hundred, Kent county, Delaware. The elder of the brothers was William, the great-great-grandfather of Governor Fleming, and three of his sons, Nathan, Boaz, Benoni, with their uncle John, removed westward in 1789, and made homes for themselves on the waters of the Monongahela river, in western Virginia. Nathan Fleming (great-grandfather) was born in 1750, and held a commission in the military service of Virginia, which was signed by Governor James Barbour, and bore date of July 10, 1714.

Benjamin F. Fleming (father) was born in 1810, and died October 28, 1876. He was a prosperous farmer and a leading citizen of Marion county. He married Rhoda Brooks, who was born July 9, 1820, and is a daughter of Rev. Asa Brooks, of Puritan ancestry, a Presbyterian minister, who came from New England to Upshur county in 1827, and died in Clarksburg in 1836.

The early years of Governor Fleming's life were passed on his father's farm, and his elementary and academic education was obtained at the private and select schools in his native

county. Leaving school, he taught for a short time in Marion and Gilmer counties. In 1859 he entered the University of Virginia, where he took a law course. In 1861 he was admitted to the Marion county bar, and in 1862 commenced the practice of his profession at Fairmont, where he has resided ever since, except during his term, as governor. He soon built up a practice, and in 1863 was elected prosecuting attorney of Marion county. At the close of his term in 1865 he was re-elected and served a second term.

During his first term as prosecuting attorney, the Civil War was raging, and the people of Marion county felt many of its worst effects while civil and criminal cases were continually arising out of its varied complications, for which very often there were no precedents. It was a difficult field for the most experienced lawyer, yet the youthful prosecutor was equal to the emergency; his conservative administration during these perilous times did much to prevent persecutions under the forms of law, allayed public excitement and gave the people a sense of security. Patient, sagacious, energetic and firm, he stemmed successfully this dark war period, and laid the foundation of his future popularity and usefulness. Shortly after retiring from the office of prosecuting attorney he formed a law partnership with Hon. A. F. Haymond, one of the ablest lawyers of the State, and afterwards judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia. In 1872 and in 1875, Mr. Fleming was elected to represent Marion county in the House of Delegates. He served on the judiciary and other important committees, and in the session of 1875 was the chairman of the committee on taxation and finance. His legislative duties were faithfully performed and won him popularity throughout the State. Three years later,

on the death of Hon. Chas. S. Lewis, judge of the second judicial circuit, Governor Matthews appointed Mr. Fleming to fill the vacancy until the ensuing election. He was then made the nominee of his party for the judgeship and was elected by a handsome majority. He served out the unexpired term which ended December 31, 1880. By the amendment of the constitution ratified in 1880, the second circuit was reduced in size. The counties of Marion, Monongalia and Harrison remaining, while the counties of Taylor, Doddridge and Wetzel were taken from the circuit. In the reduced district, which was now largely republican, Judge Fleming again became the nominee of the democratic party for the judgeship, and was elected by a large majority.

Toward the close of his second elective term, the democratic state convention, which met at Huntington in August, 1888, nominated Judge Fleming for governor by acclamation. The nomination came to him unsought, but, obeying the will of the convention, he accepted and resigned from the bench on September 1, 1888, to enter untrammelled upon one of the most exciting political canvasses that ever occurred in West Virginia. The state and the presidential election came on the same day. The republican party seeking to break the "solid South" by electing a governor in West Virginia, nominated General Nathan Goff, secretary of the navy, and their most popular leader in the state. "Although every other candidate on the democratic state ticket was elected by a safe majority, yet Judge Fleming was apparently defeated on the face of the returns. The democratic state executive committee, believing that such a result could not have been produced without the employment of unfair means of voting and counting, instituted a careful investigation;

and, subsequently, at the request of the committee and his party, Judge Fleming consented to inaugurate a contest for the office before the legislature, convening in 1889, the highest and only tribunal to which, under the constitution and laws of the state, he could appeal. The case was vigorously prosecuted and defended before that body, where all questions were maturely weighed. Finally, on February 4, 1890, after a protracted investigation of many months, and after arguments of counsel for each party to the contest, including General Goff in his own behalf, Judge Fleming was declared by resolution of the joint assembly to have been duly elected. On February 6, 1890, he was inducted into office, and subsequently performed his duties in a manner that challenged the admiration of all, even of those who held opposite political convictions; in a word, he proved eminently worthy of the honor and reflected distinction on his state."

Governor Fleming is a clear, methodical and incisive thinker and debater, and in the presidential and gubernatorial elections of 1892, rendered most effective service to his party in West Virginia, opening the campaign with a masterly speech at Fairmont, in which he dealt largely with state matters, and completely vindicated his and all prior democratic administrations from all charges brought by political opponents. His address was published in all democratic papers of the state, and then was issued in pamphlet form to satisfy the large demand that was made for it as a campaign document.

In 1865 Governor Fleming married Carrie M. Watson, a daughter of James O. Watson, a friend and neighbor of his father and a pioneer and prominent operator in the coal industry of this State. The governor's marriage

has been a happy one, and his pleasant home is well presided over by Mrs. Fleming, whose skilled management of the receptions held while he was chief executive of the state was one of the leading and attractive features of his administration. Governor and Mrs. Fleming have five children, three sons and two daughters: Gypsy, who married C. E. Ward, Ida, Jennie, George and Brooks.

Governor Fleming has always applied himself assiduously to his chosen profession, and never neglected a single duty of any public office that he ever held; yet he possesses a large amount of business energy, and amid the thousand cares of professional and public life has always found time to give effective labor to the promotion of the industrial enterprises of West Virginia. He was interested in the organization of the Gaston Gas and Coal, the Montana Coal and Coke, and the Monongahela Coal and Coke companies, besides being active in the construction of the Monongahela river railroad. Intimately acquainted with the great mineral, forest and agricultural wealth of the state, he has done more with his pen and in public addresses than any prior chief executive of the commonwealth to bring before the world the wonderful material resources of West Virginia. One of his articles on "West Virginia's Resources and Development," published in the *Manufacturer's Record*, was endorsed by the state legislature, which printed and circulated several thousand copies of it.

While ever mindful of the development of the material wealth of his state, he has always been alive to the moral and intellectual growth of her people. Comprehending the need of special training for the teachers of the common schools, he urged and assisted in the founding of the state normal

school at Fairmont. Never refusing any service required of him to develop the state's resources or improve the character of her institutions, he has served in various offices from that of chief executive down to a member of the school board.

As a friend, as a neighbor, as a lawyer, as a judge, as a legislator, as an executive, as a public official, as a private citizen, and as a man, Governor Fleming stands deservedly high in the estimation of the people of West Virginia, and has acquired an enviable reputation—one that is not confined within the narrow limits of state boundaries. Humane, benevolent and just, he has many times given legal help and advice free to the needy and deserving, contributed cheerfully to worthy movements for the betterment of the people and never allowed interest, prejudice or advantage to influence his actions. From the rather severe but true expression of countenance in the portrait accompanying this sketch it might be thought that Governor Fleming was stern and unyielding, but on the contrary he is of a cheerful disposition and of sympathetic nature, and his simplicity of manner, kindly cheerfulness and uniform courtesy, have endeared him to his people and have won him hosts of friends. His unquestioned integrity, his spotless reputation and his acknowledged ability have placed Governor Fleming in the front rank of the prominent, the progressive, representative men of West Virginia. In 1891 the University of West Virginia conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. His penetrating, sound and ready judgment, and well-disciplined mind, have made him eminent as a lawyer, able as a jurist and strong as a legislator.

He represents a true Scotch-Irish energy engrafted on a Puritan pertinacity of purpose,

and has won an enduring record for liberal and independent action upon questions of public policy, and for an incorruptible integrity, and a true manhood that is an honor to any man of state or national reputation.

SENATOR JAMES H. FURBEE, the present-able, active and popular senator from the Second senatorial district of West Virginia, who is widely known throughout the state as a man of superior business ability and unimpeachable integrity, and of safe political leadership in this day of rapid growth and unparalleled progress, is a son of James and Mary L. (Bogges) Furbee, and was born in Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), October 18, 1827. His paternal great-grandfather, Capt. Caleb Furbee, was of English parentage and birth, and settled in Delaware about the middle of the eighteenth century. When the Revolutionary War came he espoused the cause of the colonies against his native land and entered the Continental army, where he served with honor, and distinguished himself for soldierly bearing and courage in the battle of Brandywine and other engagements. After the close of the Revolution he went to the northwest territory and settled on the site of Columbus, Ohio. He remained there until the beginning of the present century, when he came to Monongalia county, where he cleared up a large farm near the Monongahela river, and, with others, formed one of the pioneer settlements of northwestern Virginia. Captain Furbee died on his farm when well advanced in years and covered with honors. His son, George Furbee, was the grandfather of Senator Furbee, and first saw the light of day in Delaware. He came west with his parents

and shared their fortune in what was then considered almost a wilderness. He witnessed the early growth of the country and lived to see it populous and prosperous. He was a farmer and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, like his father before him, and died in 1852, when very comfortably situated on a fine and well-improved farm. He married Mrs. Smith, and reared a family of two children: James, and Mrs. Sarah Beatty. James Furbee was born in 1797, on the old Monongalia county homestead, and, in 1849, came to what is now Mannington, where he died in 1885. After coming to Mannington he purchased a farm of two hundred acres of land, which he cleared and devoted to stock-raising, in which he was quite successful. He also turned his attention to building up Mannington, and in 1849 opened the first store of that place. He was a whig and republican, and, while a close observer of political events, yet was no aspirant for office or seeker of favors from his party or its leaders. Truthful, honest and fearless he lived, and, when his last hour came, died peacefully in the Methodist faith of his paternal ancestors. He was twice married; first, to Mary L. Boggess, who died in 1838, aged thirty-eight years, and left eight children to deplore her loss. His second marriage was with Mrs. Millie Lucas, and to his last union no children were born.

James H. Furbee was reared on the farm, received his education in the select schools of his county, and then engaged in the mercantile business with his father at Mannington, which he followed for some years. A few years later he succeeded his father in farming and stock-dealing, and has continued in those lines of business ever since. After the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad west of Mannington and through to Wheel-

ing, in 1852, he became ticket, freight and express agent at Mannington, which position he held until 1866, when he engaged in the purchase, manufacture and sale of lumber, and, in 1884, he and his son opened a large mercantile establishment at Mannington, which the latter has conducted successfully ever since.

On October 17, 1855, Mr. Furbee was united in marriage with Sarah J. McCoy, a native of Tyler county, and a sister to John W. McCoy, of Fairmont. To their union have been born seven sons and two daughters: Mattie J., wife of T. J. Koen, a merchant and oil speculator; Walter S., engaged in operating the Mannington flouring mill; Leslie C., who married Laura Beatty, and is in the furniture and undertaking business; Mary J., widow of James A. Coleman; James S., wedded Louisa Mahen, and is connected with the operation of the Mannington flour mill; Howard R. married Sallie Atha, and is a member of the firm of J. H. Furbee and Sons, merchants; Frank E., a member of the firm of J. H. Furbee and Sons; Charles W., engaged in the milling business; and Guy S., assistant cashier of the Exchange Bank of Mannington.

James H. Furbee was one of the foremost men in West Virginia to advocate the free-school system in the state, and has never been lacking since in urging all necessary measures for its improvements and advancement. He was elected, at an early day, as president of the board of education of Mannington district, and was continued in that office, by re-election, for thirteen consecutive years, during which time he was active in thoroughly organizing and increasing the efficiency of the schools, and rendering the system popular with the masses. His interest

in popular and free-school education ceased not with his earnest and successful efforts to improve and advance his own district, but extended to the whole state, whose educational wants received warm support from him while serving in the house of delegates and in the state senate. He has a justifiable pride in hoping to see the public-school system of West Virginia occupy a leading and commanding position among the state school systems of the United States, a place to which it is rapidly attaining through the continued and unwearied efforts of Mr. Furbree and other educational leaders of the "New Dominion."

Senator Furbree's political career commenced in 1862, when he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for the first district of West Virginia, with headquarters at Wheeling. He served for five years, and made an enviable record as an efficient, active and honest public official. In 1878 the republican party of Marion county made him its nominee for the legislature, and at the ensuing election he was elected. In the house of delegates he soon identified himself with all measures for the real benefit and true advancement of the state, and served as a member of the committees on education, finance, counties, towns, municipal corporations, roads, navigation, and others. In 1880 the republicans of the Second senatorial district nominated him as their candidate for the state senate, and the face of the returns showed him elected by a majority of eight votes; but the county commissioners of Marion county threw out the returns from Benton's Ferry precinct and declared his opponent, Hon. Fountain Smith, of Fairmont, to be elected. In 1886 he was the unanimous choice, of his party as their candidate

for State senator in the second district, and was elected by a large majority. Taking his seat in the State senate, he gave his close and undivided attention to the needed legislation and the reformation of existing defects in state and municipal government, and, before the first session came to a close, was recognized as a working member of sound judgment, broad views and prudent action. In 1892 he was re-elected, and is now serving on his second term with credit to himself, satisfaction to his constituency and honor to his state.

Senator Furbree is one of the most able and progressive republican leaders of the State, and, in political matters, is noted for foresight, energy, and that special faithfulness to friends which always secures results in the caucus and in the convention and at the polls. Patriotic, as well as philanthropic and philosophic, he was captain of a company of "emergency men," during the late Civil War, but was never called into active service.

In whatever field he labored, Senator Furbree knows no such word as *fail*, and defeat serves but to nerve him to renewed effort.

In church, as well as state and school affairs, he has always taken a deep interest. He is a member, a worker and a contributor of the Mannington Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is now serving as a steward and trustee. He has always sought, by the elevating and refining influences of Christianity, to inspire others with the highest aims and noblest purposes of human life.

GEORGE L. FURBEE, a brother of State Senator James H. Furbree, and a successful farmer and careful business man of Marion county, is a son of James and Mary (Bog-

gess) Furbee, and was born in what is now Paw Paw district, Marion county, West Virginia (then Monongalia county, Virginia), on October 8, 1825. He was reared on a farm, attended the schools of his boyhood day and assisted his brothers in farming, stock-raising and other industrial lines of business until 1850.

In that year he left the home farm and his father's employ, and removed to Mannington district, where he purchased his present farm of one hundred and forty-five acres of land, which is situated a fourth of a mile north of the borough of Mannington. Upon this valuable farm Mr. Furbee has made many improvements, adding much to its appearance and financial value. He has increased its fertility and productions by rational methods of fertilization and cultivation, until it is one of the rich and desirable farms of the district. Making a life business of farming, and giving intelligent direction to the means he has employed, Mr. Furbee ranks as one of the leading and successful farmers of the northern part of Marion county. His farm lies in the well-defined oil belt of West Virginia, and is pronounced by oil experts to lie favorably for producing wells. Mr. Furbee is a radical republican in his politics; has never sought office, and has always given his party an honest and hearty support. He is an example of usefulness without office, and of honorable standing without the tinsel and trappings of a "little brief authority." Mr. Furbee is a member of Mannington Methodist Episcopal church, with which he united in 1848. His covenanted relation with the church he has fully sustained ever since, and to-day retains his early zeal in the cause of Methodism and Christianity. Quiet and unassuming, he has lived a life of industry and useful-

ness, although not one of public prominence and stirring events.

On September 2, 1852, Mr. Furbee was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Lucinda Talkington, of Mannington. Their union has been blessed with four children, three sons and one daughter: Alpheus L., Iva Nora, Willie H. and Burt C. Alpheus L. Furbee married Ella Knowlton, resides at Logansport, in the state of Indiana, and is traveling salesman for the well-known mercantile house of E. B. Miller and Co., of Chicago, Illinois. Iva Nora Furbee married James M. Burrock, manager of the Mannington water works, and they reside one-fourth mile north of the borough. Willie H. Furbee went to Missouri, where he was cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Richmond Hill, that state, until the summer of 1895, when he returned to Mannington to become cashier of the Second National Bank of Mannington, just organized. Burt C. Furbee, the youngest child, is still home with his parents, and is engaged in the livery business.

George L. Furbee is a great-grandson of Captain Caleb Furbee, of Delaware, who fought gallantry in the Revolutionary War, and whose family history is given in the sketch of State Senator James H. Furbee, which appears in another place in this volume. Captain Furbee finally settled in Monongalia county, and his son, George Furbee, was the father of James Furbee, who married Mary L. Boggess and came to Marion county, where his son, George L. Furbee, the subject of this sketch, was born. George L. Furbee is a true friend of all enterprises, and he and his estimable wife have carefully educated their children so as to enable them to become good citizens, as well as to win success in industrial and business pursuits.

GIDEON MARTIN, D. D., of Fairmont, whose zealous labors in the vineyard of his Divine Master, alike in sunshine and storm, have endeared him to thousands of loving hearts, is one of the prominent and useful leaders of Methodism, in the great Mississippi valley. He is a son of Stephen and Catherine (Reger) Martin, and was born in Lewis county, Virginia (now West Virginia), April 30, 1815. In colonial days, his paternal grandfather, Joseph Martin, came from England to Virginia, and was among those who took up arms in defence of colonial rights against parliamentary usurpations and acts of tyranny. He was stricken down with a fever while working on a continental fortification, around Yorktown, and died for the country of his adoption. He was a farmer and married Mary Ann Hitt, who was a member of the celebrated Methodist family of that name, and wedded for her second husband, William Strange, who got lost and perished in the woods, being out with a surveying party, in the regions of the Gauley river, within the present bounds of Nicholas county, this State. After the death of Mr. Strange, his widow married a Mr. Hall, of Lewis county. Her children by her three marriages were: Joel and Stephen Martin; James and Rev. John Strange, who went to Indianapolis, Indiana; and Jonathan and Rev. David Hall, of Lewis county, this state, and a number of daughters. Joel Martin was a blacksmith by trade and went to Indiana, where he died. Stephen Martin, the father of the subject of this brief sketch, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1782, and came at five years of age with his mother and stepfather to Lewis county, this state, where he grew to manhood, and became an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Catherine Reger, who was a daughter

of Jacob Reger, and who died in 1872, at eighty-two years of age. Mrs. Martin was preceded to the tomb by her husband, whose earthly life came to an end in 1864. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin were born a family of six sons and seven daughters: Polly, who married Jacob Heavner, a farmer and merchant; Isaac, who removed to Illinois, where he was a farmer; Rev. Joel, who was killed in Indiana, by lightning; John, a farmer who settled in Indiana; Noah and Edith (twins), both of whom went west, the former settling in Indiana, the latter marrying Thomas Hall, of Illinois; Rev. Gideon (subject); Rebecca, wedded Wm. Reeder, of Indiana; Barbara, married Philip Hall, an Indiana farmer; Anna, wedded James Wood, of Lewis county, a farmer; Washington, married and went to Illinois; Irene, became the wife of Abraham R. Talbott, of Barbour county, this State; and Elizabeth, who wedded Joshua Wood, and also removed to Barbour county. Of these children but two are living: Rev. Gideon and Mrs. Irene Talbott.

Rev. Gideon Martin, grew to manhood on the farm and received his early education in the subscription schools of Harrison county, after which he took an advanced course under Professor Isaac A. Morris, in a high school on Elk creek. Leaving school, he supplemented his education by reading and self-study and has been a close student during all his life. At twenty-two years of age, he entered upon his great life work—the preaching of divine salvation to fallen man. He was admitted, in 1837, to the Pittsburg conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and served as a minister for over fifty-four years, without any rest or intermission. He traveled over a large part of West Virginia; was two years in Pennsylvania; and served a short time at Leavenworth, Kansas, and spent three years as chap-



JOSEPH E. SANDS.

lain of the Fifteenth West Virginia infantry, being at the battles of Cloyd Mountain, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Lynchburg Raid, besides several other engagements and numerous skirmishes, amounting in all to about eleven battles. In recognition of his many arduous and successful services in the cause of the Divine Master, the degree of D. D., was conferred upon him by Mt. Union college, of Ohio, in 18—. Dr. Martin filled three stations at Wheeling, and one at Morgantown, and one at Fairmont, and was presiding elder of the West Virginia conference, for four terms, of four years each. He served as delegate of the West Virginia conference to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which met in 1856, at Indianapolis; in 1868, at Chicago; and in 1872, at Brooklyn.

On July 1, 1841, Dr. Martin was united in marriage with Eleanor Bailey, a daughter of Dr. Thornsbury Bailey, a prominent justice of the peace and large land-holder of Harrison county. To their union were born eight children: Elizabeth Ann; Mary, died in infancy; Prof. Charles Elliott, a graduate of the Cincinnati medical college, and now a director of music in St. Thomas' Episcopal church, of New York city, and also a teacher of music in that city; Catherine J., a graduate of the old Morgantown seminary, and principal of one of the Wheeling ward schools, at the time of her death; Harriet Louisa, who was a successful teacher in the city of Wheeling, where she died; and Prof. James Steven, who held a prominent position of trust with the M. E. Book concern, in Chicago, for twenty-two years, and since 1871 has been a vocal instructor in the cities of Pittsburg and Wheeling.

From a biography of Dr. Martin, in "The Prominent Men of West Virginia," we quote:

"He was converted in his sixteenth year, was licensed to preach in 1837, and in July, 1837, was admitted to the Pittsburg conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. For over half a century he has preached the gospel. His record of toil is wonderful. No man in the same time has rendered more faithful service. He was for three years a chaplain in the United States army, and there is scarcely a prominent appointment in his conference that he has not filled."

Dr. Martin is a man who is true to his friends, firm in his attachments and unswerving in his support of what is right and just. Earnest, active, successful, and popular, his life career has been one of honor and usefulness and has won for him a deep and wide-felt respect, in the many fields where he has labored. Of education and ability, his various pastorates called forth his most zealous efforts for the advancement of morality and the spread of Christianity. Abundant success has always crowned his arduous labors, and in the active years of his ministry he ranked in eloquence and power as one of the representative men of the Methodist Episcopal church in West Virginia.

JOSEPH E. SANDS, an able financier and representative business man of West Virginia, and who has been largely instrumental in the material development of Fairmont and the growth and prosperity of the financial and manufacturing interests of that place, is a son of Dr. William and Charlotte (Duvall) Sands, and was born in Annapolis, Maryland, September 10, 1835. The Sands family in the United States was founded in the last century by Colonel Joseph, who was born and reared in Wales, which he left at an early age to seek mercantile and com-

mercial success in the new world. He settled at Annapolis, Maryland, where he became a prominent merchant. He owned a line of vessels that was engaged in a lucrative coasting trade up and down the Chesapeake Bay. He served in the War of 1812, with the rank of colonel, and died some years afterward, at Annapolis. Colonel Sands married, and his son, Dr. William Sands, was born in 1801, and was a graduate of St. John's classical college. He read medicine in his native city of Annapolis with Dr. Pinckney, and at the close of his required course of reading, entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, from which he was graduated. He practiced at Millersville, in Ann Arundel county, Maryland, for forty years, and then removed to Baltimore, where, four years later, he retired from active professional service, after a successful career of nearly half a century. Dr. Sands was a man of education and liberal thought, a leading physician of his day, and a strong democrat in political opinion. He died in 1877, when in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He married Charlotte Duvall, a native of Annapolis, and who passed away in about 1840, at thirty-nine years of age.

Joseph E. Sands grew to manhood in his native city, where he received his education, in St. John's college, and then making a choice of a business pursuit in preference to a professional life, became a merchant in the "Monumental City." After some time spent in the mercantile business, he came west along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in quest of a favorable location, and having made choice of Fairmont, did not wait for an opportunity, but accepted the first employment that offered, which was a clerkship in the Fairmont bank.

From January, 1855, he served as clerk until 1862, when he became cashier. Three years later the Fairmont bank became the First National bank of Fairmont, and Mr. Sands was elected cashier, a position which he has held ever since. He is justly regarded as a safe and able financier of ability and experience, and much of the prosperity and high standing of the bank may be ascribed to his energy, efforts, and wise counsels. The business of the bank, extensive as it has been for the last forty years, has never taken but a part of Mr. Sands' time, the remainder of which has been devoted to the upbuilding of Fairmont from a small village into a place having almost the proportions of a nineteenth century city.

On October 14, 1858, Mr. Sands was united in marriage with Mary V. Eyster, a daughter of William D. Eyster, of Fairmont. They have had eight children: Lawrence E., cashier of the Exchange bank, at Wheeling, West Virginia; C. Sprigg, cashier of the Traders' bank, at Clarksburg, Harrison county; Harry S., an electrical engineer at Wheeling; Olive J., assistant cashier of the First National bank of Fairmont; William Hupp, a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania; Lulu, who died at the age of seventeen; Emily, and Anna D.

Joseph E. Sands is imbued with a commendable pride in the history and advancement of his own town and county, and has a warm attachment to all their interests. He is assiduously devoted to the welfare of Fairmont, and has done much toward the development of the place by helping to found some enterprises, and aiding others, whose far-reaching influence is beneficial to the county and the State. He was one of the organizers of the Monongalia Coal and Coke company, of which he

first served as secretary and treasurer, and of which he is now president and treasurer. He is one of the organizers and the secretary of the Fairmont Machine Works company, treasurer of the Monongahela River Railroad company, and a director of the Fairmont Development company. Prominent and active in business, yet he neglects not any duty of society or good citizenship. He is a democrat in political opinion, has been a member for some years of Marion Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons; and is an active member and supporter of the Protestant Episcopal church, of whose Sunday school he was superintendent for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Sands is a man of many excellent and useful traits of character. Energetic, prompt and painstaking in the discharge of every duty, he leaves nothing to chance or good fortune, and believes that good luck is but the result of good management. Perseverance and patience are among his most striking characteristics, and he makes himself thoroughly acquainted with the minutest details of the business he may have in hand. His power of analysis and combination, and his fine executive ability enable him to secure the skillful and successful execution of his work in any business and financial enterprise in which he may be engaged. His powers of organization and construction are remarkable traits of his character, and are of great benefit to him in his various business enterprises. System, order and dispatch are well developed and carefully cultivated wherever he is interested, and his marked success in life is due to his business ability, untiring perseverance and good commercial methods. As a citizen, Mr. Sands is highly esteemed by all who have business or social intercourse with him, while his integrity and honor are unquestioned.

His name stands among the most honored of West Virginia business men—honored in the church and society, and among all classes to whom he is known.

REV. WILLIAM RYLAND WHITE, A.M., D.D., a distinguished educator and divine, was a son of Robert and Jane Lawrence (Hardy) White, and was born in Georgetown, D. C., November 26, 1820, and died November 10, 1893.

After receiving a preparatory training, he entered that old and renowned institution of learning, Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1841.

His training had been directed with the view of entering upon the profession of law, but feeling a strong impulse to enter upon the ministry, he entered the Baltimore conference in 1844; but his voice failing, he was compelled to relinquish his ministerial labors. He turned to teaching instinctively, and by dint of his scholarly attainments and fine executive ability, became one of the best known and most highly respected educators of the country. In 1852 he was called to the principalship of the Olin and Preston Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, which important position he filled with entire satisfaction to all concerned until 1855. In 1856 he came to Fairmont, and organized the West Virginia Conference Seminary, of which he became first principal. He continued its principal, and the school flourished until 1861, when the Civil War broke out, compelling the school to close.

When West Virginia became a state, Professor White was called to the responsible position of superintendent of public instruction of the new state. He served in this

capacity from 1864 to 1869, faithfully discharging the duties of his high office, and commending himself to all friends of education as one in whom their interests could be safely entrusted. For one year, ending in 1870, the State Normal school at Fairmont was favored with his fine organizing and executive ability as its president. His health became impaired, and for a number of years he held the superintendency of the American Bible society, for West Virginia. In 1876, having in a measure regained his health, he returned to his first love—that of the ministry—and took a charge at Morgantown. In 1877 he was stationed at Fairmont, and in 1878–79 at Wheeling (Chapline street). From 1879 to 1883 he served as presiding elder of the Buckhannon district, West Virginia. In 1884 he returned to the Fairmont charge, and from 1886 to 1889 served the cause of the Master in the Morgantown charge. From September, 1892, to April, 1893, he superintended the public schools at Buckhannon, this state. The next year he took charge, as principal, of the Fairmont schools, in which position he had served but six weeks when death ended his labors.

Professor White was twice married; his first marriage was with Miss Margaret A. Glasscock, of Fauquier county, Virginia, on May 5, 1849; Mrs. White died September 5, 1849; and on May 17, 1855, he was united in marriage with Cecilia, a daughter of Germanicus and Arabella Kent, of Blacksburg, Virginia.

In 1886 Allegheny College conferred upon Professor White the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Doctor White was a man of broad culture, and was possessed of a kindly disposition and an energetic nature, that made him a great force for good in any community in which he might be placed.

JUDGE ALPHEUS F. HAYMOND was born at what is known as "Palatine Hill" in Marion county, West Virginia (then Virginia), on December 15, 1823, and died in Fairmont, on December 15, 1893. He was a son of Thomas S. and Harriet Haymond. The family of which Judge Haymond was a worthy scion is of English origin. His great-grandfather, Major William Haymond, together with two of his near relatives, Edward and Calder Haymond, settled in Monongalia county, Virginia, in the year 1773. Major Haymond remained in that county until 1784, when he removed to Clarksburg, Harrison county, and served as county surveyor from that time until his death in 1821. His title of major came through his service in the French and Indian War. The following is a copy of the army discharge granted to Major Haymond, in 1762, by Colonel Adam Stephen, commander of the Virginia regiment:

"These are to certify that William Haymond, sergeant in Captain Byrd's company, is hereby discharged according to an act of the assembly made for that purpose. He has duly served for three years and has behaved like a good soldier and a faithful subject.

"Given under my hand at Fort Lewis, this twenty-fourth day of February, 1762.

"ADAM STEPHEN, COLONEL V. R."

Major Haymond was twice married: first to Cassandra Clelland, who bore him four sons: John, who died in Kanawha county; William Jr., grandfather; Thomas, who died near Clarksburg, and Daniel, who died in Ritchie county this state. His second marital union was with Mrs. Mary Powers, *née* Pettyjohn.

William Haymond, Jr., grandfather of Judge Haymond was born in 1772, near Montgomery Court House, Maryland, and was engaged in

the latter part of the Indian wars along the Monongalia frontier.

He married Cynthia Carroll, who was born near the Bull Run battlefield and was a relative of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. They were the parents of seven sons: Thomas S. Haymond, father, was born in the year ——— and served in the national Congress of the United States; William Calder, Hiram, Jonathan, Octavius, Augustus and Marcus, all deceased.

Alpheus F. Haymond, was reared in his native county, and after attending the district school and Monongalia academy at Morgantown, entered William and Mary's college, of Williamsburg, Virginia, which he left at the end of one term, to engage in the study of law with Honorable Edgar C. Wilson, of Morgantown. After completing his required course of reading he was examined and admitted to the bar in the year 1842. Upon the very threshold of the practice of his profession he was called into politics, and ten years later was sent as a representative of his county to the general assembly at Richmond. He served a second time in that responsible body in 1857, and in 1861 was a member of the convention called to determine what part the state of Virginia should take in the impending struggle between the states. Throughout the stormy session of that memorable convention Mr. Haymond, by voice and vote, opposed the plan of secession, but finally that body was carried in favor of withdrawal from the Union, and the protests from the minority were unavailing. When the great struggle came Mr. Haymond, like "Stonewall" Jackson and General Lee, was impelled by a sense of allegiance due his state and a duty of obedience due her laws, and entered the military

service of Virginia in 1862. For nearly four years he served as field commissary in Early's brigade of Jackson's army corps. His family had been compelled to leave Fairmont and became refugees within the Confederate lines, while the husband and father endured suffering, privation and hardship, as all southern soldiers endured, yet was more anxious for his family than he was to escape hunger, thirst, cold and nakedness that were his lot in common with the men of Northern Virginia. When the war closed he was paroled and returned to Marion county to find nearly every avenue to obtain a livelihood closed against him. The lawyer's test oath debarred him from practice, but his old-time friends and many others who desired his legal service, in 1868, united in a petition to the legislature asking a passage of an enabling act in his favor. It was passed, and was the first of the special acts adopted for this purpose prior to 1870, when the test oath was repealed. He soon regained his extensive practice of former years, and when the democratic party came into power Mr. Haymond was elected a delegate to the Constitutional convention from the Second Senatorial district. He served as chairman of the committee that prepared the article on the legislative department, and no member of the convention had greater influence in shaping the Constitution of 1872 than Mr. Haymond, whose legal ability and extensive civil and political experience rendered him particularly fit to devise the many excellent provisions which he suggested and which were embodied in the different articles of the instrument. At the election which resulted in the adoption of the new constitution Mr. Haymond was elected as one of the four judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and by lot was assigned one of the four-year terms. At the

expiration of his term Judge Haymond was re-elected for a full term of twelve years, over his highest competitor by a majority of fifteen thousand four hundred votes. For six years of his second term he served upon the bench of the court of last resort in the state, and then at the close of the year 1882, resigned his office to return to the private practice of his profession at Fairmont. But public life closed not with Judge Haymond, with his withdrawal from the bench, and two years later, in obedience to the wish of the people of his county, he allowed the use of his name as a candidate for the legislature, being elected and serving as chairman of the judiciary committee.

Never defeated as a candidate, Judge Haymond always enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens, with whom he was popular on account of his integrity and many intellectual and social qualities.

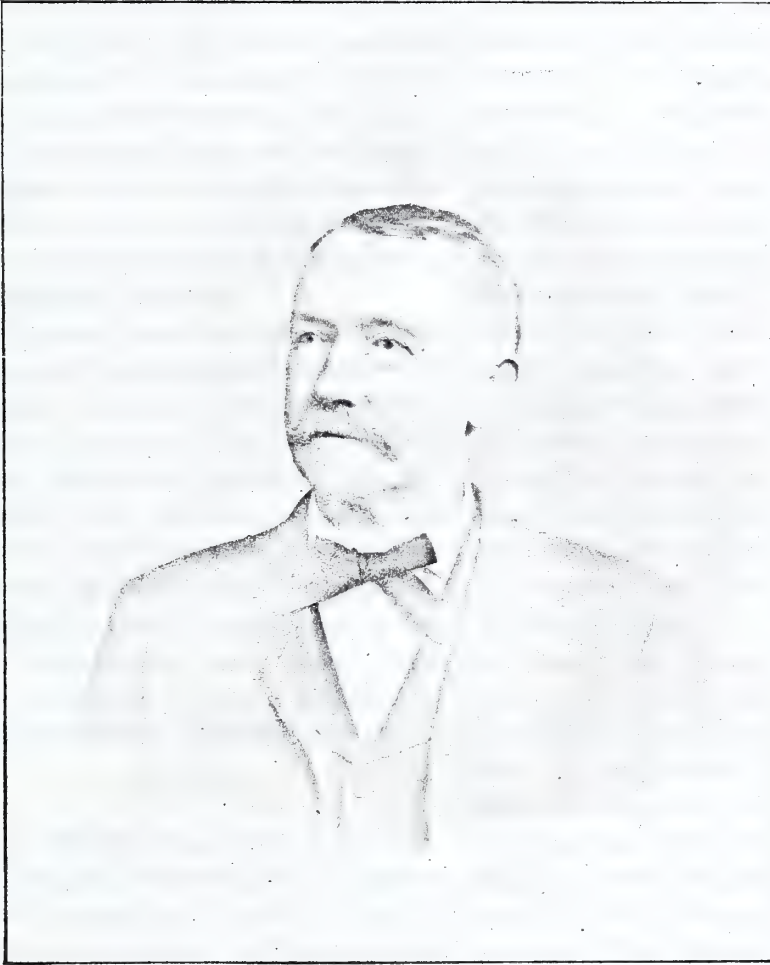
He never disappointed public expectation, and was always true to every private trust reposed in him, measuring up to the highest standard in every field in which he labored, yet his influence in the Constitutional convention and his opinion on the supreme bench will constitute the chief impression to be left by Judge Haymond on the state of West Virginia. While on the bench he was president of the Supreme Court of Appeals for several years, and his opinion on many new questions arising out of the adoption of the Constitution of 1872 and its code of laws will settle the practice and establish the rule in the state as long as the constitution and the code will endure. Cautious and firm as a legislator, righteous and able as a judge, of highest honor as a man, Alpheus F. Haymond was of signal ability in his profession, and rich in experience, while large-hearted, of great energy,

and faithful in all his relations, being above fear and beyond reproach.

On November 18, 1847, Judge Haymond was united in marriage with Maria F. Boggess, a member of the large and influential Boggess family of West Virginia. To Judge and Mrs. Haymond were born eleven children, of whom seven (two sons and five daughters) are living and are respected and prosperous.

Judge Haymond's course on the bench was one that met the approbation of all intelligent citizens without regard to party or sect. He was learned in law, dispassionate in judgment, sympathetic within the limits of justice and humanity, and in his official attitude commanded the respect and confidence of the legal fraternity within his jurisdiction. Aside from the jurist, he was sociably and personally and civically a man of many excellent qualities, who registered his influence on the side of social order, the intellectual and moral uplifting of the masses by both public and private purity. On account of these attributes, which far transcend those of the politician and the office-seeker, he won a place in the minds and hearts of the citizens of Marion county and West Virginia.

HON. WILLIAM STANLEY HAYMOND,
ex-judge of the Intermediate Court of Marion county, and one of the influential citizens and leading business men of Fairmont, is a son of Judge Alpheus F. and Maria F. (Boggess) Haymond, and was born at Fairmont, West Virginia, August 26, 1852. In 1862, while but ten years of age, Judge Haymond entered the military service of the Confederate States government, being an army courier or dispatch-bearer, in the command of General John D. Imboden; which position he



JOHN B. CRANE.

continued to fill until the early part of 1864. He received his education in the common schools and the Fairmont State Normal school, and then was engaged as a telegrapher on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for twelve years, during which time he read law. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and practiced continuously until June, 1893, when Governor McCorkle appointed him as judge of the Intermediate Court of Marion county. Judge Haymond, on January 29, 1879, wedded Agnes B. Cruise, and to their union have been born seven children: Mary Helen, dead; Lucy M.; Anna Laura, dead; Franklin Cruise; Mary; Thomas Paul, and Genevieve.

Judge Haymond has always been active and energetic in the financial and material interests of Fairmont. He is president of the People's Bank of Fairmont, The Fairmont and Mannington Telephone Company, and the Home Building and Loan Association, and a director of the Fairmont Development company, and the West Fork Coke and Coal company, besides being a stockholder in the Fairmont Construction and Improvement company. In religious opinion he is a supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN B. CRANE, the cashier of the People's Bank of Fairmont, and a popular citizen and enterprising business man of Marion county, with whose rapid growth and development he has been prominently identified for over a quarter of a century, is a son of John and Nancy (Dunham) Crane, and was born in Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia), January 5, 1840. He received his education in the schools of his native county and Prof. W. R. White's high school, which he attended for three terms. At

eighteen years of age he came to Marion county and entered upon the active scenes of life. He made such use of his educational facilities as to fit him equally well for private and public business pursuits. He was variously engaged until 1863, when he was elected as recorder of his adopted county, which office he filled personally until July, 1864; when, after receiving legal advice, he placed the duties of the office in the hands of a deputy and enlisted in the defence of the imperiled liberties of his country. He entered the Seventeenth West Virginia infantry, and served as quartermaster-sergeant until the close of the war, being honorably discharged from the Federal service at Wheeling, in July, 1865. Returning from the army, Mr. Crane was engaged in merchandizing and other lines of business until 1869, when he was elected recorder of Marion county. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected and served until 1872, when the amendment of the State Constitution went into effect that abolished the office of recorder. The office of clerk of the county court was created to take the place of that of recorder, and Mr. Crane was elected as the first clerk under the amended Constitution. At the end of his first term of six years, he was re-elected for a second term. Retiring from the clerk's office, he again engaged in the mercantile business until October, 1888, when he accepted the position of cashier of the Farmers' bank of Fairmont, and served as such until May 13, 1891; upon which date he accepted the position of cashier of the People's bank of Fairmont, an institution which had just been organized, and has served continuously in that position to the present time.

On November 28, 1867, John B. Crane was united in marriage with Mary E. Fleming, a

daughter of Matthew Fleming. Mr. and Mrs. Crane have four children, two sons and two daughters: Georgia T., Nellie D., Harry B. and John B.

John B. Crane is a republican in politics, and has been an active and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. Aside from his duties as cashier of one of the leading and soundest financial institutions in the State, Mr. Crane has not been indifferent to the industrial development of his adopted county. With him to think is to act, deliberately, but energetically and promptly; and in every material line to which he has turned his attention, his efforts have been so well appreciated that more or less of a controlling direction has always been accorded to him. He is a member of the board of directors and treasurer of the Fairmont Development company, and has been for the last few years, one of the five members of the Glade Fire Brick company, who own and operate a large fire brick plant, thirteen miles south-east of Fairmont, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The Glade fire brick are favorably known throughout the coke region, where they are used in oven building, while they have recently been tested as a paving brick, and have proved to be a first-class article in that line of town and city work.

John B. Crane has been a prominent and useful member of the Masonic fraternity for many years. He is a member of Fairmont Lodge, No. 9, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Orient Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons; and Crusade Commandery, No. 6, Knight Templars.

While Mr. Crane has directed his efforts in various lines of industrial improvements and financial progress, yet he has not thereby weakened his force or impaired his powers in

the least, as many unfortunately do who succeed well in one enterprise, yet fail when they attempt a new field of labor or embark in a different enterprise. To a special ability and a natural inclination for business pursuits, Mr. Crane brings a habitual discipline that insures success. By observation and reflection he has acquired that practical wisdom that is ever ready for use in emergencies, and qualifies its possessor for any opportunity for action that occurs. Mr. Crane has decision and promptitude, and in early life laid the foundation for those habits of self-help which are essential to improvement and progress. He has true modesty, and has been satisfied to work quietly and energetically with a purpose, and wait for the results with patience. Mr. Crane ranks as an able and conservative financier, is recognized as a man of generous impulses and sterling integrity, and stands a prominent exponent of material development and general progress in West Virginia. He is one of that class of men who live after death in the records of their well-spent lives.

ELMUS HAMILTON, formerly a prominent business man of Barnesville, and now a respected citizen of Fairmont, is a son of James and Clarisa (Fleming) Hamilton, and was born about four miles from Morgantown, in Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), August 5, 1820. The Hamilton family, as the name would indicate, has Scottish blood, and is of Scotch-Irish origin. Four brothers—John, Henry, Archibald and James—left the Emerald Isle prior to the Revolutionary War to seek homes in the new world. John settled in Kentucky; Henry first settled near Winchester, Virginia; Archibald near Waynesburg, Greene county, Penn-

sylvania, and James near Cincinnati, Ohio. Henry Hamilton (grandfather) wedded Elizabeth Fry, of near Winchester, Virginia, and afterwards came to Monongalia county, where he followed farming until his death. He was but a boy when he came across the Atlantic ocean. He married and reared a family, and his son, James Hamilton (father), was born in Hardy county, where he was partly reared. Accompanying his parents to Monongalia county, he resided there until 1820, during which year he purchased a farm on Plumb run, in what is now Marion county. Ten years later he removed from the farm on Plumb run to the farm at Fairmont, where he passed the remainder of his days, and on which the subject of this sketch resides. Industrious as a farmer and honest as a man, James Hamilton lived a commendable life, and passed from time to eternity on October 10, 1854, at the age of seventy-four years. He was a whig in politics, served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and married Clarissa Fleming, who died in 1863, at seventy-seven years of age. She was a daughter of Boaz Fleming, who served in the Revolutionary War, and afterwards came from his native State of Delaware to the site of Fairmont, which he laid out on a part of the farm which he purchased. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters: Boaz F., a farmer near Mannington, and now in the eighty-fourth year of his age; Henry F., who died in 1879; Elizabeth, wife of William R. Parrish, of Jackson county; Mary F., widow of Norval T. Barnes; Christianna, who married Marshall Jackson, of Marshall county; and Elmus, whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

Elmus Hamilton was chiefly reared at

Fairmont, and received his education in the old subscription schools of that place. He commenced life as a farmer on the farm where he still resides, and has been largely engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since.

In February, 1842, Mr. Hamilton married Louisa Barnes, a daughter of John S. Barnes. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have five children living: James Barnes, who married Mary Connell; Drusilla, wife of Professor T. C. Miller, a member of the faculty of the West Virginia University, and a leading and popular educator of the State; Paulina, who married William H. Pierpont, a nephew of ex-Governor Pierpont, and now a resident of Harrisville, Ritchie county; John S., who wedded Emma Snyder; and William S., who married Emily Groppe, and resides at Harrisville, this State.

Mr. Hamilton's farm included originally what is now a part of Fairmont. In 1891, he sold off forty acres of land to the Development and Improvement companies, who laid it out into lots, upon many of which residences have been erected. For many years Mr. Hamilton was connected with the old grist and woolen mills of Barnesville, which were burned. In politics he was formerly a whig, and when that party went down he became a republican. Mr. Hamilton's life, while not one of stirring events or unusual prominence, yet has been one of activity, usefulness and respectability.

MATHEW L. FLEMING, an ex-president of the old board of supervisors of Marion county, and a respected and prosperous business man, is a son of Boaz and Ann (Wolcott) Fleming, and was born on the farm where he now resides, one mile above Fairmont, in Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia).

He is a grandson of Benoni Fleming, who, with his two brothers and uncle, John, came from Delaware to Western Virginia in 1789, and whose full history and family genealogy are given in the sketch of the Fleming Family, which appears elsewhere in this volume. Boaz Fleming was born on his father's farm February 6, 1793, and died March 26, 1846. He tilled the home farm until his death, and was a respected citizen in the community where he spent all the years of his life. He married Ann Wolcott, who was a daughter of Reuben Wolcott, of Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), and passed away February 12, 1879, aged eighty-six years. Their family consisted of six children, two sons and four daughters: Mathew L., subject; Roanna, who wedded the late William A. Walklate, and is now deceased; Rachel M., wife of M. M. Commerford, of Fairmont; Rhoda, who died in youth; Josiah, who went out as a Union soldier in the late Civil War, and died while in service; and Jane, wife of William Ingman, now deceased.

Mathew L. Fleming received his education in the Fairmont schools, and then learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for a few years. At the end of that time he engaged in farming where he still resides, and in a short time opened a brick-yard, which he operated successfully for many years. His farm consisted of seventy-acres originally, but a few years back he sold fifty-seven acres to the Fairmont Development company. The remaining twenty acres which he still owns and cultivates are underlaid with a heavy vein of excellent coal, and during the winter season his bank is steadily operated to meet the demand for coal which he has from Fairmont. In politics Mr. Fleming has always been a republican, and while the old board of county

supervisors was in existence he served for two years as its president. His official career was one that was honorable to himself and creditable to the county. He is a useful member of the Fairmont Methodist Protestant church, on whose advisory committee he has served for several years.

On October 10, 1840, Mathew L. Fleming wedded Maria Vandervort, a daughter of Paul Vandervort, of Monongalia county. To their union have been born four sons and four daughters: Ulysses S., A.M., LL.D., of Pittsburgh, who married Ella Heffner, and is the publisher of the *Methodist Recorder* and Sunday-school literature; Rev. William Sandford, A.M., a graduate of Adrian College, who wedded Carrie Shepherd, and is the pastor of the Methodist Protestant church at Braddock, Pennsylvania; Anna Belle, died May 20, 1895, was the wife of William H. Kelley, now engaged in the lumber business at Fairmont; Alfred H., a druggist; Jennie M., a teacher in Fairmont school; Alice; Frank E., wedded Volla Sprague, and is in the employ of the West Virginia and Pittsburgh Railroad company, at Weston, Lewis county; and Carrie E., married E. C. Bowman, is now deceased.

Mathew L. Fleming belongs to that solid and substantial class of citizens that give character and business stability to the community in which they reside. He has never ventured in the dizzy race for quick fortune through hasty speculation, but has kept along the well-beaten road of quiet but slow and certain gains. He has always been ready to help a friend without fear or favor. His course in life has been straightforward and honest.

NEWTON S. BEATTY, a representative and influential business man of Mannington and Marion county, and who served as an officer under Sheridan in his famous battle month campaign in the Shenandoah valley, is a son of James C. and Maria B. (Dent) Beatty, and was born in Mannington district, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), January 10, 1838. The Beattys are Scotch-Irish, a race noted for intelligence, energy and thrift; and for courage, independence and great will-power. Alexander Beatty, the paternal grandfather of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born and reared in the north of Ireland, that has given so many men of worth, industry and eminence to the United States. He was a weaver by trade in his native country, and after settling on the West Fork river, in Marion county, he engaged in farming and did well in raising grain and stock. After some years spent on his farm he removed to Mannington, where he died. Alexander Beatty took, as his wife, Mary Carter, and to their union were born seven children, four sons and three daughters. Of his sons, James C. (father) was born on his farm that was one mile west of Mannington. James C. Beatty became owner of the farm on which he was born, and lived the life of a farmer. He was active, energetic and prosperous in his chosen vocation of life. He dealt largely in stock, and, in 1861, was among the heaviest and most successful investors in the Wirt county oil lands. He was a strong whig and an active Methodist, and closed his life's labor in January, 1863, when he passed away at the age of forty-seven years. He was greatly missed in a community where he had wielded a strong influence and had been much counseled on business matters. He wedded Maria B. Dent

and reared a family of nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Mrs. Beatty was a daughter of Dudley Dent, of Wirt county.

Newton S. Beatty grew to manhood on the farm, attended the schools of his neighborhood, and upon attaining his majority, in 1859, engaged in the general mercantile business at Mannington, but at the end of a year quit the occupation of a merchant for the profession of the soldier. In 1862 he enlisted in company "H," Fourteenth West Virginia infantry, and served until the latter part of 1864, when he was honorably discharged from the Federal service, in Virginia. After the company was organized and sworn into the service, he was commissioned as first lieutenant, and served in that position about two years. He participated in all the engagements of his regiment, and endured all the cold, hunger and fatigue of its many long and dangerous marches through a stretch of rough and broken country. He took part in the battle of Cloyd Mountain, and was with Sheridan at Carter's Farm, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Returning from the army, he operated a saw mill for eight months, and then opened a dry goods store at Mannington, which he continued for three years, when he associated John Blackshire with him in the business, under the firm-name of Blackshire and Beatty. This firm existed up to 1885, when Mr. Beatty purchased his partner's interest and continued in the dry-goods business until 1888, when he disposed of his establishment and stock to Snodgrass Brothers. Since 1888 Mr. Beatty has been principally engaged in the supervision of his large farm and in dealing in coal and oil lands. He is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church, and has always been a democrat in politics, and while active in business, yet never neglects needed church

work, and gives necessary time and attention to political affairs. He is a prominent Mason, being a member of Mannington Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons; Orient Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons; Crusade Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar, and Osiris Temple, of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On December 1, 1870, Mr. Beatty was united in marriage with Margaret A. Blackshire, a daughter of Elias Blackshire and a native of Mannington. Mr. and Mrs. Beatty have seven children, four sons and three daughters: Harriet, Harry B., James F., Eliza B., Carl E., Lawrence N. and Margaret.

Mr. Beatty owns some of the finest farming lands in his section of the county, and his home farm contains three hundred and fifty acres of good farming and grazing land. In the material development of Marion county he has taken an intelligent interest and an active part. He was one of the organizers of the Fairmont Development company and the Fairmont Improvement company. He was also one of the organizers, in 1892, of the Exchange Bank of Mannington, of which he is a director. Mr. Beatty has permanently linked his name with the most successful and energetic business men of northern Marion county, and is a man of fine organizing ability and great capacity for looking after the details of an immense business. He has fought well the battle of life, and has often wrested victory where defeat seemed inevitable, in enterprises whose changing fortunes had deterred others from their prosecution, yet with all his tact and ability to secure success, he possesses a safe conservatism of character that ever prevents him from embarking in uncertain ventures or engaging in rash enterprises. His large business interests have always possessed

a charm for him greatly superior to all other callings or any line of professional life. In his active life he has abundantly exemplified the characteristics which distinguished the progressive and substantial business man.

ALBERT S. HAYDEN, one of the highly respected and older members of the Fairmont bar, and a grandson of John Hayden, the first discoverer of iron ore in the Mississippi valley, is a son of Benjamin and Eliza (Springer) Hayden, and was born April 17, 1825, in South Union township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. The name of Hayden will ever be associated with the discovery of iron ore, and the earliest manufacture of iron, west of the Allegheny mountains and in the great Mississippi valley. John Hayden, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Staten Island, New York, and came to western Pennsylvania under the employment of the noted and prominent John Nicholson, of Philadelphia, state comptroller, to investigate the material resources of that part of that state with regard to its iron-producing mines. His first discovery of iron ore was in a vein of supposed limestone in a creek-bed which could not be burned into lime. He found this lime-stone by actual test to be iron of a good quality. Veech, in his history of "The Monongahela of Old," credits John Hayden with the first discovery of iron ore west of the Alleghenies. In 1792 John Hayden and John Nicholson completed the erection of Hayden forge, of which Hayden became sole owner in 1794, by buying Nicholson's share, at eight hundred pounds or four thousand dollars. In 1797 John Hayden commenced the erection of Fairfield furnace, which was assessed to him the next year at four

thousand dollars. At Fairfield furnace were cast a quantity of solid shot that were used by General Jackson's artillery in the battle of New Orleans.

John Hayden married, and had a number of children, from whom are descended many Hayden families of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland. John Hayden died in 1837, and his remains lie interred in what is known as the Hayden grave-yard, near Fairchance. His son, Benjamin Hayden, was born and reared in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until his death in 1877, at the age of seventy-seven years. He followed merchandizing nearly all his life, and married Eliza Springer, who was a daughter of Jacob Springer, and a member of the old, large and prominent Springer family of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and who died in 1892, aged eighty-seven years. To Benjamin and Eliza Hayden were born ten children: Albert S. (subject); Elizabeth Ann, who married John Custead, and is now dead; Emily, wife of Archibald Skiles, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania; Jacob S., of Fairmont; Sylvester C., deceased; Mary A., wife of Frederick Martin, of Munroe, Pennsylvania; Chauncy B., a resident of Saline county, Nebraska; Albina S., wife of Milford Shipley, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania; Hon. Napoleon B., who has been probate judge of Saline county, Nebraska; and a daughter that died in infancy.

Albert S. Hayden was reared in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and received his education at Madison College, of Uniontown, that state, from which educational institution he was one of the four that graduated in 1841. He read law with Hon. R. P. Flenniken, afterwards minister to Denmark, was admitted to the Fayette county (Pennsylvania) bar, and shortly

afterwards came to Marion county, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1847. In that year he was admitted to the Marion county bar, and has practiced continuously at Fairmont until the present time. He is a member of Fairmont Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons.

On May 21, 1850, Mr. Hayden married Mary Wilson, who was a daughter of Josiah D. Wilson, and died November 7, 1852, leaving one child, Benjamin H., who is a lawyer, and now in the employ of the Omaha Loan and Trust company. On November 9, 1853, Mr. Hayden wedded Mary E. Arnold, a daughter of Dr. Edwin Arnold, and a native of New Brunswick, a province of the Dominion of Canada. By his second marriage, Mr. Hayden has three children, two sons and one daughter: Eliza; Raphael, an attorney-at-law, who is now clerk to Justice Shiras, of the Supreme Court of the United States; and Frank, who is a student at the Columbia University of Washington City.

Albert S. Hayden is a democrat of the Jeffersonian school, but has never been among the ambitious ones who have sought for office or political preferment at the hands of either his party or the voters of his county. In early life he gave some attention to military affairs, and before leaving Pennsylvania, was appointed by Governor David Porter, of that state, as second lieutenant of the Ninth company of the Twentieth infantry of the Pennsylvania militia. Mr. Hayden is a good citizen, a reliable man and a safe counsellor. He has a good practice, and gives close attention to every case which he carries through the different courts in which he practices.

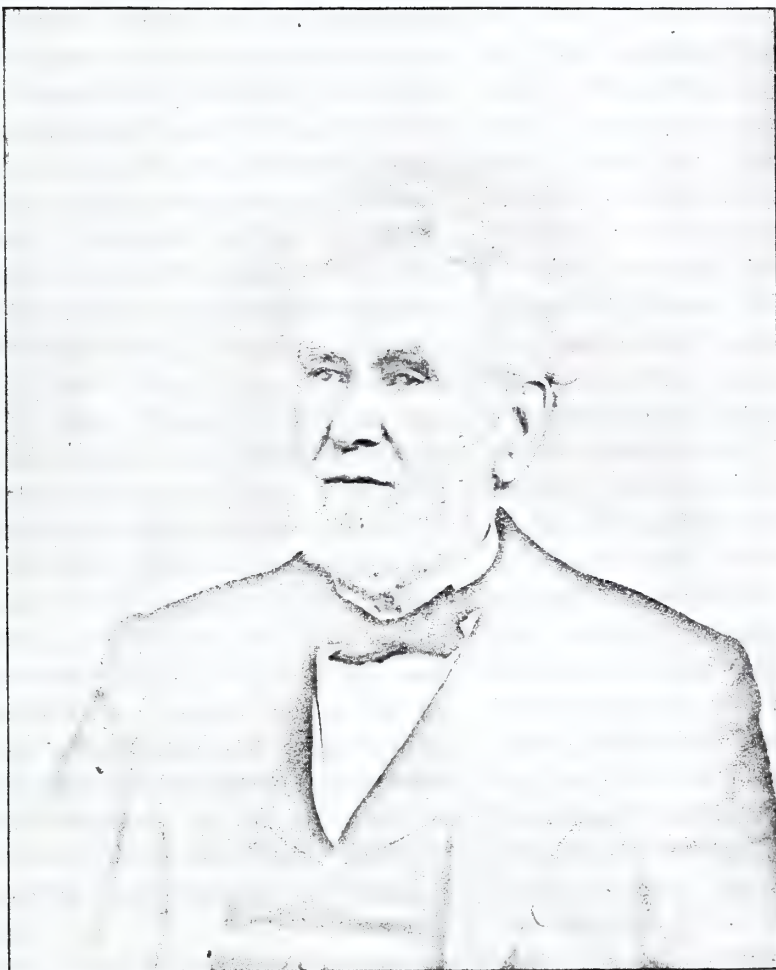
REV. JAMES ARCHER FULLERTON, D. D., a descendant of William III., Prince of Orange, one of the most efficient and eloquent pulpit orators of the state of West Virginia, and the present popular pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Fairmont, was born in county Armagh, Ireland, May 28, 1850.

His scholastic training was principally obtained in the city of Belfast. This, however, constituted but a mere beginning of his education, for he has been all his life a hard student, and a close observer of men and events, and has thus acquired a wide range of information and a breadth of culture which ranks him among the most eminent divines of the State.

At the age of seventeen Dr. Fullerton was converted, and so earnest and enthusiastic was he to work in the field of the Divine Master that he became a local preacher immediately thereafter, and at twenty years of age entered the ministry. In the fall of 1871 he married, and soon afterwards set sail for America. Acting upon the advice of two Methodist bishops, he joined the West Virginia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in March, 1872, and has since filled the following appointments: Evansville, two years; Monongalia, one year; Oakland, two years; Volcano, three years; Moundsville, three years; Charleston, three years; and was presiding elder of the Parkersburg district upon leaving Charleston for four years. Since that date he has filled the charges of Morgantown, Thomson and Zane street churches, Wheeling, and in 1893 he became the pastor in charge of the Methodist Episcopal church at Fairmont. On October 20, 1871, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Anna J. Barrett, of county Armagh, and to

their union have been born five children: Gregory J., who occupies the responsible position of cashier and director for the state of West Virginia of the New York Life Insurance company, and resides at Charleston; Alexander B., who is now manager of the firm of fire insurance underwriters of Charleston, West Virginia, known as "Fullerton and Noyes;" Joseph Finn, Henry O., and John H., at home with their parents. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for the past eighteen years. He is a member of Nelson Lodge, No. 30, F. and A. M., of Wheeling; Fairmont Lodge, No. 11, A. O. U. W., and also of the National Union at Charleston. He was one of the original trustees of the West Virginia Conference Seminary at Buckhannon, and is now filling that position; he is also a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware; and a member of the West Virginia Historical Society of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Fullerton received his honorary degree from an eastern college soon after he came to the United States. He is of medium stature, possesses the appearance of a student, is deliberate in expression, and is of commanding presence. Affable and congenial, able and popular, he ranks among the foremost ministers of the state. He has recently been called to the editorship of a new paper in West Virginia, to be known as the *Methodist Times*, and at present has this call under consideration. He may not be able to quite decide this important matter before this volume is in the hands of the printers, but in any case his work will be in the ministry in some of its many functions until the close of his earthly career. He is now just forty-five years of age, and regarded as in his prime. He was a member of the Ecumenical Council of Meth-



EX-GOVERNOR F. H. PIERPONT.

odism at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1891.

EX-GOVERNOR FRANCIS HARRISON PIERPONT, of Fairmont, West Virginia, was elected governor of the restored government of Virginia, by the Wheeling Convention, for a term of six months, and until his successor shall be elected by the people. On the fourth Thursday of May, 1862, he was, at the general state election, elected to fill out the unexpired term of John Letcher, governor of Virginia, who joined the Southern Confederacy. His term expired January 1, 1864. On the fourth Thursday of May, 1863, he was elected by the loyal votes of Virginia, within the Union lines, governor of Virginia, for the full term of four years, commencing January 1, 1864. Governor Pierpont was never governor of the state of West Virginia. In a brief sketch, a full history of a public man such as Governor Pierpont cannot be given. His official life was such an important one—owing to the momentous and complicated events of which he was the resolute personage—that only an outline of his early gubernatorial career can be elucidated in this article; but his principal acts in the leading movements that resulted in two state governments, and ultimately in the formation of West Virginia, are recorded with accuracy, and it will be found complete reference on this subject.

Francis H. Pierpont was born in Monongalia county, about five miles east of Morgantown. He is the son of Francis and Catherine Pierpont, and the 25th of January, 1814, is the date of his birth. A small log cabin about twenty feet square, in the midst of the wilderness, was his infant home. There he first breathed the liberty-laden air of the mountains,

and in 1814, when but nine months old, his parents moved to Harrison county, three miles southwest of the site of Fairmont, where the family lived until 1827, when they again changed their abode to Marion county, settling at Fairmont, where Mr. Pierpont has always resided. Of Mr. Pierpont's family—his father, Francis Pierpont, was born April 26, 1784, and died March 4, 1849, at Fairmont. His mother, Catherine Weaver, was born February 27, 1792, and died March 29, 1839. Both are buried at the Fairmont cemetery. They had five sons: Joseph W., Zackquill M., Francis H., Larkin and Newton; all now dead but Francis H., the subject. What work Francis H. did until he was thirteen years of age was done on the farm. After he was of school age, he went about two and a half miles to a log school-house, four terms of three months each. From the time he was thirteen until he was past twenty-one years of age, he worked in his father's tan-yard. Then he started on foot to seek a college education at Meadville, Pennsylvania, about one hundred and eighty miles distant; he remained at Allegheny college four and a half years, and was graduated in the class of 1839, visiting home three times in vacations, traveling on foot most of the distance. After he left college, he taught school three years in Virginia and Mississippi. In political opinion he was a whig. His father had taught him that slavery was a moral, social and political evil; during his college life the sentiment was increased. While residing in Mississippi, his personal observation of the institution intensified this feeling. After leaving college, and while teaching, he studied law. In consequence of the failing health of his father, he returned home in 1842, and was admitted to the bar in that year. He was an amateur

politician, though never a candidate for office, and frequently addressed the people on political subjects. He was placed by his party on the state electoral ticket in 1848—his district contained ten counties, six mountain counties of which were overwhelmingly democratic. It was proposed and agreed upon that the two opposing electors should hold joint discussions of the points of difference between the parties in all the counties of the district, at the county seats and at such other points as they could attend, and the meetings were largely attended, and the canvass lasted over three months. It was in these discussions that Mr. Pierpont took a decided stand against slavery. Slavery and slave propagandism were cardinal points in democratic politics. His opponents charged General Taylor with being an abolitionist. Mr. Pierpont said he did not know what General Taylor's views were on the subject of slavery, nor did he care to know—West Virginia knew nothing of slavery—but of the oppression of the slaveocracy of the East, and hence he entrenched himself with arguments, showing its social and political evils. The young lawyer began to make headway in the little town of Fairmont as it existed fifty years ago. His practice increased, and, being blessed with that most important of all adjuncts to professional success, absolute good health, Mr. Pierpont soon received recognition as a leading lawyer of that section of Virginia which seems to have had an attraction for him that has kept him there all the years until now, in his hearty old age, he is the pride of the town and the county, enjoying the friendship and respect of his fellow-citizens regardless of parties.

At the age of seventeen Mr. Pierpont joined the Methodist Protestant church, and for eighteen years before the war was an active

superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and has had a class ever since. He says that the most valuable knowledge he ever received was attained in the Sunday-school work. As above stated he began early to take an interest in political discussions and quickly gained a reputation as an earnest worker and a good platform speaker. Dunnington's "History of Monongalia County" states that "he was a thorough abolitionist, and did more than any other man to cultivate anti-slavery sentiment in that part of Virginia." Another writer in "Prominent Men of West Virginia," states that his convictions were so intense that he rarely left an opportunity to pass without open opposition to the doctrine of human slavery. Mr. Pierpont seems from the first to have been imbued with anti-slavery sentiments, and was one of those whose very nature and temperament incited him to the humanity side of the question, if we may employ such a term—it was his nature to be so. A man of highly emotional sympathies, he proclaimed against slavery as an institution. Counting for naught any and all arguments in its favor, as far as kind treatment and wise management of slaves could be considered in the extenuation of the institution. In this discussion he did not deny the legal right of the owner to his slaves; and he kept within the laws of the state. In the words of another writer, "Whatever accusations were brought against the abolitionist, he knew that the people of West Virginia knew the slaveocracy of the state only by its oppression of the white laboring people; that the democratic party had always held the political power of the state, and that the part east of the Blue ridge, though largely in the minority in population, held the controlling power in the legislature; that the west had had but one United States senator, and never

a judge of the Court of Appeals nor a governor until 1852. By the laws of the state, they (the east), to a great extent had exonerated their slaves from taxation, and taxed all a laboring man had, from a pig to an engine. By one law, a poor man with three sons over sixteen years of age, with himself, might be called to work on the road for ten or twenty days in a year, while a gentleman owning two male slaves over sixteen years of age was exempted from road work, and his land was seldom taxed for road purposes. The children of the poor were without free schools, and almost without schools of any kind. He pointed them to Pennsylvania and Ohio with their free institutions, on the one side of an imaginary line, where you could see the thrift and intelligence of the children and the prosperity of the people. Not so where slaveocracy reigned. He declared that West Virginia wanted free schools, a sound currency, and a tariff for protection. He continued this line of attack on the oppression of slaveholders, through the press and before the people in 1848, as an elector in 1852 and 1856, and in the governor's election in 1859, and in the presidential campaign in 1860. When the democratic party divided, in 1860, and nominated Breckinridge and Douglas for president, Mr. Pierpont at once announced that the Breckinridge party meant secession, division of the Union and war. He maintained that this country could never be divided without war. Breckinridge democrats vehemently denied the charge. Pierpont pressed it the harder, so that when the Rebellion came a large number of democrats were on the Union side. He was not an abolitionist in their sense of the term, but he hated the institution of slavery, the intolerant spirit of pro-slavery men and their oppression." Now

it may be said, further, that he was a radical in the fullest sense, yet, for all, he lacked the acerbity and narrow-mindedness of some of his more northern confrères; for being a man generous-minded, brought up in a favoring clime, with accurate ideas of slavery as it existed in Virginia, his knowledge of the institution was of the more enlightened and practical character, such as an intelligent Virginian only could possess. The more exaggerated notions, the fiction and romance of the evils, were well known of his stock in trade. He opposed slavery on the broader grounds of reason, science and philosophy, as a growing institution, gigantic in proportions, and in conflict with advancing civilization; therefore, his abolitionism partook of the more sensible characteristics of the great anti-slavery crisis, which resulted in what Europe denominates the Slave War, and which did so much to change the political history of these United States thirty years ago.

Governor Pierpont went into the loyal part of the old state, now embraced in West Virginia. The people were anxious for him to follow the restored government, which he decided to do. "I feared," said he, "that if it failed, the young state might fail." The people elected him to take the office of Governor of Virginia for the full term, from the 1st of January, 1864. Then he removed the seat of government of Virginia from Wheeling to Alexandria, and in 1865, after the Rebellion had collapsed, he went to Richmond and completely restored the government of the state. He was governor for seven years, and was superseded by the "Force Acts" of Congress, passed in 1867. Governor Pierpont says the formation of West Virginia was not the act of any one man, nor was it the act of the politicians of the State, as they were in the Rebellion. It

was simply the carrying out of an enthusiastic determination of a large body of serious, determined men, who felt that they had been oppressed by the slave-power of the State, which power was then forcing them to antagonize the Union they so dearly loved to enlarge the slave-power they so cordially hated. This intense power was behind him, and he also had the counsel of true, intelligent men. The *Wheeling Intelligencer*, the only daily paper in the state, edited with great ability and discretion by A. W. Campbell, Esq., was a tower of strength in favor of the movement. The movement, forming the restored government and the new State, was of vast importance in determining the fate of the Union. It checked rebellion in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri; it strengthened Union sentiment in the North; it added backbone to the administration at Washington, and it dampened the ardor of the rebels at Richmond. The western Virginian politicians promised the Confederacy fifty thousand men—western Virginia troops.

Rebels in the cotton states, in the spring of 1861, said to the people: "Plant your broad acres of corn and cotton, the war is transferred to the Potomac and the Ohio." The intention was to make these rivers the "picket" line, but the first movement in western Virginia removed the picket line from the Ohio far back into the Allegheny mountains. Governor Pierpont mustered into the United States service about nineteen thousand and five hundred men, as brave as ever shouldered a musket or drew a sabre. Some of them were brave Pennsylvanians and Ohioans, who wanted to help West Virginia. The rebels were paralyzed in that section, and it was believed that less than five thousand of them were in the Confederate regular service.

The following brief summary of the formation of the State of West Virginia is taken from the History of Monongalia County:

"The Wheeling convention re-convened on the 6th of August, 1861, and on the 20th passed an ordinance for the formation of a new state, to be called Kanawha, which ordinance was submitted to the people in October. At the same election delegates were to be chosen, who, if the ordinances were ratified, were to form a convention to frame a constitution for the new State. The ordinance was ratified, the convention assembled November 26, 1861, and concluded its labors on the 18th of the following February, and the constitution framed was submitted to the people on the 3d of April, 1862, and ratified. On May 13th, the legislature of the reorganized government of Virginia, passed an act giving its consent to the formation of the state of West Virginia, the name West Virginia having been substituted by the constitutional convention for the proposed name of Kanawha. The consent of Congress to the admission of the State into the Union was next sought. The petition for the admission was presented in the United States Senate by Senator Willey on the 29th of May, 1862. After a long struggle, the amended bill offered by Mr. Willey on the 1st of July, 1862, was passed. It proved that the new state should be admitted in the event of a certain change being made in the constitution. The constitutional convention, which, fortunately, had not adjourned, but merely taken a recess, re-assembled February 12, 1863, made the change, submitted it to the people, the people ratified it, and President Lincoln, by proclamation of April 19, 1863, declared the fact and West Virginia became a state of the United States. The state officers elected on the 28th of May were conducted into office on the 20th of June, 1863, the day from which the existence of the state was recognized."

Governor Pierpont makes this statement in regard to President Lincoln's signing the bill creating West Virginia a state:

"There were great doubts about his signing the bill. The excitement at Wheeling

was intense. In the afternoon about two o'clock of the day on which the time for the President to sign the bill would expire, A. W. Campbell, A. J. Paxton and E. M. Norton, went to Governor Pierpont's office and wanted him to send the strongest telegram he could to President Lincoln, urging him to sign the bill. The Governor objected, said he had written and telegraphed twice and feared wearing the President out with importunity. But they would take no refusal; so the telegram was sent as follows,—I dictated the outline, A. W. Campbell wrote it: 'President Lincoln, I am in great hopes you will sign the bill to make West Virginia a new state. The loyal people of the state have their hearts set on it, the soldiers in the army from the state have their hearts fixed on it. If the bill fails, God only knows the result. I fear general demoralization. I am clear; the consequence is in your hands,

“F. H. PIERPONT, *Governor.*”

When the division of the State finally took place, following the Secession act, Mr. Pierpont became one of the most prominent and influential anti-slavery men in northwestern Virginia, upon whom all eyes were turned and upon whom all loyal sympathizers depended for counsel and leadership. He never for once lacked the courage of his convictions and never wavered in the hour of tumult and danger. These elements of strength and consistency have ever been accorded him, even by his political opponents, and it made his name a bulwark of power and stability in the crisis of which he became a central figure and the chief actor in opposition to Governor John Letcher and the Richmond administration. Mr. Pierpont undoubtedly originated the plan of opposition to Governor Letcher and the Confederacy, and with wise and skillful counsellors to formulate his ideas and perfect the re-organization of the state government, he must be given the credit of carrying to final and overpowering success the most san-

guine expectations of the anti-slavery and anti-confederacy elements of the State. The history in brief of this unique and sweeping achievement is told in a chapter of Captain Frank S. Reeder's book, entitled "History of the Fifth West Virginia Cavalry, formerly the Second West Virginia Infantry and of Battery G, First West Virginia Light Artillery," published at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, and which regiments, the author remarks, have reason to be thankful to the governor, who is held in the highest esteem by every member of the "Old Organizations." Reeder's description of scenes and incidents, it may be said, have Mr. Pierpont's endorsement for accuracy, and are given word for word as reliable data pertaining to the restored government of Virginia as well as to the formation of the new state.

On the day Mr. Lincoln returned from Richmond, after its evacuation, he sent for Governor Pierpont to talk about reconstruction. The following is a summary of Governor Pierpont's recollection of the interview:

He and President Lincoln discussed the subject in all its phases for several hours. The President said that reconstruction had come upon him before he expected it. When through, he remarked, "Governor, I believe I never told you the turning point with me in signing the bill making West Virginia a new state." "No," replied the Governor. "Well," said he, "a great deal had been said on both sides about the constitutionality of the bill. The members of the cabinet had given me their opinions, some claiming, and some denying its constitutionality. I was perplexed on the subject. On the last day I could hold the bill, you sent me a telegram, do you remember?" "Perfectly," replied the Governor. "Well," said he, "when I got that telegram a

new light flashed upon me." I said to myself, "here there is no constitutional question about this bill. It is purely political." We have been fighting the Rebellion about two years without success. The friends of the bill say it will strengthen the Union cause and weaken the Rebels. I will haggle no longer on the Constitution, but sign the bill on political grounds." Governor Pierpont also makes the following statement: he says, "The state of Virginia was never out of the Union, technically, according to the dogma of state rights. The legislature calling the secession convention required that whatever alterations were made in the organic law should be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection. The ordinance was passed and submitted to the vote of the people. They voted. The convention was in session months after the vote was taken. A committee was appointed to count the vote. The committee made a partial report, but asked and obtained leave to continue their work. It never reported; the convention passed no resolution that the people had ratified the ordinance of secession. The governor never issued any formal proclamation that the ordinance of secession had been ratified. So in fact Virginia, according to the dogma of states' rights, was never out of the Union. The people within her boundaries who adhered to the Confederate cause were simply engaged in a big insurrection conducting it under the forms of law. The restored government of Virginia was the only legally authorized government in the state. It is an eminent example of the doctrine laid down by Mr. Madison in the *Federalist*, 'that the majority may be in a rebellion against a legal minority in a state.'"

The ancestral history of Mr. Pierpont is of romantic origin and unusually interesting. Shortly after his settlement in Richmond, as

the head of the loyal state government, the Richmond *Republic* published the Pierpont genealogy which was copied in the Wheeling *Intelligencer* of 1865, on file at the city library of Wheeling. It reads: "The present chief magistrate of Virginia is descendant from William Pierpont, who was one of the chief 'men at arms,' of William the Norman and was with the conqueror at the battle of Hastings, and for his conduct in that battle was ennobled and endowed with lands at Kingston-upon-Hull. The family was a noble family in England until the death of Evelin, the last duke of Kingston, in 1772. John Pierpont, from which all of the name in this country are descendant, emigrated from London to Roxbury (now Boston), Massachusetts, some time about 1683. His son James graduated at Cambridge college and was settled at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1685, and from him are descended all of the name now known to be living in this country. On the death of Evelin, last Duke of Kingston, without heirs, male, the title lapsed, the estate descending to collateral kindred. By the first emigrants to America, by John and his father James, who at John's emigration was a merchant in London, the name was written Pierpont. Thus it is cut upon the tombstone of John in the old burying-ground at Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he and others of the family are interred, and the same orthography is observed in an autograph signature to a deed of conveyance of real estate in Roxbury, still in the hands of a kinsman of Governor Pierpont,—the Rev. John Pierpont, D. D., for many years minister of a Unitarian church, Boston, and now a clerk in the treasury department, at Washington, from whom we have derived these particulars. From New Haven some of the members of the family removed to New York and to Jersey City, opposite,

shortly before the Revolutionary War. John Pierpont, the grandfather of our present Governor Pierpont, early in life emigrated from Jersey City to Monongalia county, where the latter was born. In issuing to John Pierpont the patent for the land on which he settled, the officers in Richmond misspelled the name, writing it 'Pierpoint,' and it is in this way that the corrupt orthograhpy has been obtained in Virginia." Governor Pierpont returned to the original and correct spelling of the name in 1887. Previous to that date it was Pierpoint, and as governor his name so appears in the newspaper, and was signed with that spelling to all his official documents. In the month of December, 1854, Mr. Pierpont became united to Miss Julia Augusta Robertson, daughter of Rev. Samuel Robertson, whose wife was Dorcas Platt. Mr. Robertson was a Presbyterian minister of New York. Their children are: Samuel R., Francis William, and Anna, who is the wife of William Henry Siviter, of Pittsburg, the well-known writer and humorist.

CORNELIUS B. CARNEY, ex-sheriff of Marion county, who has been most successfully engaged in various lines of business for nearly half a century, and who is a resident and highly respected citizen of Fairmont, is a son of Michael and Mary (Bradley) Carney, and was born May 18, 1828, at Fairmont, in what is now Marion county, West Virginia. Michael Carney was a native of county Donegal, province of Ulster, Ireland. He there grew to manhood and was variously engaged until his marriage, when he left the old historic north of Ireland, with its many ancestral memories, and crossed the ocean to this country, whose advantages he desired to share. He first located in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania,

but soon removed to a place two miles from Fairmont, where he resided for three years. He then, in 1829, came to Fairmont, which was his residence up to 1862, when he removed to Grafton, in Taylor county, where he died in 1868, aged seventy-four years. Michael Carney is recollected as one of the oldest citizens of Fairmont, which was known as Middleton in the early day when he came to the place. He was an unassuming man and useful citizen, and married Mary Bradley, who was born in the north of Ireland, and who died in Grafton in 1869. To their union was born a family of eight children, of whom six grew to maturity: Bridget, wife of Francis Chester, who was a tailor at Fairmont; John, who removed to Morgantown, thence to Grafton, and finally returned to Fairmont, where he died in 1893; Hester Ann, wife of John N. Jarrett, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Cornelius B. (subject); Ellen, who wedded J. D. Campbell, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, and Frank Perry, whose death occurred at Grafton, this state, in 1866, when he was in the thirty-first year of his age.

Cornelius B. Carney passed his boyhood years with but little opportunity of attending the subscription schools of that day, as his parents were then in rather straightened circumstances, and required his services in various ways from home chores to running errands and going to mill. Improving well what brief time he attended the subscription schools, he grew to manhood with a considerable amount of perseverance and energy, acquired to some extent from his surroundings that were well calculated to develop all the sturdy traits of character in an energetic boy. At an early age he learned the trade of plasterer, which he followed for four years. He then, in 1852, quit plastering and entered the drug

store of William D. Eyster, of Fairmont, where he served as a clerk and also as a deputy postmaster, the post-office being at that time in the drug store, and Mr. Eyster holding commission as postmaster. Eighteen months later he received a more remunerative offer from a dry-goods merchant, with whom he remained for a time, and then left him, much to the regret of the latter, to become a partner with M. D. Holt, of Fairmont, in the dry goods business. In a short time Mr. Holt sold his interest to T. L. Boggess, and the firm-name changed to Carney and Boggess, and the business was successfully conducted until the commencement of the late Civil War, when Mr. Carney went into the butchering business at a little place called Cornwallis, in Ritchie county. Being successful in this new line, he soon returned to Fairmont and opened a meat market, opposite the present Carney block. To the business of butchering he soon added that of dealing in cattle, and in both lines met with good success. He bought and shipped large quantities of cattle every year up to 1893, when he relinquished that business.

During this time, in 1868, he purchased the drug business, owned by the estate of the late Mr. Turner, and conducted it successfully until 1876, when the building was consumed by fire. Soon afterwards he purchased the lot, and the following year, 1877, he erected the present fine brick Carney business block, which is situated on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, and which is a commodious structure, centrally located and well furnished in every department. Since the erection of this building he has conducted his drug business there.

In business Mr. Carney has been successful, taking high rank as a man of prudence and sagacity in business affairs. In politics he is

a democrat, and in 1880 was elected sheriff of Marion county. He served one term and retired from that office with the record of an able and efficient public official.

Mr. Carney has been twice married. In 1858 he married Mary Boggess, who was a daughter of T. L. Boggess, of Fairmont, and who died in 1876, aged forty-four years. After her demise he wedded, in 1884, Carrie Bomberger, of Monroe county, Ohio.

SOLOMON STEELE, a retired business man and respected citizen of Fairmont, is a son of James and Elizabeth (Stevens) Steele, and was born in Clinton district, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), May 16, 1820. His paternal grandfather, James Steele, was a native of Ireland, and came to this country when a boy and settled in Monongalia county, where he died, at an advanced age, in 1836 or 1837. He was a farmer, and his son, James Steele (father), was born and reared in that county, in which he died, in 1829, at about fifty years of age. James Steele was a farmer like his father before him, and married Elizabeth Stevens, a daughter of John Stevens, and who died April 27, 1867, aged eighty-one years. They had nine children, five sons and four daughters.

Solomon Steele, at sixteen years of age, apprenticed himself to learn the bricklaying trade in that part of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, which is now known as South Side, or Birmingham. After completing his trade in that city, he worked there for ten years, and then, in 1852, went to Martin's Ferry, Ohio, which he left eight years after to go to Ritchie county, where he remained six years. He then, in 1867, came to Fairmont, after which he worked for three years at his trade. At

the end of that time he purchased an interest in the hardware store which was conducted until 1872 under the title of Hough and Steele. In that year he purchased his partner's interest and continued in the hardware business for four years longer, when he retired from all active pursuits of life. He owns a valuable lot and a pleasant home in West Fairmont, where he is surrounded with all the necessary comforts of life. Mr. Steele is a republican, and, since coming to Fairmont, has served for the last eleven years in succession as secretary of the board of education. He is a member of Fairmont Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is now a steward. He is a plain, unassuming man, of rare good sense and sound judgment, whose life has been one of honest, vigorous toil and just dealings with all with whom he came in business contact. As a workman, he was skilled and successful; and as a merchant, he so conducted his business as to win and hold a good patronage where he had an active opposition in his special mercantile line.

On March 2, 1843, Solomon Steele was united in marriage with Mary McCleary, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, South Side, whose father, James McCleary, was a farmer and a resident of that vicinity. To this union have been born nine children, three sons and six daughters: Salina E., wife of Thomas P. Selby, deceased, of Martin's Ferry, Ohio; William E., a bricklayer of West Fairmont; Sarah J., wife of A. L. Watson, of Illinois; Edgar C., a farmer; Elizabeth and James S., who are both deceased; Mary L., at home; Emma V., married Frank E. Nichols, and is now dead; Chas. A., who is a druggist of Pittsburg, where he represents the Equitable Life Insurance Co.; and Melissa E., now deceased.

BENJAMIN D. FLEMING, active, honorable and useful, and a prominent and successful farmer, fruit-grower and manufacturer, of Marion county, is a son of John S. and Nancy Ann (Fleming) Fleming, and was born two miles above Fairmont, on the old Benoni Fleming homestead, in what is now Fairmont district, Marion county, West Virginia, September 28, 1827. William Fleming was originally from Scotland, and in 1841 settled in Delaware, from which state his son, Benoni, came in 1789 to western Virginia, and settled near the site of Fairmont. (The sketch of the Fleming family, appearing elsewhere in this volume, will give a full account of the Fleming genealogy.) Benoni Fleming wedded Mary Stephenson, and their second son, John S. Fleming, was the father of the subject of this sketch. (The family history of John S. Fleming will be found in the sketch of James Riley Fleming.)

Benjamin D. Fleming grew to manhood on the paternal acres, where he was carefully trained to successful farm management and to correct business methods. His school-days were passed within the old log subscription school-house, that was the rude index of frontier intellectual growth, and the humble pioneer of the modern public school-building, with all its present conveniences and comforts. In those old, crude, and honored schools he obtained a good practical education, and then went forth to do for himself in the world's busy strife. He turned his attention first to the lumbering trade, then but merely beyond its infancy, and for thirty years was active in that important line of business. Leaving the river and the forest, he engaged with his usual energy in farming and fruit-growing, which he has continued in, successfully, ever since. Perceiving the many natural advantages of

Marion county for dairying purposes, Mr. Fleming gave time and thought toward the founding and the successful operation of the dairy. By experiment, discussion, and agitation he awakened a live interest in the subject, which led—in April, 1893—to the organization of the Marion County Creamery company, of which he is a director and useful member. Solid business qualities sooner or later recommend their possessor to those who are the great factors of industrial and financial life in every county and city. Thus Mr. Fleming's safe and successful course in lumbering and farming gave him such high place in the confidence of the business men of Marion county, that in 18— he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Fairmont. This position he has held ever since; and its many, various, and important duties he has so discharged as to reflect credit on the bank, and win increased respect and confidence for himself.

On November 7, 1865, Benjamin D. Fleming wedded Jennie R. Mayers, a daughter of John Mayers, and a sister to George W. L. Mayers, a well-known business man of Fairmont. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have one child, Horace Glen, who was born October 5, 1866, and in October, 1889, married Hattie Thumble, of Fairmont.

In politics Mr. Fleming is a staunch republican, and in 1894 received the nomination of his party for county commissioner. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and Marion Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons. Aside from farming and fruit-growing, he takes an active interest in the manufacturing interests of his county, and has served for several years as a director of the Barnesville Manufacturing company, at Barnesville, whose products have ready sale in the markets

of the State. He has always been steadfast in the political, financial and religious principles which have ever governed his early life and more mature years. Benjamin D. Fleming leads a useful, industrious life, changes but little with the innovations of modern times, and is a generous and hospitable gentleman.

C. W. ARNETT, cashier of the Bank of Fairmont, manager of the Fairmont Development company and ex-mayor of Fairmont, is a man of liberal education and rich experience, but self-helped and self-taught in many lines of business in which he has achieved well-merited success, is a son of William and Eleanor (Meredith) Arnett, and was born seven miles northwest of Fairmont, in Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), June 14, 1853. His paternal grandfather, John Arnett, was of German nativity, but an early settler on the "Eastern shore," Virginia, where he and a brother, Andrew Arnett, emigrated in 1785 to the vicinity of the present village of Arnettsville, Monongalia county, where they became the owners of six hundred acres of land. He followed farming as an avocation, and lived a life of usefulness in the community in which he resided. During the latter part of his life he resided on Paw Paw creek, near Fairmont, in what is now Marion county. His son William Arnett, father, was born in Monongalia county, in 1796, and died in 1872. He was a farmer by occupation, and in politics a whig and a republican. He was a great reader and exceptionally well posted in the political history of the country. In that crisis which arose threatening the destruction of the country and the dismemberment of the Union, he was a strong Union man, energetic and prudent. William

Arnett was recognized as a prosperous farmer and an intelligent man, who always took an active part in the affairs of his community and county. He wedded Eleanor Meredith, a daughter of Davis Meredith, of Paw Paw district, and who died in March, 1869, aged sixty-one years. To their marital union were born five sons and five daughters: Rebecca, wife of Ulysses Price, a farmer, on Paw Paw creek, Marion county; Dorcas, widow of the late Fielding Cunningham; Lavina, deceased, was the wife of J. P. Davis; Eber, deceased, was a farmer of Fairmont district, this county, and a soldier in the Sixth regiment, West Virginia infantry during the late Civil War; Riley, a farmer, of Mannington district, this county, was also a soldier of the Sixth regiment during the war; Franklin, a resident of Fairmont, a veteran of the Civil War, and for six years a commissioner of the county court of Marion county; Melissa, unmarried; Elbert, a farmer of Lincoln district, served his country in defense of the flag in the Civil War in the Seventeenth regiment, West Virginia infantry; Sal-lie, deceased, and C. W., the subject of this sketch.

C. W. Arnett was reared on the farm, and received his education in the district schools, Fairmont Normal school, and the West Virginia University. Being inclined to business pursuits when he left the University, he engaged with a large nursery firm for three years. He was then variously employed in different lines of business until 1884, when he accepted the position of general manager of the Geyser manufacturing company, of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, for the state of West Virginia, and a part of the states of Ohio and Maryland. The firm for which he is a general manager manufactures steam threshers, engines and boilers. Mr. Arnett has a force of

about twelve men under him and superintends the erection of the machinery sold within the limits of his extensive territory, and attends therein to all the collections and any other business of the firm. In 1881 Mr. Arnett came to Fairmont and has been identified with its material interests and prosperity ever since, being one of the foremost and prominent in every movement made for the improvement and progress of the place, and has done perhaps as much as any other man in the town to develop it and bring about those conditions which have not only made Fairmont greater, but will eventually lead to the incorporation of the "Greater Fairmont." In 1891 he made the first public sale of lots ever sold in the town of Fairmont. After the consummation of this business, he purchased of Elmus Hamilton twenty-five acres of land which he cut up into lots, and laid out what is known as the Arnett addition to Fairmont. Success crowned all his real-estate enterprises, and this led him to take the initiative step which resulted in the formation of the Fairmont Development company, a joint stock company, which has purchased several hundred acres of land adjoining the borough of Fairmont on the south. Realizing Mr. Arnett's business ability, the company made him general manager, and under his careful, judicious and enterprising management the affairs of the company have prospered, and to-day upon its lands are to be found many of the most handsome residences in the county as well as the buildings of the Fairmont state normal school, and the West Virginia candy and grocery company, both imposing structures and of pleasing architectural appearance. In addition to these, other enterprises of a mercantile and industrial nature are located upon its lands. In addition to his real estate interests he is prominently con-

nected with the financial history of the county. On April 18, 1895, the Bank of Fairmont, with a capital stock of \$80,000, was organized with the following officers: J. E. Watson, president; Jacob S. Hayden, vice-president, and C. W. Arnett, cashier. The directors, in addition to the president and vice-president, are M. L. Hutchinson, C. L. Smith, John Blachshere, James D. Lloyd and Z. G. Morgan.

Politically Mr. Arnett is a staunch republican, and the people of Fairmont appreciating his thorough-going and enterprising spirit elected him mayor of Fairmont in 1893. During his term of office many substantial improvements to the town were inaugurated, among which was the paving of main street.

Fraternally Mr. Arnett is a member of Monongalia Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., Mountain City Encampment, No. 5, I. O. O. F., at Fairmont, and Monongalia Lodge, No. 3, of the Order of Canton.

On August 14, 1875, he was united in marriage with Belle Jamison, a daughter of John Jamison, of Monongalia county, West Virginia. Their union has been blessed in the birth of one child, Glenn J., born March 18, 1880.

C. W. Arnett rightfully ranks among the foremost business men of his county, and now in the very prime of his matured manhood has before him long years of future success and usefulness.

HUGH R. LINN, an ex-sheriff of Marion county, and who has carved out for himself an honorable and useful career in life, is a son of Samuel and Anzy (Reese) Linn, and was born at Benton's Ferry, in what was Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), August 30, 1840. His paternal grandfather, William Linn, was born and reared in

Ireland, and came to a place then known as Patterson's creek, in Hampshire county, this state; thence he removed to Glady creek, Marion county, where he resided continuously up to the time of his death. His son, Samuel Linn, left Glady creek prior to the year 1840, and settled at Benton's Ferry, where he died in 1852. Samuel Linn was a farmer by occupation, and a democrat in politics, and married Anzy Reese, who lived to reach the ninety-second milestone on the rugged pathway of life. She was born in 1801, and died March 8, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Linn reared a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters: William, a farmer at Benton's Ferry; George, who resides at the old homestead at Glady Creek, in Marion county; John, engaged in farming at Eldorado; Mary, wife of William H. Barnes, a farmer of this county; Nancy, who married Alexander McAllister, of Benton's Springs; Isabella, wife of J. R. Vance, of Benton's Ferry; Sarah A., the wife of J. W. Hull, a jeweler of Grafton; Margaret, the widow of J. N. Hughes, and now a resident of Palatine, and Hugh R., whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

Hugh R. Linn attended for a short time the old subscription school, whose term was limited each year to three months during the winter season. At twelve years of age his father died, and he was compelled to forego the scanty advantages of these limited schools and commence the stern battle of life for himself in the tender years of childhood. Rendering needed assistance to his mother and laboring at all kinds of work, he grew to manhood, yet had supplemented his slight school education to a large degree by reading and self-study. Attaining his majority, he signalized that auspicious and important event in every man's life, by purchasing a farm near

Benton's Ferry, and engaging in agricultural pursuits, which he followed for five years. He then turned his attention to merchandizing, and conducted successfully a general mercantile establishment at Benton's Ferry, from 1866 to 1888. In that year he was elected as sheriff of Marion county by the republicans, although he belonged to the minority party. He served as sheriff from January 1, 1889, until January 1, 1893, and since the last-named year has been engaged in settling up the business connected with the office that could not be arranged during his term, and naturally extended beyond its limit for time of adjudication.

On October 9, 1862, Mr. Linn wedded Maria E. Thomas, who was born in Monongalia county, August 27, 1843, and who is a daughter of Richard Thomas, a native and resident of Marion county. To Mr. and Mrs. Linn have been born three sons and six daughters: Harry G., who read law, was admitted to the bar, and is now practicing his profession in Fairmont; James R., a merchant of Benton's Ferry; Minnie H., wife of A. A. Hamilton, of Fairmont, who served as deputy sheriff of Marion county for four years; Iva A., who wedded Louis Scranage, a merchant of Benton's Ferry; Lizzie, who died at fourteen years of age; Winona and Bernard, who are at home; Bessie, who died at five years of age, and Nina, who is at home with her parents.

Hugh R. Linn is a prominent mason, being a member of Fairmont Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons; Orient Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons, and Crusade Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Palatine circuit. Sheriff Linn is persevering and cautious in his business, but not timid

or undecided when he has determined upon any measure to be pursued. His success has come as the result of well-directed efforts.

OLIVER JACKSON, a member of the time-honored family, and a leading business man of Fairmont, is one who by the successful prosecution of different industries has fully demonstrated his capacity to manage any business, however extensive, or to control or direct a combination of several great enterprises.

He is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Miller) Jackson, and was born at Middletown, Monongalia county, Virginia (now Fairmont, Marion county, West Virginia), June 23, 1823. The widely extended Jackson family, of which the subject of this sketch is a member, and to which Andrew Jackson and "Stonewall" Jackson are said to have belonged, have always been characterized by energy, determination, mechanical skill and business ability. In the earliest days of our national history the Monongahela valley offered numerous inducements to aspiring emigrants from the old world, and one of those who sought in the undeveloped opportunities for a betterment of his circumstances was James Jackson, the paternal grandfather of Oliver Jackson. Coming in all probability from England, but positively from Great Britain, James Jackson settled for a time in the "George's Creek Country," in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, afterward removed to Buffalo creek, and finally went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died. At this late date little can be learned of him beyond the fact that he was a ship carpenter by trade and an industrious man. His son, Samuel Jackson (father), was born in the "George's Creek Country," reared at the mouth

of Buffalo creek, in this county, and in early life came to the site of Fairmont, which was laid out as Middletown. He built the first house in the place where he resided until his death, July 13, 1861, when in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Samuel Jackson was a cabinet-maker by trade, but after some years left the shop to engage actively in milling, operating a saw-mill and a grist-mill, which remained in the family until a few years ago. He was a man of decided will, an old-line whig, and noted for energy and activity. He married Nancy Miller, who died September 15, 1877, aged seventy-seven years. She was a daughter of Peter Miller, a Revolutionary soldier, who left his native state of Delaware to settle in the vicinity of Fairmont, where he purchased and tilled a farm. To Samuel and Nancy Jackson were born seven children, three sons and four daughters: Marshall, of Moundsville; James R. Jackson, who died in 1890; Reuhama, widow of Eugene Boynton, and who resides at Fairmont; Oliver (subject); Lovina, married Rev. S. R. Dawson, and both now dead; Martha Ann, widow of R. B. Compston, of Chicago, where she still resides, and Pauline, who died some years ago.

Oliver Jackson grew to manhood at Fairmont, where he received his education in the old subscription schools of his day. Leaving school, he learned the milling business with his father, and then was engaged for several years with the latter in transporting lumber down the Monongahela river. Retiring from the lumber trade, he formed a partnership with his brother Marshall, and after operating their father's saw and grist-mill for a short time, they built flouring mills at Cameron and Wheeling. This partnership lasted for twenty years, during the last sixteen of which time he was the ticket and freight agent of the Bal-

timore and Ohio Railroad company at Fairmont, where he also served as agent of the Adams Express company. Retiring from the partnership with his brother, he continued in the milling, and soon afterward engaged in the insurance business. For over fifteen years he represented several leading insurance companies, all of which he has now dropped except one company. Finding that his mills and insurance business did not severely tax his energies or take all his time, he branched out into the general mercantile business, which he prosecuted with his usual energy, and in which he met with his usual success. Mr. Jackson now moved forward with steady strides in the business life of his town and county. He daily widened the sphere of his labors and added new tasks upon his endurance and time, but his business ability and his organizing power were so great that he carried easily his increased weight of duties and enlarged volume of business. While still holding and operating his mills, store and office, and being interested and active in several other enterprises, he gave attention to the subject of the mineral development of the county, and in 1869 opened the West Fairmont Gas, Coal and Coke mines for H. Y. Atrill. In the same year he embarked in the mining of coal and the manufacture of coke, and is among the first, if not the first, to manufacture coke in the state. At the present time Mr. Jackson is increasing his coal and coke business. He is now the proprietor of the Central coal and coke mines, one mile east of Fairmont. The output of his mines is used for the manufacture of coke and for shipping as fuel to the eastern seaboard cities and the northern lake ports.

On January 2, 1849, Oliver Jackson wedded Drußilla Barnes, who was a daughter of John

Scott Barnes, of near Fairmont, and who died February 23, 1858, aged seventy-six years. Their family consisted of five children, four sons and one daughter: Samuel N., in the coal and coke business; Charles O. and Thomas N., engaged in milling; J. Sands, in the coal business; and Caroline Virginia.

In politics, Mr. Jackson has been a whig and republican, and has frequently refused to accept a proffered office, although he served one term as mayor of Fairmont. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In the financial affairs of his county he has always taken a deep interest, serving for eighteen months as cashier of the old Farmers' Bank of Fairmont. He was president of the Bank of Fairmont, and after it was merged into the First National Bank of Fairmont he served in the same capacity, serving in all eleven years.

Oliver Jackson is a born organizer. His strength of character, firmness of will, great courage and rare presence of mind, consummate knowledge of men, and keen insight into motives, has made successful his complicated business operations, and amply fit him to control successfully any line of business in which he might engage. Of determination, energy and intelligence, his career in the business world has been onward and upward, while each succeeding obstacle in his pathway served but to call in play some new latent power for its successful removal. His success is of a permanent and enduring character, and is of that kind that comes to men of brains and energy.

JOHAN W. MCCOY, a pleasant gentleman and a lawyer of ability and experience, who has served efficiently as prosecuting at-

torney of Tyler and Marion counties, is a son of Joseph and Jane (Martin) McCoy, and was born in Tyler county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 14, 1826.

William McCoy, son of Joseph McCoy, and grandfather of John W. McCoy, came from Ireland to Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in 17—, settled there and remained there the remainder of his life. Some time in the latter part of the eighteenth century Joseph McCoy, the elder, moved from Ireland with the rest of his family, wife and six children, and settled in eastern Pennsylvania. In 1806 Joseph McCoy and his brother, John McCoy, the former under twenty-one, and the latter about that age, left Pennsylvania, came to Pittsburg, and from thence down the Ohio river and stopped at what is now Tyler, and both settled on Middle Island creek, nearly two miles below where Middlebourne, the county seat, now stands; both were farmers, and lived to a good old age. Hon. John McCoy served sixteen terms in the Virginia house of delegates, was a member of the state senate at the time of his death, and had to make his trips to Richmond, a distance of three hundred miles, on horseback, and rode the same horse for fourteen years, in going and returning.

Joseph McCoy, father of John W. McCoy, was born in Ireland in 1786, and died in Tyler county in October, 1878, at the ripe old age of ninety-two years. He was a democrat, as were all of the name, except his brother Abraham, and followed farming. He was a member of the Methodist church, and wedded Jane Martin, who was a daughter of ——— Martin. Their family consisted of four sons and four daughters. One of the sons, Joseph M., died when but a small lad, and another, Robert Dilworth McCoy, died in

Missouri, unmarried, at about twenty-eight years of age.

John W. McCoy was reared on the farm, and received his education in the county schools and the Northwestern academy, at Clarksburg, and read law with John W. Hornor, of Middlebourne. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Tyler county until 1868, when he came to Fairmont, where he has remained ever since in the enjoyment of a good practice. He is a careful lawyer and good counsellor, and an argumentative speaker. He does a general practice, and has conducted many important cases in his forty years' experience as a lawyer. Mr. McCoy is a democrat in politics, and served one full and part of another term, from 1857 to 1862, as prosecuting attorney of Tyler county, and two terms as prosecuting attorney of Marion county. In 18—, Mr. McCoy was elected as judge of a court of oyer and terminer, for the counties of Marion, Marshall and Wetzel, but the state constitution was amended and the office was abolished before the time came for him to take his seat on the bench. His duties while prosecutor were so faithfully discharged that he was selected by his party as a candidate for the judgeship as one in whose ability they could trust the legal affairs of the district.

Mr. McCoy is very pleasant and courteous, and wins friends, wherever he goes; by his affability, candor and honesty.

In May, 1855, John W. McCoy was united in marriage with Delia M. Evans, of Morgantown, Monongalia county. To their union have been born nine children: Joseph M., married Ella Peterson, and is superintendent of a division of the pension department at Washington, D. C., where he was formerly a special examiner; Maria C., wedded Dr. L. L.

Orr, and died at Mountain Lake park, Maryland, in 1883; William R., now in the west; Mary J.; James E., who is proprietor of a job printing office at Fairmont, and married Hallie K. Hall; John B., who has a position with Hon. John T. McGraw, of Grafton, Taylor county; Sarah R., married Dr. Charles T. Nesbit, a successful physician of Fairmont, and whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Earnest, at home; and Paul, now a student at the West Virginia State University, at Morgantown, Monongalia county.

HON. JAMES HUSTEAD BROWNFIELD, M. D., one of the prominent and well-known physicians of Fairmont and West Virginia, and an active member of several of the leading medical societies of the United States, is a son of Judge John and Belinda (Hustead) Brownfield, and was born at Smithfield, in George's township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1836. The American ancestry of the Brownfield family is traced back into the pioneer period of the history of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Brownfield, the great-grandfather of Dr. Brownfield, was one of the early settlers who crossed the Alleghenies, when Indians and wild animals were in undisputed possession of the beautiful Monongahela valley. Thomas Brownfield married and reared a family. One of his sons was the Rev. William Brownfield, a learned and distinguished Baptist divine, who was the great rival of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Disciple church. Another son was 'Squire James Brownfield, who came in possession of the home farm and passed his life peacefully and usefully in agricultural pursuits. He served as justice of the peace for many years. He married Hannah Bowell,



HON. J. H. BROWNFIELD, M. D.

and one of the sons born to them was Hon. John Brownfield, who left the farm when he attained his majority to engage in the general mercantile business, which he followed during all the active years of his life. A man of good education, broad views, and excellent judgment, his services were continually in demand by his fellow-citizens. He was elected as associate judge of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1851, and at the end of his term was re-elected for a second term, which expired in 1861. While on the bench he was known as one of the most efficient and useful associate judges in the state. Judge Brownfield was born December 28, 1808, and died January 23, 1885. He was a Baptist and democrat, and in 1833 wedded Belinda Hustead, who was a daughter of John Hustead, and passed away July 2, 1882, aged seventy-one years. Their children are: Dr. James H.; John H., an active business man of near Smithfield, Pennsylvania; Sarah, widow of Simeon Dunn; Mary B.; and Alceste J., widow of E. J. Feather, a prominent merchant of Smithfield.

Dr. James H. Brownfield grew to manhood in his native village, and received his education at the Lewisburg University, in Union county, Pennsylvania. At the end of his college course he became a medical student in the office of Dr. H. B. Mathiot, and completing the required course of reading, entered Jefferson Medical college. Taking one course of lectures, he commenced practice, and when the late Civil War broke out he gave his services to the country. He was a contract surgeon at Fairmont, this state, for some time, then was appointed as assistant surgeon of the Fourteenth West Virginia infantry, and served in the latter capacity until the close of the war. He selected Fairmont after the war

as a field for his professional labors, and soon built up a practice that has steadily increased with the succeeding years.

Dr. Brownfield ranks high in his chosen profession. He was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1878, and with his army experience as a surgeon was well equipped in the early years of his practice to earn the success which he then won, and which has ever since crowned his medical labors. Unassuming, but genial and energetic, he is also progressive, and has always been in touch with the advancement of his profession. He is a member of the State Medical Society of West Virginia, the American Medical Association, and the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He served as a member of the board of pension examiners of his district from 1867 up to the commencement of Cleveland's second administration.

On October 18, 1866, Dr. Brownfield married Ann Elizabeth Fleming, a daughter of Matthew Fleming, of Marion county. To their union have been born four children: John M., a clerk in a bank; Clark B., an electrician; George H., and Archie F.

In politics Dr. James H. Brownfield is a staunch republican, and has labored earnestly in different campaigns for the success of his party and the supremacy of its principles. In the autumn of 1894 he was elected a member of the House of Delegates from Marion county, and was recognized as one of the ablest members of that law-making body.

Dr. Brownfield has always been active and progressive in his profession, has kept abreast of the medical thought of the age, and served as president of the State Medical Society of West Virginia. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Fairmont Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted

Masons; Orient Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons, and Crusade Commandery, No. 6, Knight Templars, and a thirty-two degree or Scottish Rite Mason of the northern jurisdiction of the United States.

Dr. Brownfield is a man of vigorous intellect, sterling integrity, and marked professional ability, and has not only been prominent and successful in his calling as a physician, but also active and useful in all the relations and associations of life where confidence and respect have been universally conceded him.

THOMAS W. FLEMING, a second cousin of Ex-Governor Fleming, of West Virginia, and one of the highest Masons and Odd Fellows in the United States, ranks as one of the foremost business men of the Monongahela Valley, and is a worthy and progressive student from that great school in which "the ability of being useful is imparted, the spirit of independence learnt, and the habit of persevering effort acquired."

He is a son of Allison and Martha (Louchery) Fleming, and was born at Fairmont, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), December 16, 1846.

Early in the eighteenth century, four Fleming brothers—William, Robert, Archibald and John—were driven by religious persecution from Scotland to the north of Ireland, which they left, in 1741, to settle in Mispillion hundred, Kent county, Delaware, on land belonging to the heirs of William Penn. William Fleming was the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and three of his sons, Nathan, Boaz and Benoni, with their uncle, John Fleming, came, in 1789, to western Virginia, where they settled on lands on the Monongahela river. Nathan Fleming

(great-grandfather) was born in 1750, and was a military man, holding a commission in the Virginia militia, signed by Governor James Barbour, and dated July 10, 1814. His son, Thomas Fleming (grandfather), was born two miles west of the site of Fairmont, on lands purchased and patented by Nathan Fleming. In 1830, Thomas Fleming went to Luray, Indiana, where he died in 1870. He was a farmer and gunsmith. His son, Allison Fleming (father), was born on the old homestead in 1814, and died at Fairmont in 1871.

Allison Fleming left the farm to become a marble-dealer at Fairmont, where he conducted a very large yard and did a prosperous business. He was a whig and a republican in politics, and served two terms as treasurer of Marion county. He was twice married, first to Mary Vandervort, who died in 18—; and second to Martha Louchery, of New Geneva, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, who is a daughter of James Louchery, and was born August 1, 1822. By his first marriage Allison Fleming had two children who grew to maturity: Sallinda B., wife of Ellery B. Hall, who served as clerk of the state senate of West Virginia for several years; and John E., now deceased, who served as a Union soldier in the late Civil War; and Louisa, who died in infancy. By his second marriage Allison Fleming had eight children: Emma, wife of Nathan C. Cochran, a jeweler of Fairmont; Thomas W., the subject of this sketch; Anna M., wife of Charles M. Shinn, republican candidate for state auditor in 1880, afterwards editor of the *West Virginian*, and has just completed a term as chief of the stamp division of the United States treasury in Washington city; James, who died in infancy; Curtis B.; Martha, who died in infancy; A. Howard; Laurence S.; and Frederick C. The genealogy

of the Fleming family will be given in full in the sketch of the Fleming Family, which appears elsewhere in this volume.

Thomas W. Fleming was reared at Fairmont, where he received his education in the public and select schools. Leaving school, he made choice of business pursuits for a life vocation, and became a clerk in order to acquaint himself with the mercantile business. Ten years' experience as a clerk gave him a thorough and practical knowledge of the successful methods of store management, and on the first of February, 1871, he became a partner in the mercantile firm of Ridgley and Fleming, which ran until 1876, when Mr. Ridgley retired. The firm name then was changed to T. W. Fleming and Brothers, and the establishment was conducted successfully until August 1, 1890, when Mr. Fleming and his brother (Curtis B.) sold out and retired from the mercantile business. Leaving the mercantile field, which did not afford wide-enough bounds for the full employment of his business abilities, he sought for a wider sphere of action, which he soon found in several important enterprises whose scope of operation embraced the territory of Marion and several other counties. Dealing in real estate upon a large scale, buying coal lands and oil territories by thousands of acres, and opening up the Fairview oil field placed him in the front rank of business men of West Virginia. Long years of careful observation and self-training behind the sales-counter and in the counting-room gave him the fine method, the management of detail, and the habit of promptness and dispatch which he carried successfully into operating the many large enterprises that to-day owe their existence largely to his excellent organizing powers and executive abilities.

On February 1, 1877, Thomas W. Fleming

was united in marriage with Annie E. Sweeney, of Wheeling. To their union have been born three children: Allison Sweeney, born January 28, 1878; Jean McFarran, born October 26, 1881; and Thomas W., who died at ten months of age.

Mrs. Fleming is a woman of intelligence, culture and taste, and her maternal grandfather, Lieutenant John McFarran, whose sword she treasures as a relic of great value, was one of the heroic defenders of Baltimore when the British attacked Fort McHenry, in 1814. Mrs. Fleming is a daughter of Colonel Thomas Sweeney, one of the prominent men of western Virginia. He was born at Armagh, Ireland, March 6, 1806, and died March 9, 1880. He was the second lieutenant of the Pittsburg Blues that received La Fayette, in 1824, when he visited the "Iron City." Colonel Sweeney brought the first colony of glass-blowers to Wheeling that was ever in the state. He ran a large iron works that gave employment to a thousand men, was mayor of Wheeling for several years, served in the state senate for a number of terms, and was widely known. While he was in the senate, he was active in securing the passage of the measure that resulted in the construction of that magnificent route of commerce—the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He was president of the company that built the Wheeling and Belmont bridge, and president of the company that constructed the Hempfield and Washington railway. Colonel Thomas Sweeney was married the first time to Miss Rosanna Matthews, who died in 1844. He next wedded, in 1845, Miss Jane McFarran, and their children were: Thomas, John F., Annie E., whose fine genealogical chart of the Fleming family served as a basis of the sketch of the Fleming family given elsewhere in

this volume. His third wife was Miss Annie E. How, of St. George's, Delaware.

Thomas W. Fleming is a republican in politics, and has served twelve years as chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Marion. He was offered the consularship to Venice, Italy, by Blaine, during Benjamin Harrison's administration, but was compelled to decline on account of the numerous business enterprises that demanded his personal attention. Mr. Fleming is a Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery Mason and has attained the 33d degree of Scottish Rite in that old and world-wide fraternity. He has been a member of Marion Lodge, No. 11, Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1870, served one term as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, and was Grand Representative from the state to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, that met at Toronto, Canada, in 1880, and at Cincinnati in 1881. Mr. Fleming helped organize the old Farmers', and its successor, the People's Bank of Fairmont, and served as a director in the latter until 1893, when he resigned. He helped to organize the Fairmont Development and the Fairmont Investment and Construction companies, and was one of the promoters of that scheme which had for its object the building of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia railroad. He is secretary of the Paw-Paw Coal company, which owns over three thousand acres of valuable coal land, whose development will soon be commenced.

In 1891 Thomas W. Fleming was elected as mayor of Fairmont, on the Progressive Improvement ticket, and under his administration the municipal improvement and town progress commenced and the water works were built. At the close of his term he was re-

elected, and during his second term secured the bricking and the widening of the sidewalks, and induced the Fairmont and Grafton Natural Gas company to lay their pipes into the town, and light the streets and houses. He did much, as mayor, to make the "Greater Fairmont" possible within his own day and generation. The wonderful growth of the United States in material wealth and commercial power has been largely the result of the free industrial energy of the intelligent and active citizen. Thomas W. Fleming, by his career of industry, his intelligent direction of large enterprises, and his public-spirited course of action through life, has contributed his share to the material, intellectual and moral progress and development of his native and well-loved state of West Virginia—the storm-star on the banner of the great Republic.

FARMER C. POWELL, editor and proprietor of the *West Virginian*, a leading and influential paper in the northern part of the State, is the only child of Joseph H. and Sarah A. (Pugh) Powell, and was born at Clarksburg, Harrison county, Virginia (now West Virginia), May 4, 1846. His great-grandfather Powell was a native of Fauquier county, where he married a Miss Janney. After his marriage he removed to Monongalia county, and purchased a farm on which his son, Chalfant Powell, was born and reared. Chalfant Powell was a farmer by occupation and lived and died on the home farm. He married and reared a large family of children, one of his sons being Joseph H. Powell, the father of the subject of this sketch. Joseph H. Powell served an apprenticeship in a printing-office and became a publisher and editor. He published the *Virginia Shield* and other

papers in Morgantown, in Monongalia county, and was also engaged in the printing and publishing business at Clarksburg. He left Monongalia county, where he owned a farm, with the intention of pushing westward, but arriving at Clarksburg he gave up the idea and remained there. He was a clear and interesting writer, and some of his articles on Indian border warfare and other subjects were read with attention and have been frequently quoted. Mr. Powell was courteous and entertaining. He married Sarah A. Pugh, of Clarksburg, who died in 1847. Larmer C. Powell received his education in the district schools, and at an early age entered the printing-office of his father, where he learned the "art preservative of all arts." After learning the trade of printing he worked as a journeyman until January, 1874, when he became a partner with A. H. Fleming in the publication of the *West Virginian*, at Fairmont. In 1884 Mr. Fleming died and C. M. Shinn purchased and owned his interest until September, 1893, when Mr. Powell bought his share and became sole proprietor of the paper.

On May 26, 1874, Mr. Powell married Lucy O. Reed, a daughter of Robert Reed, of New Martinsville, Wetzel county. To their union have been born four children: Joseph Evermont, Robert (dead), Wayne Reed and Thomas.

In connection with his printing and publishing business Mr. Powell manages a farm which he owns in Monongalia county. He is a member of Fairmont Lodge, No. 9, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is now serving a third term as worshipful master, and a member of the Methodist Protestant church. Politically, he is a republican, and while earnestly advocating the claims of his party, yet is no office-seeker. The only office that he ever sought or held was that of dele-

gate from the Second Congressional district in 1884, to the republican national convention that nominated James G. Blaine for president.

The *West Virginian*, under Mr. Powell's management, has become a wide-awake and influential republican paper, whose circulation extends beyond the limits of Marion county. Local matters are carefully chronicled and general news of importance receives due space, as Mr. Powell gives his readers a paper that contains the news as well as the political happenings of the day, and at the same time freely expresses his opinions of men and measures. The office of publication was destroyed in the fire of 1876, but was immediately rebuilt and fully equipped with everything that is necessary for the issue of the first-class weekly paper, which the *West Virginian* is in every respect.

JOHN WILLIAM MASON, a prominent and able lawyer of West Virginia, an ex-commissioner of internal revenue of the United States, and who, in 1882, came within ten votes of defeating William L. Wilson, the author of the Wilson bill, and recently chairman of the ways and means committee of the United States House of Representatives, is a son of John M. and Susan B. (Hutchinson) Mason, and was born near Smithtown, in what is now Clinton district, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), January 13, 1842. The Masons are of English descent, and John Mason, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Maryland, which he left in early life to settle in Preston county, this state, where his son, John M. Mason, was born on September 3, 1815. John M. Mason learned the trade of blacksmith, and at twenty years of age removed to near Smithtown, in Monongalia county, where he

died in January, 1884. He wedded Susan B. Hutchinson, of Monongalia county, and they reared a family of four children, three sons and one daughter: Ellen, who married William Malone, of Marion county, and is now deceased; Albert B., a practicing physician at Wadestown, Monongalia county; John William, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; and James H., who was in the United States internal revenue service at the time of his death, in 1876.

John W. Mason was reared in his native county, and received his education at the famous old Monongalia academy of Morgantown, from whose portals went forth many prominent men of West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Leaving school, he volunteered in defence of his country's liberties, and served as sergeant in battery "F," First West Virginia artillery, from August 13, 1861, until September 14, 1865, when he was honorably discharged from the Federal service, at Wheeling, West Virginia. Returning from the army, he returned to school, and read law with J. Marshall Hagans, now judge of the third judicial district of West Virginia, and was admitted to the bar of Monongalia county in November, 1867, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Grafton, Taylor county, West Virginia. He remained there until he was appointed commissioner of internal revenue, and on retiring from office he came to Fairmont, where he is building up as lucrative and extensive a practice as he enjoyed at Grafton for so many years.

On September 6, 1870, Mr. Mason married Rebecca E. Wallace, a daughter of John Wallace, of Morgantown. To their union have been born three children, of whom only one is living, John W., jr.

Mr. Mason is a member of the Presbyterian

church, and Grafton lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons.

In politics Mr. Mason is a pronounced republican, whose unfaltering support has always been given to his party in its time of need or hour of defeat. In 1888 he was the republican nominee for the office of judge of the Supreme Court of West Virginia, and although polling the full strength of his own party, and receiving some independent support, yet was not able to overcome the large majority of the opposition. In 1882, on account of his popularity and strength, he was selected by his party as candidate for congress in the second district, which had been strongly democratic since 1874, and came within ten votes of defeating his opponent, Professor William L. Wilson, author of the celebrated Wilson bill, recently chairman of the ways and means committee of the United States House of Representatives, and now postmaster-general under President Cleveland. On March 20, 1889, Mr. Mason was appointed by President Harrison commissioner of internal revenue, and served until April 20, 1893.

As a political leader he possesses the rare qualities of tact, energy and foresight, and has served as the member for West Virginia of the national executive committee. Although aggressive in character his political speeches are logical and argumentative, and deal calmly but boldly with men and measures.

As a lawyer Mr. Mason studies closely every detail of the cases which he tries in court for all there is in them. His clear statement of facts, his strong and logical arguments, his able summary of evidence, and his comprehensive knowledge of the law, make him one of the leading lawyers of his state.

John W. Mason is a courteous and genial gentleman, an able political leader, and in

every respect a useful citizen and useful man. He is a sound, practical, and convincing speaker, an able lawyer, and a man of integrity and high standing. Popular and useful, he has attained well-deserved prominence in the state he loves so well, and whose soil in youthful days he helped to defend from invasion, bloodshed and devastation.

CAPTAIN FRANK BURT, a prominent candidate for governor of West Virginia, and other high offices, on the prohibition ticket, and one of the best known and influential business men of the state, has been closely identified with interests of Marion county and the "New Dominion" by over a quarter of a century's residence and active business life within their limits, where he has well performed every duty of good citizenship, and has ever been watchful for the public weal.

He is a son of Hon. Friend H. and Maria (Hodges) Burt, and was born at New Boston, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, June 25, 1841. The Burt family is of English ancestry, and its new world founder was Henry Burt, who came to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1640, and whose history is given in the sketch of Hon. Friend H. Burt, which appears elsewhere in this volume, and also contains the ancestry of the subject of this sketch.

Captain Frank Burt was reared principally in the state of New York, and received his education at Susquehanna Seminary and Windsor Academy, in the southern part of that state.

Captain Burt, at the age of twenty, in the summer of 1861, at Corbetsville, Broome county, New York, recruited a company of eighty-three men — "Dickinson Guards" —

and was commissioned captain, with that rank from October 31, 1861, by Governor E. D. Morgan. He participated in all the engagements of his company, and by his valor and bravery won the admiration of all. He was ever on duty, and was a kind and efficient officer. When he was honorably discharged, in 1864, at Folley Island, South Carolina, he was acting in the capacity of colonel, commanding his regiment—Eighty-ninth infantry—but had not received his commission as such.

Returning from the army, Captain Burt purchased a tannery at Brookdale, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and associated with himself in its operation Henry C. Knight, under the firm-name of Burt and Knight. Two years later he withdrew from the firm, and came, with his father, to Mannington, Marion county, where they purchased a tannery, and conducted one of the largest tanning and general mercantile businesses in the state for twenty years, under the firm title of F. H. Burt and Son. At the end of that time, 1887, his brothers William P. and Caleb were admitted as partners under the firm-name of F. H. Burt and Sons. The last-named firm continued until the death of F. H. Burt, in 1889, when the heirs obtained a charter and formed the Burt Manufacturing company, with a capital of \$100,000, all of which shares are held by members of the family. The officers of this company are: Caleb Burt, president; William P. Burt, secretary; and Captain Frank Burt, treasurer. The company employs a force of twenty men, and have an annual product of thirty-three thousand sides of rough leather.

Captain Burt, after having entered the Burt Manufacturing company, also became a member and the president of the Burt Oil company,

chartered in 1890, with a capital stock of \$500,000, entirely owned by him and the other members of his father's family. The Burt Oil company drilled the first oil-producing well in Marion county, and afterwards sank a well to the Gordon sand and produced the first Gordon oil. This company owns nearly eight thousand acres of oil territory in Marion and Harrison counties, on which they have twenty-five producing wells out of a total number of thirty that they have drilled. Besides being actively and extensively engaged in the leather and oil business, Captain Burt has found time to continue in several enterprises in which he embarked some years back, and to engage in companies recently formed. He has been for some years a member of the general mercantile firm of Johnson and Burt, of Mannington, and the Sterling Medicine company, of Wheeling, and one of the directors of the Exchange Bank of Mannington, which he helped to organize. He is a member of the wholesale leather firm of Chapman and Burt, of No. 9 Ferry street, New York city, and a trustee of Prohibition park, on Staten Island.

On October 13, 1870, Captain Burt was united in marriage with May E. Merchant, of Guilford, New York. Their union has been blessed with two children, a son and a daughter: Van M., a student at Oberlin College, Ohio; and Ada M., attending school at Mannington.

Captain Franklin Burt is a member and ruling elder of the Mannington Presbyterian church, of whose Sunday-school he has been superintendent for twenty-one years, and has served as delegate in synods, councils and general assemblies of Presbyterianism in the United States. He is a member of Mannington Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Ma-

sons; Orient Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons, and Crusade Commandery, No. 6, Knight Templars, of Fairmont. He has filled all the chairs in the different Masonic bodies, and was the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia in 1891.

Politically Captain Burt is a prohibitionist. In 1888 he was a candidate for congress in the middle district, and four years later, as the prohibition nominee for governor of West Virginia, doubled the vote of his party in his state. In 1892 he started at Wheeling *The Corner Stone*, which is the official organ of the prohibition party in West Virginia, and which has won its way so rapidly that it has now a circulation of nearly eight thousand copies. His name is prominently mentioned in connection with the highest nominations within the gift of the prohibition party. He is public-spirited and generous, and when he perceived the need of a proper house to accommodate a certain grade of school in Mannington district he erected a complete building, well-fitted to fill the want. This house, costing him fifteen hundred dollars, he presented to the board of education to be used for school purposes as long as they provided a teacher.

Franklin Burt was born to the inheritance of a noble character and a good name, which he has preserved untarnished through every trial and vicissitude of life in the great business world, in which he is so potent a factor and so conspicuous a figure. He is one of the representative business and public men of the state, who have not only deserved success, but who have won it.

JOSEPH M. FLEMING, an active business man of Fairmont, and a California gold miner of 1856, and who has an honorable

record among the intelligent and substantial citizens of Marion county, is a son of John S. and Nancy Ann (Fleming) Fleming, and was born on the farm where he now resides, near the borough limits of Fairmont, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), June 25, 1832. The ancestry of the Flemings is traced back to the old-world kingdom of Scotland, through the Delaware founders of the American branch of the Fleming family, whose genealogy is given under the last-named title in another place in this volume. The downward direct line of descent of the subject of this sketch is as follows: William Fleming, Benoni Fleming and John S. Fleming, the latter of whom has extended mention in the biography of James Riley Fleming.

The boyhood days of Joseph M. Fleming were passed on his father's farm, on which stood the old log subscription school house in which young Fleming received his education. Leaving school he sought for an industrial pursuit in preference to farming, and engaged in the saw-mill business, which he followed with varying fortunes up to 1856. In that year he joined in the restless tide of emigration toward the golden lands of the setting sun. No great trans-continental iron pathway of commerce then spanned the continent, and those who sought then for fortune in the gold-bearing sands of California, had either the overland, wearisome and dangerous Santa Fé trail, or the longer sea routes connected by the isthmus of Panama, with its malaria and dangerous fevers. Mr. Fleming went by the Panama route, and after a wearisome and dangerous trip of twenty-six days arrived in California, where he spent seven years as a miner, and saw the wonderful development of gold-mining from its initial stage of sand-

washing by hand to its present condition of rock-crushing by ponderous and costly machinery. Leaving the "Gold State" in 1863, he returned to his native county, and built a large saw and planing-mill at Fairmont, which he operated successfully for over twenty years. While in business at Fairmont he became interested in the Barnesville Manufacturing company, of which he is still a member and a director. Mr. Fleming now owns a valuable farm, a part of which lies within the present borough limits of Fairmont. Politically he is a republican, and in religion has been for many years a Methodist Protestant, holding useful membership in the church of that religious denomination. He is a member of the board of education of Fairmont, and has always advocated a sound and economical educational policy, providing for everything needed in the line of true progress, but risking no uncertain experiments nor countenancing useless expenditures. As a business man, Joseph M. Fleming is industrious, persevering and attentive, courteous in his transactions, prompt in meeting all his obligations, and well known for honesty and integrity. A warm friend, a useful citizen and an honorable man, his career has been in its latter part one of well-deserved success.

On January 18, 1866, Joseph M. Fleming was united in marriage with Pleasant Eakin, a daughter of Josephus Eakin. To this union have been born eight children, five sons and three daughters: Lovey H., wife of Frank H. Shore, of Fairmont; Harold S., who married Annie Brown, and is a resident of Fairmont; John W.; Forest H., of Fairmont; Achsah, Maud, Eva L., and Joseph C.

For over forty years Joseph M. Fleming has had a life of varied changes and different lines of business, from the uncertainty of Cali-

fornia gold-mining to the more substantial and industrial pursuits of lumbering and manufacturing, and in every line and in every change he has conducted his operations in a legitimate and honorable manner.

ASBY STEVENS, of Palatine, an affable gentleman and an able minister, and one of the finest linguists in the United States, is a son of Silas and Mary (Trickett) Stevens, and was born in Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), April 12, 1819. The Stevens family in West Virginia is of New England origin and was resident there at an early day in the colonial history of this country. John Stevens left one of the New England states about the commencement of the present century, and made for himself a temporary home in Loudon county, Virginia, from which in 1809 he removed to Monongalia county, where his life-labors ceased in 1846, when he passed to the great beyond at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. He was a farmer, a Methodist and a democrat, and reared a family of five sons and three daughters. His son, Rev. Silas Stevens (father), was born in Loudon county, Virginia, in 1787, and in 1809 came to Monongalia county, which he afterwards left to become a resident of Marion county, where his earthly pilgrimage came to a close in February, 1871, when he passed from time to eternity at the age of eighty-four years. He followed farming mainly for a livelihood, and in politics was a democrat up to the commencement of the late Civil War, after which he supported the principles of the republican party. He was a class leader more than forty years in the Methodist Episcopal church, and gave freely of his means and his time for the ad-

vancement of public morality and the spread of Christianity in every locality in which he resided. He was twice married, first to Mary Trickett, and after her death to Mary Shrader, by whom he had a family of eight children. His first wife, Mary Trickett, who died in 1831, leaving eight children, five sons and three daughters, was a daughter of Rev. Joseph Trickett (maternal grandfather), a minister of the Established Church of England. He was sent to this country prior the Revolutionary War, in which he sided with the colonists. After that great struggle he followed teaching, his services in that line being in demand and highly appreciated, as he was a man of fine education and ranked high as a thorough scholar and successful teacher.

Rev. Asby Stevens was reared in his native county, received his education at Monongalia academy, of Morgantown, Monongalia county, and West Liberty academy, of Ohio county, and then was engaged in teaching for a few years. His literary studies had been pursued with a view to entering the ministry, but his health was such that after being licensed he could not do regular ministerial work for many years, and during that time followed teaching and pursued a wide range of reading and advanced courses of study, embracing mathematics, natural philosophy and the languages. He entered the West Virginia conference in 1848. In 1860 he moved to Ohio and taught graded school in Woodsfield three years, and in 1863 moved to near Morgantown and traveled Monongalia circuit, and in 1864 moved to Charleston and served that station one year. Taught in Charleston and Point Pleasant union schools. In 1867 moved from Point Pleasant, Mason county, to Morgantown and in 1875 to Palatine. His health was so much improved that he was made effective in

1881, and did regular pastoral work until 1888, when he retired from active ministerial labor. He taught for twenty-five years, and has spent nineteen years in ministerial work.

On April 15, 1840, Mr. Stevens was united in marriage with Mahala Baker, a daughter of Samuel Baker, of Monongalia county.

Rev. Asby Stevens laid the foundation of his accurate, broad and classical scholarship in Monongalia and West Liberty academies, the leading educational institutions of western Virginia, prior to the late Civil War. Leaving school he continuously prosecuted his studies and has attained a ripe scholarship. He made language, both modern and ancient, a specialty, and can now read and speak with ease and fluency ten different languages. As a linguist he has few superiors in the United States. Of fine scholarship, of broad culture and of pleasing manners and unselfish nature, Rev. Asby Stevens has given all the active years of his life for the intellectual, moral and spiritual good of his fellow-man.

GEORGE W. L. MAYERS, one of the pioneer business men, and a present enterprising citizen of Fairmont, is a pupil from the great school of practical life in which usefulness is learned, and independence and perseverance acquired. He is one of that class of men whose lives of usefulness are examples worthy of imitation,—enduring monuments left to future generations. He is a son of John and Violet P. (Gardner) Mayers, and was born in Clark county, Virginia, November 17, 1831. John Mayers was born in Berkeley county, and afterwards removed to Clark county, Virginia, where he passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He married Violet P. Gardner, who was a

native of Jefferson county, Virginia, and a daughter of William Gardner. To Mr. and Mrs. Mayers were born eight children.

George W. L. Mayers was reared in his native county, where he received his education and learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for eight years. He then entered the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company as bridge builder, and after some time spent in their service in the states of Maryland, Ohio and West Virginia, he embarked in business for himself as a contractor and builder at Fairmont, to which he had removed in 1860. He has built many of the finest residences, and erected some of the most durable and handsome business buildings of Fairmont, among the latter of which is the First National banking house. His home work was of such a nature as to draw attention from all who saw it, and soon caused him to receive orders and patronage from a distance and from large towns, where he has erected some very fine and handsome private residences and public structures.

On December 11, 1860, Mr. Mayers was united in marriage with Mary E. Fleming. To their union have been born eleven children, of whom four are dead, three passing away in early infancy, and one, a daughter named Gussie, having reached the age of fourteen at the time of her death. Those living are: Annie V., wife of R. L. Cunningham, an undertaker of Fairmont; Wilber S., who is now in Chili, South America, where he is settling up the estate of his uncle, Stephen H. Mayers, who was engaged in extensive business operations in that country; Charles H., who is now a resident of the national capital, where he is conducting a large coal business; Ollie, wife of Professor H. N. Ogden, a progressive and prominent educator of the State,

and now holding an important professorship in the law department of the University of Chicago; C. Edward, at home; George M., attending school, and Dayton L., the youngest, also at school.

In politics, George W. L. Mayers has always supported the cardinal principles of the republican party in all of its great struggles for existence or supremacy. While taking no decided or important part in political affairs, he has never refused to serve his fellow-citizens in an official character when solicited, and was mayor of Fairmont for one year. In early life, devoting himself to mechanical pursuits, he has never allowed himself to be drawn away for any length of time from his particular lines of construction work, except when engaged in some enterprise for the material benefit of his town or county.

He built and operated for a short time the first planing mill in Marion county, and afterwards helped to organize the Fairmont Electric Light and Power company, of which he served as president for three years. As a contractor and builder his work is of an enduring character, and the magnificent courthouse of Harrison county and the splendid court-house of Monongalia county, are enduring monuments of his skill and business ability.

Mr. Mayers is a man of fine personal appearance, affable in manner and pleasing in address, and generous and hospitable. He is reliable, responsible, and of thorough integrity and unquestioned honor. His business life has been one of success, attributable to those sterling qualities which he possesses—sound judgment, quick perception, activity, and integrity.

JOHN C. FEAR, an extensive and prosperous farmer and stock-dealer of Marion county, is emphatically among the most useful business men of his section of the state of West Virginia. He is a son of William and Hulda (Coddington) Fear, and was born in that part of Allegany county which is now Garrett county, Maryland, December 27, 1834. The Fears trace their ancestry far back into the history of one of the states of the mighty German empire, whose unification was brought about by William I. and Bismarck. The paternal grandfather of John C. Fear left the "Fatherland" to settle in western Maryland, when the eighteenth century was drawing to a close. His son, William Fear (father), was born in what is now Garrett county, Maryland, May 2, 1798. He was a farmer and hotel-keeper at Keyser's Ridge, in his native county, which he left in 1849 to settle at Laurel Point, in Monongalia county, West Virginia, where he owned and operated for some time a flouring mill, store and farm. From Laurel Point he removed to Morgantown, and subsequently to Arnettsville, in the same county, where he died in 1882, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was a Methodist, and a republican, serving as a steward in his church, and coming from the whig to the republican party when the former failed to meet the requirements of public sentiment in the United States. He was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Hulda Coddington, was a daughter of Benjamin Coddington, a farmer of western Maryland. To William and Hulda Fear were born a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters: Jasper, who died in boyhood; Benjamin, a merchant for many years in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and now a resident of Princeton, Illinois; John C., subject;

William Henry, a prominent business man of Warrinco, Iowa; Hannah and Lavina, both deceased; Sarah Ann, who married Asa Frey, and is now dead, and Mary, now deceased.

John C. Fear, like all farmers' sons in the first half of the present century, received his education in the old subscription schools, attending them first in Maryland, and then in western Virginia. From the school room to the farm was a short but a very popular step for the young men of West Virginia, and thus John C. Fear left school to engage in farming, which has constituted a large part of his life-work ever since. He soon added a new work to his farming operations, and commenced dealing in stock, a line of business in which he has been successful up to the present time. In 1867 he removed from Monongalia county to his present fine farm of four hundred and fifteen acres of choice land on Minister's run, a branch of little Paw Paw creek, in Paw Paw district, Marion county. His farm is well-adapted to grain and grazing, has been highly improved, and is underlaid with a heavy vein of excellent coal. Mr. Fear buys large numbers of cattle in Nicholas, Braxton, Webster and Clay counties, dealing mainly in stock cattle, and having at all times from seventy-five to a hundred head on his home farm. In politics he was a democrat until 1892, since which year he has been a conservative independent, voting for the man whom he considered best qualified for the office, regardless of party affiliations. While the office of supervisor was in existence he represented Paw Paw district for two years as a member of the county board of supervisors. He is a member of the Fairmont Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Fear is a man of good practical judgment, clear insight and ready action. He has correct business habits,

and is practical and useful in the active pursuits of life.

On May 13, 1856, John C. Fear married Miss E. A. Jemison, a daughter of John Jemison, a farmer and stock-dealer of Monongalia county. To this union have been born eight children: J. A., who is a successful farmer of Marion county; Lon and Roy, who are both dead; Ella, married Clark Ritch, and is now dead; Belle, wedded W. D. Straight, and died some time after her marriage; John W., engaged in agricultural pursuits on the home farm; Grace, wedded Thomas Nay, a contractor of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and now with the well-known contracting firm of Bennett and Talbot; and Claud, still at home.

FESTUS DOWNS, a prosperous and enterprising farmer of Lincoln district, Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of James and Maria (Rex) Downs, and was born on a farm in Lincoln district, Marion county, West Virginia, November 3, 1843.

The family is of Irish ancestry, his great-grandfather, Benjamin Downs, having emigrated from the Fatherland over a century ago and located in the state of Delaware. His son, Robert Downs, grandfather of Festus Downs, emigrated to Virginia and located at Fairmont when the site of that prosperous town contained but two log houses. He took up a large tract of land in Lincoln district and cleared a farm and devoted himself to agriculture. He married Mary White, a daughter of G. White, who was a coast sailor, and lost his life by being frozen to death. Two years after Robert Downs had located at Fairmont, his wife, desiring to visit the scenes of her youth, returned to Delaware and back on horseback, a distance of nine hundred miles, carrying her eldest child with her.

His children were James (father); John, deceased; Emery, a farmer of Lincoln district; George, deceased, who served as a major in the southern confederacy during the late Civil War, and now engaged in farming in Calhoun county, West Virginia; Nancy, deceased, was the wife of Elisha Snyder of this county; Mary, wife of Silas Morgan of Lincoln district.

James Downs (father) was born in Kent county, Delaware, on September 29, 1805, and died in Marion county, West Virginia, on October 10, 1872. He was reared a farmer boy, and to farming he naturally took as a means of securing a livelihood. He was a progressive and extensive farmer, owning seven hundred acres of land, to the cultivation of which he brought rare good judgment and business tact. As a collateral industry he devoted considerable attention to stock-raising.

His wife's maiden name was Maria Rex, of Lincoln district, and a descendant of one of the oldest families of the county. They had three sons and four daughters: Eber, of Monongah, this county; Sarah, the wife of A. O. Talkington, of Marion county; Festus, subject; Austin, a farmer of Doddridge county, West Virginia; Mary, wife of James Hoey, M. D., of Lewis county; Nancy, wife of William Brand, of Lincoln district; and Elizabeth, wife of L. H. Wilcox, a farmer of Lincoln district. Festus Downs was reared on his father's farm. The free common-school system of the State had not yet been established, and he secured his mental training in the subscription schools of the day. He took up farming, and he has pursued it with a more than ordinary degree of success all his life. He owns three hundred and forty acres of good land, underlaid with a good quality of coking coal, in the Mannington oil belt. He

was a member of the State militia, and upon the occasion of Jones' raid, took part in the skirmish at Fairmont, where he was taken prisoner, but was paroled within six hours. He is a democrat in political faith and practice, and has served as a member of the board of education in his district.

January 17, 1867, he married Amanda M., a daughter of Byram Wamsley, formerly a farmer of Lincoln district, but now of Ritchie county, this state. To this union have been born three children: Cora, wife of Elmer Atha, a farmer of Mannington district, Marion county; James W., a farmer of Lincoln district; and Stella, deceased.

RAYMOND R. McCRAY, who served as a Union soldier in the late great Civil War, and now owns and cultivates a large and valuable farm near Fairmont, is a son of Andrew E. and Anna (Wood) Fleming McCray, and was born on the farm where he now resides, about a mile and a half from Fairmont, in what is now Marion county, West Virginia, on May 18, 1827. His paternal grandfather, William McCray, was one of the many natives of Ireland who came to America during the latter part of the last century to seek homes and a freer life than what they enjoyed in the "Emerald Isle." William McCray settled on Buffalo creek, in what is now the northern part of this county. He was a farmer by occupation, and died at what is known as White Rock hill. His son, Andrew E. McCray, was born on Buffalo creek, in what is called the Paw Paw district, and died near Fairmont, June 15, 1870. In early life he came to near Fairmont, and purchased a farm of one hundred acres, on which he passed the remainder of his life, chiefly

engaged in agricultural pursuits. When a young man he learned the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked some at different times after coming to the vicinity of Fairmont. Andrew E. McCray was a whig and republican in politics, and married Mrs. Anna (Wood) Fleming, who was born March 26, 1786, and died May 15, 1871, leaving four children: Alpheus E., born February 25, 1821, and died June 7, 1858; Louisa, born February 23, 1823, and died July 4, 1861; Elizabeth A., born January 26, 1825, and died August 3, 1861; and Raymond R., born May 18, 1827.

Raymond R. McCray received his education in the old subscription schools of his time, and grew to manhood on the home farm. At thirteen years of age he commenced driving a team, and after several years spent in teaming, he engaged in rafting lumber on the Monongahela river, going as far down as Brownsville, Pennsylvania. In 1851, Mr. McCray quit the business of rafting timber and purchased 103 acres of the home farm, which he greatly improved, and upon which he has resided ever since. Mr. McCray served as a Union soldier in the late Civil War, being a member of company "F," Twelfth West Virginia, from his time of enlistment, February 19, 1863, until August 15, 1865, when he was honorably discharged from the Federal service at Richmond, Virginia. He is a republican politically, and has been a member for several years of Marion Lodge, No. 11, and Encampment, No. 6, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. McCray is a man of good business qualities and of excellent standing, and is a public-spirited citizen, who takes a deep interest in the material prosperity of his section and his county.

AMOS W. CUNNINGHAM, who is a leading farmer of Marion county, West Virginia, and who has been identified with the growth and prosperity of the town of Rivesville since 1872, is a son of Ezekiel Fielden and Dorcas (Arnett) Cunningham, and was born near Hoodsville, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), March 4, 1849. After attending the district schools for some time, he and some twenty other young men formed a class and employed Professor Meyer to instruct them for a few months. After this he attended the Palatine graded school, then under the charge of Professor William Gray.

Leaving school, he was engaged for five years in teaching. In 1875 he engaged in the general mercantile business at Rivesville, and two years later turned his attention to buying grazing cattle, which he shipped to the eastern markets up to 1888. In that year and two years later he purchased his present farm, Riverside, of one hundred and sixty acres, which is near Rivesville, and is all underlaid with coal, and is nearly all choice meadow land and very fertile. He is now engaged in farming and stock-raising, Southdown sheep a specialty, and a grower of Hambletonian or small horses, and a fine grade of cattle, believing it pays best to handle nothing but the best of stock, an opinion that his successful experience has most entirely verified. Mr. Cunningham is a democrat, and takes a lively interest in politics, and was a member of the board of education for a number of years. He has always been a friend of the public school system, which he has supported at times to his own pecuniary loss.

He took special interest in getting a graded school in his own town. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and was one of twelve who formed the first church

organization of his town, and assisted in the building of the first church of his town, and is a member of Fairmont Lodge, No. 11, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On April 30, 1872, Mr. Cunningham married Sarah F. Vankirk, only daughter of Elizabeth Low Vankirk, of Rivesville, whose maiden name was Morgan. She was a grand-daughter of David Morgan of Indian fame. She married Joseph Vankirk, who came in 1845 from Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, to Rivesville, where he followed merchandising, and shipped grain down the Monongahela river to Pittsburg and Cincinnati, and was very successful in his avocation. He died July 28, 1852. Mrs. Vankirk died July 16, 1891. Her life was a vindication of the Christian religion—her death, its signal triumph. She suffered long, but with patient Christian submission. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have four children: Nellie Vankirk, attending the Fairmont State Normal school; Mollie Lemley, Grove Franklin, and Lizzie D. Moss.

The Cunninghams are of Scotch-Irish descent, and John Cunningham, the great-grandfather of Amos W. Cunningham, was born in Scotland, but removed with his parents to Mayo county, Ireland. He came from Ireland before 1800, alone, so far as is known. He was married in Pennsylvania to a woman of German descent, and then located on Red Stone creek, near Uniontown, Pennsylvania, with two other families, Thompson and Darrah. After a time he removed to Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), and located on the head waters of Big Indian creek, near a fort known as Amos fort, into which they could repair at night after daily labor on their farms, where they would be secure and safe from the Red man's tomahawk during slumber. He took up about a thous-

and acres of land, on a part of which there are now seven wells drilled for oil, one-eighth of which sold for thirteen thousand dollars. On this land are fine meadows, a part of which has been mowed fifty-nine years in succession. To them were born seven children, six sons and one daughter: James, who located in Logan county, Ohio; Robert, located in Monongalia county, West Virginia; David, located in Washington county, Ohio; Ezekiel, located in Marion county, West Virginia; John, located in Marion county, West Virginia, on the waters of little Paw Paw creek; Joshua, located in Manor, but later removed to Kossuth county, Iowa, and Elizabeth, born 1785, married William Stuart in 1815, and died 1852. John Cunningham, father of the above, died in 1821, and was buried on Manor farm, as was also his wife. The said Cunningham was a farmer by avocation. John Cunningham was born on Indian creek in 1782, and in early life became a pioneer settler near the mouth of little Paw Paw creek, where he died on his farm in 1867. He married Sarah King. To them were born ten children, the youngest of which was Ezekiel Fielden, the father of the subject of this sketch, who was born in 1828 on Paw Paw creek, where he resided until his death, in 1879. In 1847 he married Dorcas Arnett, who was a daughter of William Arnett, who died in 1872. Their children were Amos W., subject; John N., now in the wholesale commission business in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Sarah E., wife of A. S. Prichard; David D., who married Jeannette Clayton, and lives on Paw Paw creek, and Franklin E., who died in childhood. This particular family of Cunninghams were people of agricultural pursuits. Their calling led to quiet, peaceful and unostentatious lives.

JOHN S. POPLE, leading merchant of Palatine, and a self-made man of fine business qualifications, is the oldest son of John and Margaret (Worman) Pople, and was born at Laurel Iron Works, Union district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, May 15, 1860.

Rev. Edward Pople, his paternal grandfather, was born in Wales, and in 1842 came to the United States, where he finally settled in West Virginia, and died in Monongalia county, at the age of eighty-six years, in March, 1865. He followed coal-mining, and was a local minister in the Methodist church. His marriage resulted in the birth of ten children, six sons and four daughters. His son, John Pople, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in 1832, in Wales, and was brought ten years later by his parents to Monongalia county, which he left in 1865, to become a resident of Palatine, at which place he died April 18, 1878. He was a miner by occupation, and had no superior, either as a workman or as an expert in coal mines. He enlisted in company "L," First West Virginia cavalry and served for three years, participating in the battles of Cross Keys, Romney, Winchester and Hunter's Raid. He was a republican in politics and married a Miss Evans, who died shortly after their marriage. After her death he married Margaret Worman, who is a native of Monongalia county, and a daughter of Steven Worman. To his second union were born four children: John S., subject; E. P., residing at Palatine and engaged in mining; Dorsey, of the last-named place; Francis, now engaged in coal-mining in Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

At five years of age, John S. Pople was brought by his parents to Palatine, where he received his education in the common schools

and where he grew to manhood. At ten years of age he commenced to work in the coal mines, which he left fourteen years later. In 1884, he and James D. Lloyd opened a small grocery store and meat market, which they ran for a year under the firm name of Lloyd and Pople. At the end of that time they associated Charles Ohley with them, under the firm-title of Lloyd and Company. The business was prosecuted by the recognized firm successfully until 1886, when the grocery and meat market was transformed into a general mercantile establishment. Five years later, M. D. Orr purchased Mr. Lloyd's interest and the present firm of Orr and Pople was formed. Since then the new firm have several times enlarged their stock of goods to supply the large trade which they have gradually built up at Palatine and in the surrounding country.

On December 21, 1884, Mr. Pople married Missouri Hawkins, a daughter of John Hawkins, of Palatine. They have five children: Howard A., Edna O., Lawrence, Harry C. and John.

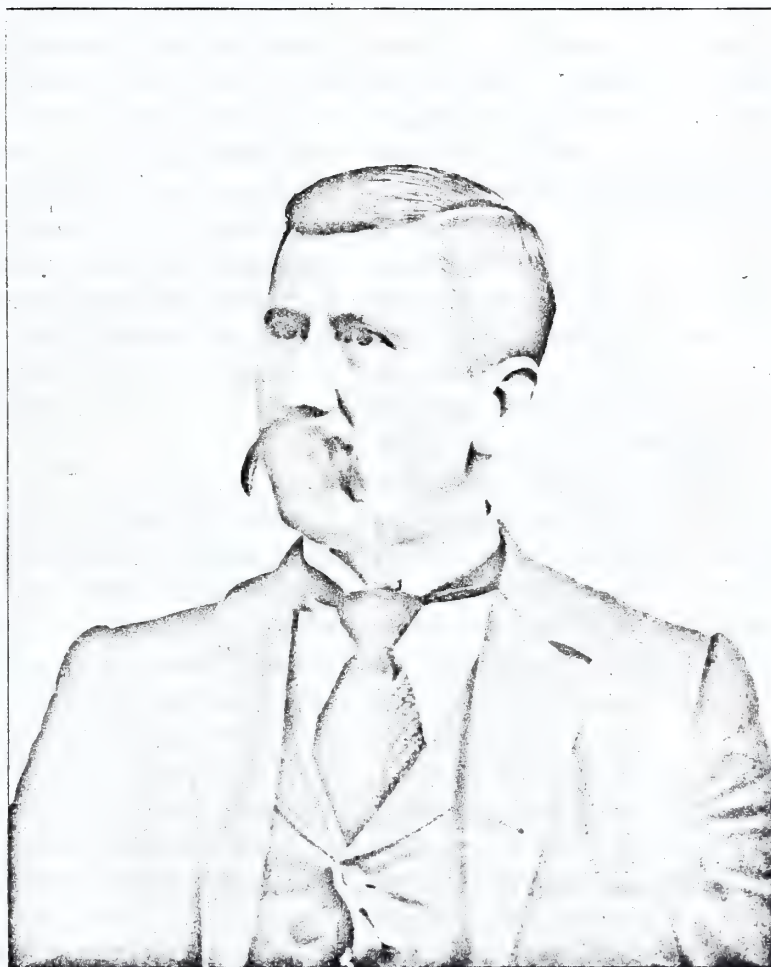
In politics John S. Pople has always been identified with the republican party. He is a member of Setting Sun Tribe, No. 17, Improved Order of Red Men, and of Equitable Aid Union, No. 337. Mr. Pople keeps his establishment neat and attractive, handles everything kept in a first-class general mercantile establishment, and looks carefully after the wants of his patrons. He has had valuable experience in merchandizing and has practical knowledge of business affairs; and while courteously listening to the reasoning of others, yet is never tempted into new or uncertain speculations, however forcibly recommended. He is a quiet and unassuming, but a pleasant and entertaining gentleman.

W. C. Q. WILSON, M.D., who now ranks with the most successful, skillful, and able physicians of Marion county and northern West Virginia, and who has a large and rapidly increasing practice at Mannington, is a son of William and Eliza (DeVault) Wilson, and was born at Newport (now Catawba), Marion county, West Virginia, July 23, 1849. Among those who came from western Maryland to the waters of the upper Monogahela river, in early days of settlement, was Stephen Wilson, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Wilson. By occupation Stephen Wilson was a farmer, and when he settled in the vicinity of what is now Catawba, Marion county, he naturally turned his attention to farming, the main employment of any new and thinly-settled section of country. He was one of the pioneer farmers in the section in which he made a home for himself. He came in early life, and lived to be seventy-five years of age, being born in 1794 and dying in 1869. His son, William Wilson, was born in 1821, and died in 1849, at the early age of twenty-eight years, ere he had fairly established himself in life. He was a teacher in the old subscription schools of the county, and wedded Eliza DeVault, who passed away before the close of the year in which her husband died. She was born in Maryland, and her father, Abraham DeVault, was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving in Captain "Buffalo" Morgan's company of daring soldiers and scouts. Abraham DeVault came, when a young man, from Maryland to Monongalia county, where he lived a farmer's life until his final summons came to pass to the great beyond, when the snow of age had whitened his locks.

His parents both dying when he was an infant, Dr. Wilson was taken by his maternal grandfather, and grew to manhood in his

home. He received his education in the last of the old subscription schools, the first of the free schools, and the West Virginia University. Leaving the University, he taught school for two years, and then, in 1870, commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of the late Dr. J. M. Lazzelle, of Fairmont, in whose office he read for several months. In the autumn of 1870 he matriculated in the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1872. Immediately after graduation he located at New Freeport, Greene county, Pennsylvania, where he practiced successfully until 1887, in which year he came to Mannington, Marion county, where he soon built up a good practice, and is now the oldest physician in years of practice. Dr. Wilson is a member of the Greene County (Pennsylvania) Medical Society, and the West Virginia State Medical Society; and while in Pennsylvania was president of his county medical society for one year; and served as a member of the board of censors of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. After coming to West Virginia, he was appointed as a member of the United States board of pension examiners, and served during President Benjamin Harrison's administration. Dr. Wilson is a republican, but has never taken an active part in politics, preferring to devote his time and attention to the many and arduous duties of his profession. He is a member of Dent's run Baptist church, and Mannington Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons. He is interested in the prosperity of his borough, and in 1882 was one of the organizers of the Exchange Bank of Mannington, of which he has served as director up to the present time.

On June 24, 1874, Dr. Wilson was united in marriage with Lucy Owen, a daughter of I.



W. C. Q. WILSON, M. D.

N. Owen, of Greene county, Pennsylvania. To Dr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born five children (two sons and three daughters): Charles J., Mabel H. (deceased), Arla R., Grace M., and Anna E.

Dr. Wilson is a pleasant, affable and congenial gentleman, who has made friends and gained respect and good-will wherever he has resided. He is a constant reader and close student, and endeavors to keep abreast of all real and true progress made in the noble and useful profession to which he has devoted his life. The marked success he has attained is the best commentary on the ability and skill which he has brought into his practice of medicine, and it speaks more eloquently of his professional fitness than any uttered or written words could do.

HON. FRIEND H. BURT, of Mannington, a man of abundant abilities, great force of character, and remarkable business success, was a leader in the political reform movements of his day, that spanned from the early agitation of the slavery question to the present battle being fought for the destruction of ardent spirits by the prohibition party; and in the Massachusetts legislature, in 1842, uttered the same sentiments against the slave power that John Quincy Adams, for uttering in Congress that year, was threatened with expulsion from that body by the pro-slavery party. Friend H. Burt was a son of Caleb and Anne (Merrit) Burt, and was born at Tolland, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, January 8, 1808. The name of Burt is as old in the new world as the time of Puritan settlement in time-honored and historic New England. The Burt family traces honorable ancestry back through nine generations to

Henry Burt, of English lineage and birth, and the founder of the numerous Burt families of America, who left his native land in 1638, to settle at Roxbury, then an infant Puritan and early pioneer settlement of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Two years later he moved further westward, to Springfield, in the rich valley of the Connecticut river, and now one of the most beautiful and thriving of New England towns, but then a mere hamlet that had been founded four years previously, and was menaced by Dutch aggressions from New Netherlands on the west, and threatened by predatory raids from the Algonquin Indian tribes from Canada on the north. Here at Springfield, Henry Burt was distinguished for his intelligence, industry and spirit of hardy enterprise, while his name is preserved in the public records as a man who was identified with the various affairs of the town, from its civil regulations to its military measures for defence against the Dutch and Indians. His descendants are numerous, and being distinguished for intelligence, industry, and morality, have figured conspicuously in the substantial educated and thrifty citizenship of the country.

Friend H. Burt was a descendant in the seventh generation from Henry Burt, of Roxbury and Springfield, Massachusetts. He was reared at Tolland, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and received his education in the excellent common schools of New England, whose existence is co-eval with the settlement of that country. Leaving school, he served an apprenticeship to the trade of tanner, and in 1840 erected a tannery at New Boston, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, which he operated until 1845, when it, with all its stock, was consumed by fire. He rebuilt the same year, and operated the new tannery for three

years, when he disposed of it, and sought to find an unoccupied field, where success would be the result of proper pioneer development, and not depend upon competitive rivalry. The next year (1849) after selling his Massachusetts tannery, he and his brother Orlo started westward, and arriving at Beach Pond, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, stopped there and erected, for that day, a large tannery, which they operated for two years. At the end of that time, in 1851, they sold their tannery and purchased another near Lanesboro, Susquehanna county, the same state, which they conducted for three years, when they again sold, and while Orlo returned to Massachusetts, Mr. Burt erected a large tannery some distance from the one that was sold. This last tannery he sold to William Tremain and company and removed to Broome county, New York, where he purchased and greatly enlarged the tannery of J. S. Corbett, of that place. Soon after this tannery burned, but he immediately rebuilt, and during the late Civil War bought another tannery at Brookdale, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, both of which tanneries he sold in 1865. The next year he and his son, Captain Frank, came to Mannington, Marion county, and purchased an oak leather tannery, which two years later was consumed by fire. A new tannery was at once built, which was successfully conducted for twenty-one years under the title of F. H. Burt and son. Then (1887) his sons, Caleb and William P., were admitted as partners, and the firm name became F. H. Burt and sons. This last firm continued until July 23, 1889, when Mr. Burt died. Mr. Burt was a careful, thorough-going, and conscientious business man, and attained success in an eminent degree, although he suffered severely by fires, floods, and financial panics.

In 1840, Friend H. Burt married Maria Hodges, who died October 27, 1893, at seventy-seven years of age. To their union were born six sons and three daughters: Captain Frank, Jane L., Lieutenant Albert C., Elizabeth, Caleb, Maria E., William P., Benjamin R., and Friend H., Jr., a real-estate dealer of Harriman, Tennessee. Jane L. Burt married H. H. Free, of Findlay, Ohio, and Elizabeth Burt became the wife of U. A. Clayton, of Marion county. Lieutenant Albert C. Burt was born at Sandisfield, Massachusetts, January 26, 1845, enlisted in his brother, Captain Frank Burt's company, September 19, 1861, rose by regular promotions from a private to a first lieutenant, and was in command of the company when he was killed, October 27, 1864, while bravely trying to capture a fortification between Seven Pines and Richmond.

Friend H. Burt was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian churches at Corbettsville, New York, and Mannington, West Virginia, for over thirty-five years. He was reared a democrat, but during the slavery agitation became a free-soiler, and as such was elected in 1842 to the Massachusetts legislature to represent the Sandisfield district of Berkshire county. After removing to New York he was active in the organization of the republican party in that state, in whose legislature he served as a member from Broome county in 1860. Ever active and foremost in the great political reform movements of this country, he was successively a democrat, free-soiler, and republican; and in 1884, when the old parties refused substantial recognition of liquor banishment by law in their platforms, he became an ardent prohibitionist, and did much toward the organization and advancement of the prohibition party in West Virginia.

The life of Friend H. Burt is well worthy of imitation. It was straightforward, unfaltering, and honest. His character was above the breath of suspicion, while his habits and manners were those of a temperate and courteous gentleman. He possessed rare organizing ability and unusual energy, and left the record of his business struggles and triumphs as a bright page in the industrial histories of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, and West Virginia.

PROFESSOR JACOB W. MAY grew to manhood in Marion county, and received his education in McNeely Normal school of Harrison county, Ohio, the Fairmont State Normal school, and the West Virginia University. He was a graduate from the Fairmont State Normal school in the class of 1873, and then commenced teaching and superintending graded schools. He was principal of Palatine, Newburg and Fairmont graded schools, and served for ten years as superintendent of the Benwood graded schools of Marshall county, which position he resigned in 1889, on account of ill health. For the improvement of his health by out-door employment, he has been engaged since 1892 in the management of his farm. Since returning to his farm he has been made a director of the Marion county creamery.

On September 1, 1886, Professor May was united in marriage with Lydia A. McMechin, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a daughter of Hiram McMechin, a justice of the peace at Benwood, Marshall county. In less than one short year Mrs. May was called from time to eternity, and on August 21, 1887, when in the thirtieth year of her age, her spirit left its earth-clay casket and winged its way to the spirit world.

During the late Civil War, Professor May left the school-room at his country's call for aid, and on August 27, 1861, enlisted in Captain Thomas A. Maulsby's battery, and served until September 21, 1864, when he was honorably discharged at Wheeling, West Virginia. He was in the battles of Martinsburg, Winchester and Carter's Farm, in the Shenandoah valley, and received a severe injury in a sharp engagement by being thrown from a gun and run over by some cavalry on a charge. He is a republican in politics, but no politician. He is a member of the Episcopal church, in which he has been a trustee and steward, and in whose Sunday-school he has always been an active worker.

Professor Jacob W. May, a man of fine scholarship, and who has acquired a wide reputation as a successful educator, is a son of 'Squire and Selinda (Morgan) May, and was born at Clinton Furnace, in the southern part of Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), April 6, 1844. His paternal grandfather, William May, was a native of southern Pennsylvania, and became an early settler in one section of southern Monongalia county, where he purchased a farm and resided until his death, in 1855, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a soldier in the War of 1812; and married Mary Vanguilder, by whom he had seven children, four sons and three daughters: Jacob, Frederick, and 'Squire John, who are dead; James W., a farmer of Monongalia county; Mrs. Margaret Phillips; Mrs. Sophia Trickett; and Mrs. Mary A. Robe. 'Squire John May, the father of Professor May, was born in Monongalia county, Virginia, in 1818, and died in Marion county, April 6, 1892. He was a prudent and successful farmer, and settled at an early age in Union district, Marion county, where he served

as justice of the peace for sixteen years. He was a democrat up to the late Civil War, when he became a republican, and remained such until his death. He was a Methodist, like his father before him, and served in his church as steward and class-leader. In 1854, 'Squire May married Salinda Morgan, who is a daughter of Captain James Morgan, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She is now in the seventy-sixth year of her age, and resides with her son, Professor May. Her father, Captain James Morgan, was a farmer of Marion county, and served in the War of 1812. To 'Squire and Mrs. May were born three sons and seven daughters: Alpheus, now deceased; Professor Jacob W. (subject); Sylvanus, engaged in farming; Virginia, wife of Morgan T. Levelle, of Palatine; Havannah, married David Rogers, a farmer and resident of Palatine; Clemenza, wife of John W. Rives, a farmer of near Palatine, Marion county; Eva, wife of John D. Cox, a farmer near Arnettville, Monongalia county; Delpha, now deceased; and Mary Louisa and Sarah Drusilla (twins).

Professor May is an excellent organizer in the educational field; his experience as a teacher covers every sphere of labor known to the graded schools, and this with his inherent qualities as an educator, gave him his rare success at Fairmont, Piedmont, and Benwood, where thoroughness, excellence, and progress were the distinguishing characteristics of his work.

GRAFTON S. CONAWAY, a respectable and intelligent citizen of Fairmont, West Virginia, is a son of John and Sarah (Fleming) Conaway, and was born December 19, 1831, in Fairmont district, about one mile from Fairmont, West Virginia.

The Conaway family is of that sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, the predominant element of the population of western Pennsylvania, whence the family came. John Conaway was, probably, born in Bedford county, that state. He removed in 1814 to Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia), where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in Fairmont district, at the age of eighty years. He married Rachel Wilison, a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and reared a family of ten children as follows: Mary, Sarah, Priscilla, Charles, John, Byron, Jennie, William, Rachel and Hester.

John Conaway (father), was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1795, and died October 16, 1868, in this county. He came to Monongalia county with his father's family, but soon afterward removed to Marion county and followed various lines of business, among which were farming, stock-raising and stock-dealing on an extended scale for that day, and also stone-masonry. He was a democrat politically and a man of good judgment and of strict probity, and was frequently called upon by his party and the people of his district to serve them in offices of a political nature. In this connection he served as a constable, overseer of the poor and as justice of the peace. He was a pillar in the Methodist Episcopal church, serving in the capacity of deacon, exhorter and class leader. He was a useful man in the community in which he lived, a man who, by reason of his good judgment, strict integrity of character and kind spirit, was a natural leader among men. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah, a daughter of Alexander Fleming, a farmer of Fairmont district, and a member of the old and numerous Fleming family of this county, whose complete history

appears in another part of this work. To this union were born five sons and one daughter: Edmund M., deceased, was a farmer of Fairmont district; Colonel Andrew; Nathan P., deceased, was a miller of Barrackville; Grafton S., subject; John C., of Harrison county, West Virginia; Lydia Ann, deceased, was the wife of the late Josiah L. Hawkins. Mrs. Sarah Fleming Conaway died in 1834, and in 1835 he married as his second wife Mrs. Hannah Randall. To this union were born the following children: Nancy, wife of Peter Hibbs, of Wayne county, Iowa; Elizabeth, deceased, who married Eugenius Hibbs, a farmer of Mannington district, this county, and Martin V., deceased.

Grafton S. Conaway received his education in the primitive subscription schools of Fairmont district, and was reared upon his father's farm. Upon arriving at his majority he took up agricultural pursuits in Paw Paw district, Marion county, where he was thus successfully engaged for thirty-seven years. In 1890 he sold his farm and removed to Fairmont, where he has built a fine residence in what is known as the Arnett Addition. Since locating in Fairmont, aside from representing, as agent, a mowing-machine firm, he has not been actively engaged in any business. Politically, Mr. Conaway is a democrat, and served for one term by appointment by the court, as road surveyor, and for twenty years as judge of the election in his district. In 1889, he was appointed by Governor A. B. Fleming to value the real estate of the western district of Marion county for taxation purposes.

On October 18, 1855, Mr. Conaway and Mary M. Boor, a daughter of Benjamin F. and Margaret (Mason) Boor, were united in marriage. To this union have been born the

following children: Margaret Elizabeth, wife of John W. Morgan, a farmer of Paw Paw district, this county; Lydia Ann, the wife of Colonel William Hood, of Harrison county, a farmer by avocation; Hannah, deceased, was the wife of Elbert Price; Charles E., who married Zella Atha, and now resides in Fairview, Paw Paw district, this county; John Morgan, who married Eva Wilkinson, now deceased, and Amos Lee, who is now in the west in the real-estate and insurance business.

JOSEPH FLEMING, a prosperous farmer and reliable citizen of Marion county, is a son of Archibald and Eliza (Gamble) Fleming, and was born on the farm on which he now resides, in Fairmont district, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), April 5, 1819. His paternal grandfather, Nathan Fleming, was a son of William Fleming, and a descendant of one of the three Fleming brothers, who came to western Virginia in 1789, and whose history is given at length in the sketch of the Fleming family that was compiled from the chart prepared by Mrs. Annie (Sweeney) Fleming, of Fairmont, and which appears elsewhere in this volume. Archibald Fleming, father of the subject of this sketch, was born January 5, 1795, on the old home farm, where he died August 6, 1872. His mother's maiden name was Lydia Russom, and she died September 15, 1834, at eighty-two years of age. Archibald Fleming followed farming for an occupation, and the valuable tract of coal land which he owned originally contained four hundred acres. He was a democrat of the Jacksonian type, and married Eliza Gamble, who died March 20, 1887, aged ninety years. She was a daughter of John Gamble, who served as a soldier on

the western frontier in the celebrated Black Hawk War. To Mr. and Mrs. Fleming were born five children, four sons and one daughter: Perry (died February 25, 1854); Joseph (subject); Maria, married Festus Pritcher, and removed to Iowa, where they both died; Nathan, who died in childhood, and Harry, who died December 30, 1891.

Joseph Fleming was reared on the farm, where he has always resided; received a good practical education in the old subscription schools of his county. Leaving school, he learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for five years, and then engaged in his present business of farming and stock-raising. He owns seventy acres of the old home farm, on a part of which to-day are the Gaston coal works. His land is underlaid with a valuable and heavy coal vein, while the surface is well adapted to grazing and grain and fruit-raising. Mr. Fleming's farm is within two miles of Fairmont, he being very favorably situated as regard to school, church and market.

Politically, Mr. Fleming was an old-line whig until that party ceased to exist under the pressure of the times that originated its successor, the republican, but when that political event took place he did not enter the ranks of the new-formed organization, but transferred his allegiance to the democratic party, which he has supported ever since. Mr. Fleming has always been industrious and prompt in whatever he has undertaken, and demands the respect of all who know him.

ULYSSES A. CLAYTON, who served as an officer under Sheridan in his famous campaign in the valley of Virginia, is one of the leading lumber dealers and manufacturers

of Fairmont and West Virginia. He is a son of John W. and Harriet J. (Bogges) Clayton, and was born near Fairmont, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), November 15, 1843. The immigrant ancestor of the Clayton family came from the old world to the State of Delaware, where many of his descendants became prominent in political affairs. The Clayton family is one of the old and well-known families of Delaware, and members of it settled in Pennsylvania, Arkansas, West Virginia, and other states. Thomas M. Clayton, the paternal grandfather of Ulysses A. Clayton, was a native of the State of Delaware, who at an early age removed to Marion county, where the remainder of his life was passed in the agricultural pursuits. He settled in what is known as Paw Paw district, and on the creek of that name. He enlisted in the War of 1812, and was in readiness for several months to march at a moment's notice to Norfolk, where the threatened British invasion of Virginia was expected to take place by the American authorities. His son, John W. Clayton (father), was born in 1816, in the Paw Paw district, then in Monongalia county, and removed to Fairmont, where he resided until 1850. In that year he went to Mannington, and there resided until his final summons came on May 28, 1869, when he was in the fifty-third year of his age. He was chiefly engaged in farming, and in political sentiment was a whig, and after the disruption of that party became a democrat. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and served as a justice of the peace in Mannington magisterial district for several years. 'Squire Clayton married Harriet J. Bogges, who was born in 1819, and still survives him. 'Squire and Mrs. Clayton reared a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters: Edgar L., of



ULYSSES A. CLAYTON.



RESIDENCE OF U. A. CLAYTON.

Rich Hill, Missouri; Thomas M., ticket agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Newburg, Preston county; Ulysses A., subject; Caroline M., who married Albert S. Wells, and is now dead; Mary V., who died in 1863; Martha M., wife of Samuel Cole, a merchant of Rich Hill, Missouri; Lizzie; Millie, of Bridgeport, Ohio, and wife of J. C. Dent, a wholesale druggist of that place; and George McClellan, a druggist of Clarksburg, Harrison county.

Ulysses A. Clayton received a practical business education in the old subscription schools, and commenced life for himself as a shoe merchant at Mannington. After three years of a mercantile career, he formed a co-partnership with State Senator James H. Furbee, and engaged in the lumber business, operating two saw-mills and buying large quantities of lumber from other mills, which they put into market. This partnership continued until 1878, when he purchased Senator Furbee's interest, and conducted the business until 1884. In that year he purchased a planing mill at Fairmont, which he operated until October 2, 1890, when it was burned. Mr. Clayton proceeded immediately to rebuild, and erected a large and well-equipped mill on the site of the burned mill. This mill, which was one of the largest and best equipped mills of its class in West Virginia, he operated until February, 1895, when he sold it. It is a two-story frame building, 67 x 117 feet in dimensions, and heated by hot air. Mr. Clayton had confined his lumber business exclusively to mill work, and had an extensive and constantly increasing demand for his dressed lumber and finished house, barn, and shop wood fittings and furnishings. He employed a force of twenty men, supervised carefully every department of his business, and allowed no work but what

was first class to go out from his extensive establishment. On May 1, 1895, he purchased an interest in the Burt Oil company, and in the Burt Manufacturing company, and is a director and secretary of both companies.

On November 24, 1869, Ulysses A. Clayton was united in marriage with Lizzie Burt, a daughter of F. H. and Maria Burt, of Mannington, this county.

In the war for the preservation of the Union, Mr. Clayton was one of West Virginia's many loyal sons who bore arms in his country's defense. He enlisted August 16, 1862, in company "H," Fourteenth West Virginia infantry, and served until June 25, 1865, when he was honorably dismissed from the Federal service at Wheeling, West Virginia. He was promoted to sergeant, and served in the army of West Virginia, and saw hard marching and hard fighting under Sheridan from Winchester to Cedar Creek in the campaign, one of the most brilliant of the war, and in which Early's Confederate army was annihilated. Besides the "battle month" campaign of Sheridan in the valley of Virginia, he was in several other engagements and numerous skirmishes. Since coming to Fairmont, Mr. Clayton has taken an interest in its prosperity that has been evinced by works as well as by words. He is one of the organizers of the Fairmont Investment and Improvement company, and in other various enterprises of the place has been active and useful. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mannington Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons. Politically, he is an active prohibitionist, and in the campaign of 1894 was the nominee of his party for Congress in the Second Congressional district of West Virginia.

JAMES E. DOWDEN, D. D. S., a leading dentist of northern West Virginia, and who has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession since the centennial year, is a son of Alexander and Rolina (Elliot) Dowden, and was born at the South Side, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1848. Alexander Dowden was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared, received his education, and learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1848 he removed to Pittsburg, presenting better business facilities and educational advantages than were afforded in his native county. His choice has so far satisfied Mr. Dowden that he has been a resident of the Iron City up to the present time. He wedded Rolina Elliot, a daughter of James W. Elliot, a resident of Pittsburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Dowden were born seven children, four sons and three daughters.

James E. Dowden grew to manhood in Pittsburg, received his education in the excellent graded schools of that great manufacturing city. Leaving school, he studied dentistry with Dr. J. S. Hertig, of Waynsburg, Greene county, Pennsylvania, and after a thorough course of reading and office-work under that able dentist, he commenced the practice of his profession in 1876, at Cassville, Monongalia county, West Virginia. After two years of successful work at that place, he yielded to urgent solicitation and returned to Waynsburg, in his native state, where he practiced with his preceptor for three years. At the end of that time he came to Fairmont, as a wider field for the practice of his profession, and the large patronage and the success which he has won attest the wisdom of his choice of the present territory. He is the oldest resident dentist of Fairmont, while in years of practice he ranks first of all the dental sur-

geons of the town. Dr. Dowden is a member of the West Virginia State Dental Association, being on the board of censors of that body, and has done much toward the upbuilding and advancement of dental surgery in the "New Dominion." His dental parlors are well fitted up, being supplied with all the modern appliances of dentistry. Skill, experience, and efficiency have given Dr. Dowden high rank in his profession.

On July 17, 1873, Dr. Dowden wedded Ruth Thomas, a daughter of Thomas D. Thomas, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. To Dr. and Mrs. Dowden have been born five children: Rolina, married to George W. Core, of Columbus Grove, Ohio; George W., Daisy R., James E., and Mary M. K., deceased.

In political opinion, Dr. Dowden is a republican. Enterprising, energetic and successful, his attention was soon turned to the prosperity and progress of Fairmont, and he has become identified with many of its leading enterprises. He is a director of the Fairmont Improvement company, and a stockholder in the electric light and machine works companies. Dr. Dowden ranks high in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Fairmont Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons; Orient Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; and Crusade Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar.

EMMETT M. SHOWALTER, a young and rising lawyer of Fairmont, and an active republican leader in political affairs, is a son of Henry C. and Harriet (Brock) Showalter, and was born in the city of Wheeling, West Virginia, December 7, 1869. His paternal grandfather, James W. Showalter, is a son of John Showalter, who was a native of Virginia, and prior to the War of 1812 came to Pennsylvania,

where he resided until his death. James W. Showalter was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1821, where he has been engaged in teaching for fifty-four years. He is a fine scholar, and ranks as one of the best mathematicians in the state of Pennsylvania. Several of his brothers, and some of his nephews, have held important civil and military positions. James W. Showalter, known as the veteran teacher of western Pennsylvania, is a republican in politics, and has been a member of the Mount Moriah Baptist church for many years. He owns valuable property in and adjoining Smithfield, upon which he resides. He married Sarah A. Sturgis, a daughter of Enos Sturgis, who died in 1888, had thirty-four male descendants who were old enough to vote at the presidential election of that year, at which thirty-one of them voted for Blaine, two for Cleveland, and one for St. John, the prohibition candidate. One of Mr. and Mrs. Showalter's sons was Henry C. Showalter, father of the subject of this sketch. He was born at Smithfield, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and received a thorough academic education at George's Creek academy, then one of the famous educational institutions of that state. He read law with Judge Berkshire, and Hon. George C. Sturgiss of Morgantown, West Virginia, was admitted to the bar at Morgantown, November, 15, 1868, and practiced for a short time at Kingwood, Preston county. From there he went to Wheeling, and afterward removed to Ritchie Court-house, where he has practiced successfully ever since. He is an active and energetic republican in politics, was county superintendent of free schools for several terms, and in 1880 was the candidate of his party for judge in the fourth judicial district, and while receiving the full strength of his party, and some complimentary votes,

yet could not overcome the large majority of the adverse side. Mr. Showalter is a man of fine personal appearance, winning manners, and excellent education. He is a well-read lawyer, a good speaker before a jury, and a safe counselor. He carefully prepares his cases, guards amply against all the possible strong points of the opposition, and then argues them for all there is in them. Mr. Showalter stands well with the people, has given ample satisfaction in every position that he has ever occupied, and when his party want a radical republican to represent their principles, they know no man who can or will do it better than Henry C. Showalter. He is a member of the Baptist church, and married Harriet Brock, a sister of Dr. Hugh Brock, of Morgantown, whose reputation as a physician and surgeon extends far beyond the bounds of West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Showalter have a family of six sons and one daughter.

Emmett M. Showalter received his education in the public schools and the Harrisville high school, from which he was graduated. He then read law with his father, took the law course of the Georgetown University, District of Columbia, and then entered the law department of the West Virginia University, from which he was graduated in 1892. Having thus thoroughly and fully fitted himself for his chosen profession, he came to Fairmont, where he has built up a good practice, and is a member of the present law firm of Showalter and Alexander.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church, Fairmont Lodge, No. 9, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons (of which organization he is also a deputy state lecturer), and the college society Phi Sigma Kappa. He is a strong republican in politics, and ever active in the interest of his party. He served as clerk in the

United States census department in 1889 and 1890; was the republican candidate for prosecuting attorney of Marion county in 1892, and was assistant clerk of the state senate in 1895. He was very active in the congressional campaign of 1894, and did much toward the defeat of William L. Wilson, the author of the "Wilson bill."

On April 25, 1894, Mr. Showalter was united in marriage with Sallie L. Norris, who is a daughter of Milton Norris, of Glenville, this State, and was graduated with high honors from the West Virginia University, in the class of 1893, with the degree of A. B. Mrs. Showalter is one of the first lady-graduates of this institution.

Emmett M. Showalter possesses positive traits of character, and is firm in his adherence to friends. Able as a lawyer and popular as a man, the future opens bright before him.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM GRAY, a veteran of the late Civil War, and now an active business man, and successful pension attorney of Palatine, is a son of Ellis B. and Mary (Braddock) Gray, was born twenty-two miles north of the city of Wheeling, in Marshall county, Virginia (now West Virginia), December 17, 1840. He grew to manhood in his native county and received his elementary education in the old subscription schools during the last two decades of their existence. He entered Duff's Commercial college, at Pittsburg, in 1864, from which he graduated at the expiration of a thorough and full business course. He afterwards pursued advanced studies at a private normal school in Fairmont.

From the walls of the old log school-house he went to the numerous labors of the farm, which occupied the greater portion of his time

until the impending crisis between the north and the south came in war and bloodshed in the dark April days of 1861. William Gray was among the first in his native county to respond to the country's call for help. He enlisted at Cameron, Marshall county, May 23, 1861, in company "H," First West Virginia infantry. At the expiration of his three months' term he re-enlisted in the Union service, on September 17, 1861, becoming a member of company "D," first regiment, West Virginia infantry, which was recruited for a term of three years. He participated in the battle of Blue's Gap, West Virginia, and in the first battle of Winchester, which occurred March 23, 1862. In this latter engagement he was severely wounded when within thirty yards of the enemy's breast works, necessitating the amputation of his left leg soon afterward. On October 2, 1862, he was discharged from the service, by reason of physical disability, and returned to his home and fitted himself for teaching, which he followed for some time in Marshall county, and for thirteen years in Marion county; eleven years of the latter period being passed as principal of Palatine graded school. He was elected county superintendent of free schools in Marion county, in 1867 and re-elected near the close of his term, serving in all four years, from January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1872.

Professor Gray quit the profession of teaching in the summer of 1878, and two years later engaged in his present business of prosecuting soldiers' claims before the Pension Bureau, in Washington city. He also collects bounties and secures arrears of pay due Union soldiers of the late Civil War. As a pension attorney he has been successful in gaining nearly all the cases which he has presented before the departments. Since being a resi-



WILLIAM P. BURT.

dent of Palatine he has taken an interest in its development and is now president of the Palatine Improvement and Syracuse Industrial Loan and Investment companies. He is a member of Palatine Lodge, No. 84, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Meade Post, No. 6, G. A. R., and Palatine Methodist Episcopal church of which he is a trustee, and in whose Sunday-school he is a teacher. He is a republican and is usually active in politics. He served as mayor of Palatine in 1875 and in 1876, and has been a member of the school board for sixteen years.

On April 14, 1870, Mr. Gray married Miss Florence L. Morgan, a daughter of Elijah Morgan, of Palatine, and they have one child, Lucian R., who was born August 24, 1873, and is engaged in the printing business.

Mr. Gray is pleasant and affable as a companion, well-informed on all questions of public issue or general importance, and popular with those who enjoy his acquaintance and friendship.

Mr. Gray's paternal grandfather, William Gray, was a son of Matthew Gray, a native of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, who was killed by Indians near Waynesburg, in Greene county, that state, in 1780. William Gray was born on the Simon Cameron farm in Dauphin county, September 20, 1776, and reared in Greene county, Pennsylvania, where he died in Richhill township, in 1855, aged seventy-eight years. He served on General Harrison's staff on the Canadian frontier in the War of 1812-13. His son, Ellis B. Gray (father), was born in 1806, and removed in 1837 to Marshall county, this State, where he purchased a farm of two hundred acres, and died in 1846. He was a Presbyterian, and in early life had followed teaching. He was twice married, once to Elizabeth Lazier, and

after her death, in 1832, to Mary Braddock, who died in 1875, leaving four children, three sons and a daughter. Mrs. Mary Gray, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a daughter of Francis Braddock, of Pennsylvania, who was a Presbyterian and a school teacher. Of his nine children, three sons became ministers of the Presbyterian church, and are prominently connected with the history of that religious denomination in the states of Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Illinois.

WILLIAM P. BURT, a member and officer of Burt Oil company and the Burt Manufacturing company, is one who takes rank among the able and successful business men of West Virginia. He is a son of Hon. Friend H. and Maria (Hodges) Burt, and was born at Harmony, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1852. The ancestral history of the Burt family, which is of English descent and which was planted two hundred and fifty years ago in New England, where its members were active and prominent in the development and industrial progress of that section of the Union, from a forest region to a land of vast wealth, culture, and manufactures, is given in the sketch of Hon. Friend H. Burt, which appears elsewhere in this volume, and is the record of a noble and conscientious man who labored long and well for the promotion of individual happiness, good government, civil and religious liberty, and the highest dignity of humanity.

William P. Burt received his education in the common schools of Pennsylvania and New York and the graded schools of Mannington, Marion county, this State, to which his parents removed when he was fourteen years of age. Leaving school, he determined upon a business

career in life, and to better qualify himself for the discharge of its many duties, he entered the Iron City Business College of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that old and well-known commercial institution in 1870. Returning home, he became book-keeper for the firm of F. H. Burt and Son, with whom he remained for three years. At the end of that time he went to Grafton and was engaged there in the shoe and leather business with D. P. Logan, under the firm-name of Burt and Logan, from 1873 to 1877. In the spring of the latter year he returned to Mannington and again assumed charge of the books of F. H. Burt and Son, in which position he continued until 1887, when the firm was re-organized and he became a member of it with his brothers, Captain Frank and Caleb, under the firm-name of F. H. Burt and Sons. As a member of the new firm he gave special attention to the office management and the supervision of the books, with which he had become perfectly familiarized by ten years of continuous service as chief book-keeper. The new firm continued up to July 23, 1889, when F. H. Burt died, and the remaining partners formed the present Burt Manufacturing company which was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 and of which Mr. Burt is a member and has been since its organization. He also became a member and the secretary of the Burt Oil company which was organized in 1890 and sank the first producing well on their territory, that to-day embraces nearly eight thousand acres of land in the West Virginia oil belt that passes through Marion and Harrison counties in which they have twenty-five producing wells. After becoming thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the two large companies of which he had become a member he turned his attention to an undeveloped sec-

tion of the state, and in 1892 organized the Rock Oil and Gas company, of which he is president. This company was organized under the laws of West Virginia, with an authorized capital of half a million dollars and owns four thousand acres of territory in Marshall county. Mr. Burt, while actively engaged on a large scale in enterprises calculated to benefit the entire northern part of the State, was not unheedful of the wants of his own town, and in 1892 was one of the movers in organizing the Mannington Water Works company whose members besides himself were F. R. Stewart and John Blackshire. They erected substantial water works which were purchased a year later by the municipal authorities of Mannington. He was also active in the organization of the First National Bank of Mannington, organized in June, 1895. He is a director in this bank.

On January 25, 1874, Mr. Burt was united in marriage with Rosa L. Prichard, a daughter of the late Hon. Alpheus Prichard, of Mannington; to their union have been born seven children, of whom four are living: James R., Nellie J., Fred., and Laura F.

William P. Burt is a pleasant and companionable gentleman of extensive and varied information, who has a large and ever-widening circle of friends. He has been an active democrat in politics since 1884, and prior to that time had been an ardent supporter of the republican party. He served as councilman of his town in 1893; in 1895 was re-elected; and on the latter date was elected by the town council as alderman, but has been too actively engaged in business pursuits to take any leading or prominent part in politics beyond giving a warm and hearty support to the principles of the party of his choice, whose interests he never neglects in the hour of danger or need.

Mr. Burt is in the very prime of life and in the midst of an active business career. He is prominent among the business men of Mannington, and has before him the prospects of many years of usefulness, both to himself and his country.

WILLIAM E. MILLER, a successful business man of Barnsville, is the son of James and Sarah (Messenger) Miller, and was born at Morgantown, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), July 29, 1822. James Miller was born near Hartford, Connecticut, in 1780, and at twenty-one years of age started with his father-in-law for the Muskingum valley, but taking a fever at Marietta, Ohio, returned to Morgantown, where he opened a coopering establishment, employing four hands. In 1820 he went to Greensboro, Pennsylvania, which he left in 1837, to go to Middletown (now Fairmont), where he ran a coopering establishment and rented the ferry between that place and Palatine, in which town he bought the first laid-out lots, and to which he removed in 1839. Two years later he and his stepson purchased a farm upon which he resided until his death, March 19, 1856. He was an exemplary citizen and a class-leader in the Methodist Protestant church, and married Sarah Messenger, who was born in 1785, in Connecticut, and died at Palatine in 1839. To their union were born five sons and five daughters: Noah Buel; Abner Amherst; Samuel B.; James M.; William E. (subject); Emily, who married Jesse Core; Ann, wife of Daniel Gantz; Abigail Pike, married Thomas Pickens; Sarah, wife of W. H. Pinnell; and May P., wife of L. D. Fox. Of these children, but two are living, William E., and Mary P. Fox, of Mt. Morris, Pennsylvania. James Miller, after his first wife's death, married a

Mrs. Hiron, of the Pricket's creek settlement. His first wife, Sarah (Messenger) Miller, was a daughter of Abner Messenger, of Connecticut, who married a Miss Pike, a cousin of General Pike, of the War of 1812, and came to western Virginia, where his descendants are numerous in Preston county.

William E. Miller was reared principally at Greensboro, Pennsylvania, where he received his education in a private school. He learned the trade of cooper with his father, which he followed until 1841, when he engaged in the manufacture of rolls for hand-spinning domestic cloths and flannel, at Barnsville. Five years later he turned his attention to the flouring mill business, which he conducted up to 1863, in which year he secured the flouring and saw-mill at Nuzum's Mills, where he remained two years. At the end of that time he returned to Barnsville, where he managed the woolen mills of the Barnsville Manufacturing company until 1888, being a director and serving as president of that company. Since 1888 he has not been actively engaged in the mills, but gives assistance in the stores and attends to the buying of wool used by the company. Mr. Miller is a staunch republican, and has been an official in the Methodist Protestant church for many years, and a teacher in the Sunday-school for fifty-seven years. He has also served as superintendent of the Sunday-school. In early life he was first lieutenant and then captain of a Marion county volunteer militia company that offered its service to the government during the Mexican War, but was not accepted because he would not enlist for a term of three years. He is industrious, energetic and honest, and has fought well the battle of life, being successful in business and commanding the respect of his friends and neighbors.

On October 21, 1847, Mr. Miller married Nancy Jeretta Hall, daughter of Thomas Hall, an old citizen of the county, and an upright Christian gentleman. Thomas Hall was born in Delaware, January 11, 1779, and was brought by his father, Asa Hall, to the Forks of Cheat in 1782. He was ordained a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church in 1815, at Morgantown, Virginia, and afterwards purchased a farm near Houlstown, and on which he erected a flouring-mill in 1828. He died of erysipelas July 28, 1869. He was twice married, first to Jane Bennett in 1799, and second to Elizabeth Stewart in 1813. His ancestry is given in the sketch of S. W. Hall, and Mrs. Miller is one of his daughters by his second marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller have six children: Professor Thomas Condit; Charles Albert, a teacher; Anna Belle, in charge of the primary department of the Fairmont schools; Buena Vista; Richard S., in the Pennsylvania railroad freight service, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Mattie A.

Professor Thomas C. Miller, the eldest son, and principal of the preparatory department of the West Virginia University, has been recognized for a number of years as one of the leading educators of the State. He served as a member of company "E," seventh West Virginia volunteer infantry, the last year of the Civil War, and then qualifying himself thoroughly for teaching, was principal of the Fairmont public school for twenty-one years in succession. He became a member of the faculty of the West Virginia University in 1893.

'SQUIRE JAMES F. CHRISTY, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Mannington, and one of the ablest and most

popular justices of the peace of Marion county, is a son of William and Eliza (Kerns) Christy, and was born near Morgantown, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), January 26, 1836. His paternal grandfather, William Christy, Sr., was a native of the State of Virginia. He was a blacksmith by trade, and came to West Virginia, where he died at Fairmont, Marion county, in 1840. He married in eastern Virginia, where his son, William Christy, was born in 1814. William Christy was reared in his native east Virginia county, and learned the trade of blacksmith with his father. He came in early life to near Morgantown, and in 1846 enlisted in a company of Virginia infantry, which was recruited for service in Mexico. His company took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, where he died from disease contracted in the trenches. He married Eliza Kerns, a daughter of Jacob Kerns, of Monongalia. They had five children, one son and four daughters. Mrs. Christy was born in Monongalia county in 1815, and is yet living at the age of eighty years.

James F. Christy was reared near Morgantown, received his education in the old Monongalia academy, and then was engaged in farming up to 1856, in which year he removed to Mannington, Marion county, where he managed for ten years the tanneries of Shaw and Letz, and their successors, Ross Brown and Company. In 1866, he left the tanneries to become a member of the firm of Beatty and Christy, which was engaged successfully for eight years in the manufacture of lumber in the counties of Marion and Wetzel. In 1876 the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Christy retired from the lumber business. In the same year he was elected justice of the peace, which office he has held by re-election up to the present time.

In April, 1854, Mr. Christy was united in marriage with Maria M. Dent, a daughter of R. E. Dent, of Morgantown. To their union have been born six children, three sons and three daughters: Eugene W., a painter, who married Kate Francis; D. E., who married A. A. Farrist, a cigar manufacturer of Cleveland, Ohio; William A., wedded Maggie Nease, and is a painter at Washington, Pennsylvania; Lydia B., married W. E. Cunningham, a merchant of Bingamon, Marion county; Frank L., who died September 22, 1885, aged twenty-six years; and Mollie, the youngest daughter, is at home with her parents.

'Squire Christy, during the late Civil War, was a member of the West Virginia militia, held subject to march at a moment's notice on any Confederate invasion of the State. In 1864 he enlisted in company "P," Sixth West Virginia infantry, and served until June, 1865, when he was honorably discharged from the Federal service at Wheeling. He is a republican in politics, and in religious faith and church membership a Methodist. He is a member of Marion Lodge, No. 428, Knights of Honor; and Evening Star Lodge, No. 54, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a prominent Blue Lodge Chapter Mason, holding membership in Mannington Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons; and Orient Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons.

'Squire Christy ranks high as a justice of the peace, is respected as a man, and is popular as a citizen. He has administered the affairs of his office in a very acceptable manner to the public, and is fair and unbiased in his decisions. His successive re-elections attest his efficiency and his justice, and his popularity with his fellow-citizens, independent of party considerations.

ZEPHANIAH J. MARTIN, an active republican and prosperous merchant of Amos, Marion county, and one among the most enterprising, successful, and prompt business men of northern West Virginia, is a son of George Dent and Charlotte (Basnett) Martin, and was born near Blacksville, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), October 28, 1837. His paternal grandfather, Colonel Rawley Evans Martin, was born and reared near "Jimtown," on what is known as "Martin bottom," which lies along the Monongahela river. He was a farmer by occupation, and in 1830 removed to Ripley county, in southern Indiana, where he died on his farm in 1857, aged seventy-five years. He was a colonel of the Virginia State militia, and married Margaret Dent, a daughter of Captain John Dent, who was a prominent and leading man in the early history of Monongalia county. Their children, all of whom have passed to the spirit world, were: Henry F., who lived and died in Granville, Monongalia county, West Virginia; Rawley E., a farmer of Missouri; George Dent; Frank, who settled in Indiana; Dudley, who became a resident of New Orleans, Louisiana; Nancy, who married James Scott, and went to Indiana; Gilley, who became the wife of John May; and Eliza, who wedded John Hiner. George Dent Martin, father, was born near Laurel Point, Monongalia county, in 1801. He was a mechanic, and in 1838 went to Indiana, where he remained up to 1848, when he returned to his native State and settled in Marion county. In 1872 he went to Doddridge county, where he died in 1874, aged seventy-three years. He followed cabinet-making and building and contracting, and was a democrat in politics, and a worthy member of the Christian, or Disciples', church. He

married Charlotte Basnett, a daughter of Boaz Basnett, a well-to-do farmer of near Cassville, Monongalia county. To George D. and Charlotte Martin were born seven sons and three daughters: Matilda, married Jesse Farmer, and died in Indiana; John D., who died in Marion county; Nimrod, deceased, who was an early mail carrier from Morgantown to Wheeling; William, who died in childhood; Zephaniah J., subject; Marmaduke D., a business man of Illinois, who died in New Mexico in 1880; Mary, widow of Maron Stevens, of Monongalia county; Julia, wife of Albert Ammons.

Zephaniah J. Martin received his education in the neighborhood common schools of Indiana and Marion county, this State. Western and eastern schools were alike in his boyhood days, and were in the transition period between the pioneer and the modern educational periods of this country. Although these schools were limited in their educational facilities, and rather crude in the character of instruction which was imparted in them, yet Mr. Martin secured a good, practical English education within their log walls. Leaving school, he was engaged in farming until 1870, when he opened his present general mercantile establishment at Amos. He has a well-fitted up room and a large stock of first-class goods, and does a good business, having an extensive patronage from the surrounding country. In addition to conducting his mercantile business, he operates a farm of seventy-two acres, which he owns. His farm is underlaid with a fine vein of coal, and lies in the oil belt of West Virginia, being only one-fourth of a mile from a producing well. Mr. Martin has dealt extensively in cattle for the last twenty-three years, buying and shipping to the Baltimore and Philadelphia markets.

He is a staunch and active republican, and ever an earnest worker in county contests, as well as in state and national campaigns. He was a trustee of his school district for several years, town sergeant of Fairmont for one year, constable for two terms, and jailer and deputy sheriff under Rally Morris, sheriff of Marion county, West Virginia, for two years. In public as in private life, Mr. Martin has been true to every trust reposed in him, and has always conducted his affairs by correct business methods. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and ranks high as a reliable and energetic business man.

On March 8, 1863, Mr. Martin was united in marriage with Garlinda Yost, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a daughter of Aaron Yost, of Paw Paw district. To their union were born three children: Clara, wife of Henry Taggart, an extensive contractor and builder of Toledo, Ohio; William Grant; and Sallie, a clerk in her father's mercantile establishment. Mrs. Garlinda Martin died January 6, 1876, aged thirty years, and Mr. Martin afterwards wedded, on May 12, 1877, Mrs. Harriet Yost, daughter of Samuel Neptune, and widow of Dr. Josiah Yost, of Amos. To this union have been born six children: Luna, Maud, Grace, Benjamin Harrison, Pearl, and a son who died in infancy.

Zephaniah J. Martin is a man of quiet energy, and takes hold of every enterprise in which he embarks with unflagging perseverance.

NIMROD MORGAN was reared in Marion county and learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed at different times for nearly twenty-three years. He operated a steam saw-mill in Mannington district from

1864 to 1875, and then became a member of the firm of N. Morgan and company, which operated a planing mill at Mannington from 1882 to 1887, when it was destroyed by fire. After his marriage in 1846, he lived for three years on a farm in Mannington district, and in February, 1850, removed to Mannington, which he left December 2, 1856, to take possession of his present farm one mile north of the town, where he has resided ever since. He owns three hundred and thirty-five acres of good farming land in Mannington and Lincoln districts, and starting with nothing into the battle of life he has worked hard and acquired a good home and an ample competency. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1854. He was originally an old-line whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Taylor. He is now a strong republican, and served as road overseer in 1888, as constable in 1862, 1863 and in 1864, and as county commissioner in 1866 and 1867.

On October 18, 1848, Mr. Morgan married Mariah Kendall, a daughter of Samuel Kendall, of Mannington district. They have four children: Dr. William A.; Marshall A., foreman in the planing mill of Montgomery and company; Laura E.; and James A.

Dr. William A. Morgan was born February 1, 1849, received his education at the Fairmont State Normal School and West Virginia University, and read medicine with Dr. P. B. Youst, of Mannington. He was graduated from a medical college in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the class of 1871. He practiced from 1871 to 1874 at Middlebourn, Tyler county, and since the last-named year has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Mannington.

Nimrod Morgan, a self-made man in the truest sense of the word, and one of the prosperous business men and largest land-holders

in Mannington and Lincoln districts, of Marion county, is a son of Jacob B. and Elizabeth (Barnhouse) Morgan, and was born in what is now Lincoln district, Marion county, West Virginia, May 5, 1827. His paternal grandfather, David Morgan, was a son of Rev. David Morgan, a native and life-long resident of Berkeley county, who served for many years as a useful minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. David Morgan was born in that fateful year of American history—1775—and in 1804 came to what is now Marion county, settling four miles north of Fairmont on a one-thousand-acre tract of land that had been patented by his father some years earlier. There he lived during the remainder of his life except a few years passed with his son Jacob B., at whose house he died in 1859, aged eighty-four years. He was a farmer and a democrat, and served under Scott at Lundy's Lane in the War of 1812. He was a member of the Campbellite or Christian church, and married Eva Bultz, by whom he had six children, five sons and one daughter. Jacob Morgan, father, was born in Berkeley county, August 18, 1800. He was brought by his parents in 1804 to Marion county, where he died in Mannington district, February 3, 1860. He was a mechanic and a farmer, but passed most of his life on the farm. He was a democrat, and for over half a century had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was a very zealous worker. He married Elizabeth Barnhouse, who was a daughter of Henry Barnhouse, and died at the age of eighty-six years. Mrs. Morgan was an estimable lady, and seventy years of her long life had been spent as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. To Jacob and Elizabeth Morgan were born eight children, six sons and two daughters.

JOSHUA C. PARRISH, a prominent business man of Farmington, Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of Edward Parrish, and was born in what is now Lincoln district, Marion county, West Virginia, June 14, 1838.

About 1631 a colony of Friends or Quakers from England, under William Penn, emigrated to the United States. About the same time another body of them located in what is now Baltimore county, Maryland, about sixteen miles from the city, and formed a settlement known as Quaker Baltimore. Among the families that located at the latter place was at least one family of Parrishes, the first family of the name, so far as is positively known, to settle in the new world. There is a tradition in the family that the first work that was done on the American flag was done by a lady by the name of Parrish. From that family are descended all the numerous families in the United States, and its members are to be found in almost every state and territory in the United States. Many of them, however, are still to be found in their native state, on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake bay, and in the city of Baltimore. In August, 1748, Edward, son of Richard and Rachel Parrish, was born in Quaker Baltimore. He married and became the father of the following children: Richard, born August 26, 1769; William, born April 15, 1773; J——, born August 25, 1774; Samuel, born February 24, 1776; Susanna, born April 23, 1777; Enoch; Nellie, born July 19, 1795; Dorsey, born August 22, 1796; Cassius, born December 6, 1797; Jesse, born February 13, 1799; Evans, born August 18, 1800; Sallie, born April 27, 1802, and Isaac. The eldest member of the family, Richard Parrish, grandfather, left the parental home near the end of the eighteenth century, and located on what is now known as Crooked

creek, a few miles north of Morgantown, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia). He married a lady by the name of Polly Criss. They became the parents of eleven children, whose names follow: Christian, Catharine, Nancy, Dickey B., Joshua, Edward, Michael, William, Jesse, Haymond, and Maria.

Richard Parrish lived in Monongalia county for a time, and then removed to the west fork of the Monongahela river, six miles south of Fairmont, where he lived to the advanced age of ninety years. Edward Parrish, father, was born in Marion county, on March 1, 1793, and died December 27, 1873. He took up the craft of an agriculturist as a means of securing a livelihood, and became the owner of about four hundred acres of land in Lincoln district. As a farmer, he was active, energetic and successful, and accumulated a considerable competency, but through injudicious endorsements lost considerable of his possessions. He was a man of good judgment, and of considerable legal education, and served his district efficiently a number of years as justice of the peace. He was a class leader in the Methodist Episcopal church. On October 16, 1823, he married Prissosia Price, a daughter of Amos and Rachel Price. She was born September 21, 1802, and died May 30, 1859. Thirteen children were born to this union: Christiana, deceased, was the wife of A. R. Snodgrass, of Lincoln district; Elizabeth, the wife of G. H. J. Koon, a farmer of Weston, West Virginia; William H., deceased; Nancy R., wife of Alexander Toothman, a farmer of this county; Mary Ellen, widow of the late Joseph Caton, of Lincoln district; Edward, a farmer of Lincoln district; Sarah, wife of William H. Morgan, a contractor and builder, of Grafton, Taylor county, West Virginia;

Catharine, wife of J. M. Reese, a farmer of this county; Jesse N., deceased; Joshua C.; Daniel P., a farmer of Lincoln district; Rachel, wife of J. G. Eddy, a farmer of Paw Paw district, this county; and Ferdinand, died in infancy.

Joshua C. Parrish was reared upon his father's farm, and was given the advantages of such educational training as was offered by the subscription schools of his boyhood days. He then took up farming and followed it as an avocation from 1858 to 1870, when he took a position as traveling salesman with the firm of J. M. Hale, dealer in musical instruments, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, remaining in this employ for twelve years. When the coal and oil industries of Marion county began to be developed, he turned his attention to these fields, and does a large business in the line of leasing and buying oil and coal lands and real estate. He has laid out into town lots an addition to Farmington known as Parrish Addition. In political preference he is a stanch democrat; though in no sense an office-seeker, since 1883 he has served as notary public, and is now justice of the peace of Lincoln district.

On May 17, 1859, he married Matilda, a daughter of Spencer Martin. One child, Emma B., wife of H. L. Morris, a druggist of Farmington, was born to this union. Joshua C. Parrish is a thorough-going, enterprising, and energetic business man, and has done much toward the developing of the wonderful natural resources of Marion county. It is to such men as he that not only Marion county, but the state of West Virginia owes much of her material prosperity and substantial progress. We can not have too many such men.

WILLIAM H. MARTIN, an able member of the Marion county bar, and who practices in the higher courts of West Virginia and Pennsylvania and before the United States court, is a son of John and Rosannah (Pryor) Martin, and was born at Butler, Butler county, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1858. John Martin was born in county Down, Ireland, in 1820, and at fourteen years of age came to Clearfield township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he worked on a farm for several years; he then went to the town of Butler, of which he was a resident until his death in 1879. During the latter years of his life he followed contracting on brick-work, and at the time of his death was a man of prominence and influence. He was a democrat in political affairs and was elected by his party as treasurer of Butler county, Pennsylvania, in which office he served for the term of three years. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and married Rosannah Pryor, who is now in the seventy-first year of her age, and still resides at Butler, near which she was born. They reared a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters.

William H. Martin was reared at Butler, Pennsylvania, where he received his elementary education in the public schools. He then entered Witherspoon academy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1877. Leaving the academy he was employed for two years in teaching in the common schools of his native county, and then resolved upon a study of jurisprudence. In pursuance of this resolution he commenced reading law in 1879, with Frank N. Easton, then a lawyer of his native town, and now a resident of Middlesex county, Virginia. After completing the required course of reading he passed a successful examination and was admitted to the bar of

Butler county, September 20, 1882. He continued reading and studying and practiced some until 1886, when on October 6 of that year he was admitted at Pittsburg, to practice before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Three years later, on March 4, 1889, he was admitted to practice before the District Court of the United States for eastern Pennsylvania, at Scranton, Pennsylvania. Immediately after admission to the United States courts he went to Beaver, Pennsylvania, where he practiced until January 1, 1892, when he came to Fairmont. He soon obtained a good practice, and on August 14, 1894, formed a partnership with Franklin C. Holmes, under the present firm name of Martin and Holmes. They practice in the different courts of the county and are general practitioners.

On September 22, 1880, Mr. Martin married Lydia C. Reed, a daughter of George W. Reed, a resident of Prospect, Butler county, Pennsylvania. To their union have been born five children, three sons and two daughters: Arthur L.; Frank E., deceased; Blanch E.; Hettie, deceased, and Winfield M.

Since coming to Fairmont, Mr. Martin has taken an active part in political affairs, and has made a great many campaign speeches throughout Marion county, in the interest of the democratic party, whose principles he has always supported. While able as a campaign orator, and active in politics, he does not allow the excitement of public life to interfere with his regular legal work. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has made many friends since coming to Fairmont. He is plain and unostentatious, yet pleasant and affable, and has become justly popular in the wide circle of his acquaintances. Mr. Martin has always believed in being up to high-water mark in his profession, and

after coming to this state became a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of Appeals and of the bar of the federal court of West Virginia. He is a courteous gentleman, an able lawyer and a popular citizen.

DORSEY P. FITCH, M. D., a member of the West Virginia State Medical Society, and a prosperous physician of Fairmont, where he has won success and position by knowledge and skill, is a son of Captain Enoch P. and Louisa (Dorsey) Fitch, and was born at Morgantown, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 12, 1858. His paternal grandfather, Arthur Fitch, was of sturdy New England stock, and left his native state to settle in Preston county, where he remained but a short time. He then came to Monongalia county, in which he passed the remainder of his days. His son, Captain Enoch Fitch, was born in Preston county, West Virginia (then Virginia), and early in life became active and prominent in political affairs. He was a whig in political views, served in the capacity of sheriff of Monongalia county for sixteen years, and when the long-pent spirit of insurrection burst into open rebellion in Charleston harbor, he was among the first to offer his services to the Federal government. He served as captain, and afterwards as quartermaster until his death, May 31, 1864, in Hanover county, Virginia. Active, energetic and reliable, his loss was felt in his regiment and also at home. Captain Fitch married Louisa Dorsey, a member of the old and influential Dorsey family of Monongalia county. Captain and Mrs. Dorsey had a family of four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom are dead except Dr. Dorsey P., the subject of this sketch.

Dorsey P. Fitch was reared in his native county, and received his literary and scientific education at the West Virginia University, at Morgantown, and then took his first course of lectures at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, after which he practiced for four years with his preceptors, Drs. Hugh W. and L. S. Brock, whose reputation as able physicians and surgeons extended throughout West Virginia and into adjoining states. At the end of this valuable four years' practice, during which he treated all kinds of diseases and acquired an experience as beneficial as could have been secured in any large city hospital, he returned to Jefferson Medical college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1885. Immediately after graduation he opened an office at Frostburg, Maryland, where he practiced for three years. At the end of that time he came to Fairmont, where he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession ever since. He is a general practitioner, but pays special attention to all diseases of the eye.

On September 3, 1884, Dr. Fitch was united in marriage with Sallie Haymond, a daughter of Marcus W. Haymond, of Fairmont. Their union has been blessed with two children, a son and a daughter: George Carroll and Sallie Louisa.

Dr. Dorsey P. Fitch is a democrat in politics, and has been a member for some time of Fairmont Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons. Dr. Fitch always keeps up to the high-water mark in his profession. While he has filled his mind with the best thoughts of the colleges and the leading physicians of the age as a preparation, yet he has preserved and developed his own individuality, and has thought and worked and grown into a careful, safe and progressive physician. He has

relied largely upon his own inward efforts and built upon his own foundations. Perseverance, diligence, close study, careful reading and untiring devotion to his profession have made Dr. Fitch prominent and successful, and promise him in the future that just eminence and proud distinction to which the progressive and able physician is truly entitled. Dr. Fitch is a pleasant and courteous gentleman, and while enthusiastically devoted to his profession, yet he is a man of observation, has a large fund of general information, and possesses good conversational powers. Patient purpose, thorough knowledge, and wise action have given him success and the higher reward of honorable reputation.

GEORGE M. ALEXANDER, a graduate of the West Virginia University, and a lawyer of Fairmont in active and successful practice, is a son of John and Caroline (Conn) Alexander, and was born in Cass district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, November 10, 1867. Among the old and worthy families of Greene county, Pennsylvania, was the Alexander family, whose members were moral, industrious, and thrifty. A member of this family was John Alexander, whose son, George Alexander, removed from his Pennsylvania home to Cass district, in Monongalia county, where he purchased and tilled a farm until his death, which occurred April 4 1877, when he was in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was born April 10, 1802, and in early life did not see fit to take up his father's profession of teaching, but followed the trade of stone mason. In later years, however, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He married Mary Chaplin, and reared a family of two sons and four daughters. One of

the sons was John Alexander (father), who was born in Cass district, Monongalia county, May 6, 1842 and removed to Morgantown in 1890. His early life had been given to the management and cultivation of his farm, but after making an extensive western tour he came back and removed to Morgantown, where he engaged in his present business of dealing in farm machinery and agricultural implements. He is a democrat in politics, served as justice of the peace for two terms of four years each, was assessor in 1891 and 1892 by appointment of Governor Fleming, and has always given his party a hearty support. He is a member of the Baptist church and a past grand of the Monongalia Lodge, No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Alexander is an exemplary citizen, and married on February 10, 1867, Caroline Conn, a daughter of the late Rev. George F. C. Conn, a resident of West Virginia and a native of Pennsylvania. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have been born two children, George M. and Clyde.

George M. Alexander was reared on the home farm, and received his elementary education in the public schools, after which he entered the West Virginia University, from which he was graduated in the scientific course in the class of 1892. During his last two years at the University, in addition to the full studies of his course, he added those of the department of law and was graduated in the law class of 1892. After graduation he came to Fairmont, where he opened a law office in October, 1892. Nearly a year later, on September 8, 1893, he formed his present legal partnership with Emmett M. Showalter, under the firm-name of Showalter and Alexander. This firm holds a prominent place at the Marion county bar, and Mr. Alexander not only possesses the ability

to win success, but also has the substantial qualities to hold the fruits of victory. Scholarly and well informed, he has that force of character, vigorous thought, and sound judgment which often carry their possessor over obstacles that brilliant genius and the popular judgment pronounce insurmountable. The record of his early labors is but begun, yet if continued are such as to insure professional distinction in his later years of life. True to his client and not forgetting what is due to his profession he closely examines his cases in all their intricacies and bearings, and then presents them in their strongest light before whatever tribunal he is trying them. He is a democrat in political opinion, and has done active service in behalf of his party. He is a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa college society Fairmont Lodge, No. 9, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the First Baptist church of Fairmont, of which he is the present treasurer. Intelligent, active, and well-read, he is an earnest and deserving worker in his chosen profession.

On June 22, 1892, George M. Alexander wedded Gertrude Jamison, a daughter of James Jamison, of Morgantown, Monongalia county.

JAMES RILEY FLEMING, a progressive business man, and one of the founders and proprietors of the Barnesville woolen mills, of Marion county, favorably known for their excellent products, is a son of John S. and Ann Fleming, and was born just above Fairmont, on the Monongahela river, in Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), November 6, 1824. He received his education in one of the typical old log school-houses of his boyhood days, and in order to avail himself of the limited educational privileges of the

subscription schools, had to walk three miles morning and night. Leaving school at an early age, he learned, with his uncle, Benjamin Fleming, of Fairmont, the trade of hatter, which he followed for about ten years, first as a journeyman, and then as a partner with his uncle Benjamin. After his marriage, on March 26, 1850, he removed to Barnesville, where he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, James F. Barnes, and they conducted a general mercantile business, besides operating the grist and saw-mill built at that place by Thomas Barnes. In a few years they sold a half interest in the saw and grist-mill to John S. Barnes and E. Hamilton, with whom they also formed a partnership to erect the Barnesville woolen mill, which has been successfully operated by them ever since. The mill building has burned down twice and been rebuilt, first in 1886, and again in 1892. The mill is now operated in the manufacture of skirts, flannels and jeans, which have a ready sale in this and adjoining states, where they are largely sought on account of their durability and high quality of finish. In connection with his Barnesville enterprise, Mr. Fleming was engaged in the general mercantile business at Fairmont for nearly eight years. He is a republican in politics, and Methodist Protestant in religious faith and church membership.

In March, 1851, Mr. Fleming was united in marriage with Caroline M. Barnes, a daughter of Thomas Barnes, of Barnesville. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have one child, Margaret Virginia, who married George Watson, and after his death wedded Hon. C. L. Smith, one of the editors and publisher of the Fairmont *Index*. James R. Fleming is one of the substantial business men of the county who have deserved success and won it. He has given that strict

care and honest work to his business, that has not only increased it largely in proportions, but has also won for himself a character and standing, both at home and abroad. He has done much for Barnesville in giving to it increased wealth and business.

The Fleming family ranks with the old and respectable families of the State, and quite a full account of its old-world ancestry and new-world establishment will be found in the sketches of Governor Fleming and the Fleming family, that appears elsewhere. Benoni Fleming, one of the three sons of William Fleming, who made their home in western Virginia, was the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Benoni Fleming was born in Kent county, Delaware, in 1768, and at twenty-one years of age came to what is now Marion county, where he settled on a large tract of land, a part of which is now owned by his grandson, Joseph M. Fleming. He married Mary Stephenson, and reared a large family of sons and daughters. His second son, John S., was born in 1795, and died on the home farm in August, 1871. He was a farmer, and married Ann Fleming, who was a daughter of Alexander Fleming, a native of Delaware and an early settler of western Virginia. Mrs. Ann Fleming died in March, 1872, aged seventy-seven years, and left seven children: James Riley, subject; Julia Ann, wife of John Fletcher, of near Fairmont; Benjamin D.; Joseph M.; Eunice, who married James W. Boggess, of Fairmont; Edgar W., a resident of near Colfax, this State; and Lexina, wife of John W. Everhart, of West Virginia.

ISAAC S. COX, M.D.—To the Highlands of Scotland, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch traces his ancestry. He is a son of Joseph F. and Elizabeth (Hayhurst) Cox, and was born in Greenwood, Ritchie county, Virginia (now West Virginia), May 23, 1860.

In the "Land of the Thistle," near the middle of the eighteenth century, was born the great-great-grandfather of Dr. Cox. He removed from Scotland to England, where he reared a large family, seven of whom, all boys, came to America, landing in the city of Baltimore. Their names were Ezekiel, Jonathan, Moses, Isaac, Abraham, and two others whose names have been lost to history. Of these Abraham was the great-grandfather of Dr. Isaac S. Cox. He removed from Maryland over a century ago to near Morgantown, Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia), where he purchased a large farm of three hundred acres. His intention had been to go to Kentucky, but was led to change his mind on account of the Indian troubles that then existed in the "Dark and Bloody Grounds." Dr. Cox, grandfather, was born in Monongalia county, and followed farming for a livelihood. Although he was but the second generation in this country, he had become thoroughly Americanized, as is amply evidenced from the fact that he took up arms in the War of 1812, and fought against the oppressions of the mother country. He served in that conflict about three months as corporal. His religious faith and fervor are expressed in the statement that he was an official member of the Presbyterian church. He married Miss Frances Fisher, a daughter of John Fisher, and had the following children: Susan, Evaline, Joseph F., Isaac S., Nathan C., Christina, Charlotte, Rachel and Mary.

Joseph F. Cox was born on the banks of Indian creek, in Monongalia county, September 14, 1826. Starting out in life on his own account he took up farming and stock-droving, which he followed about six years, then after following lumbering and rafting for about five years, he learned the trade of a carpenter, which he pursued until 1874. At the latter date he went to Saline county, Kansas, and for two years remained in the west engaged in farming. Since his return he has lived at Rivesville, West Virginia.

He was an active member in the state militia of Virginia, in which he held a commission of captain, and was called to the front during the late Civil War, when the emergency of circumstances demanded it upon the occasion of Jones' raid. He is a Methodist in orthodox faith.

In 1850 he married Elizabeth Hayhurst, a daughter of Benjamin Hayhurst, a soldier in the War of 1812, and a participant in the battle of Fort Meigs. To this marriage were born nine children: Alice, wife of E. C. Nixon; Charlotte, wife of S. C. Kennison, of the state of Kansas; Arthur L., who graduated from the West Virginia University, and is now practicing law at Minden, Louisiana; Benjamin, deceased, was killed by a lumber wagon; Isaac S., subject; James D., a graduate of the West Virginia University, and now a practitioner of medicine at Markleysburg, Fayette county, Pennsylvania; William J., a practicing physician at Uniontown, Wetzel county; Susie, deceased, and Silas A., deceased.

Dr. Cox was educated in the West Virginia University and the Salina Normal University, at Salina, Kansas, from which he graduated in the class of 1886. He took a thorough course in the West Virginia University

upon the subject of anatomy and other collateral subjects preparatory to the study of medicine. He then entered the Kentucky Medical College, at Louisville, Kentucky, from which he graduated in 1891, and afterward took special courses in Kansas City, Missouri. The latter part of the year 1891 he located in Rivesville, where he has remained ever since, and by a close application to his professional duties has built up a very good practice. He is at present president and stockholder in the Farmers' Mill company, of Rivesville, and is also running a drug store in connection with his practice. He is a member of the State Medical Association of West Virginia, and keeps fully abreast of the times in every progress or advancement of the profession.

COLONEL ANDREW F. CONAWAY, a thorough-going and prosperous farmer of Fairmont district, Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of John and Sarah (Fleming) Conaway, and was born near Fairmont, Marion county, West Virginia, November 21, 1823.

The Conaway family is of the sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, the predominant element of the population of western Pennsylvania, whence the family came. John Conaway, grandfather, was, probably, born in Bedford county, that state. He removed, in 1814, to Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia), where he spent the rest of his life, dying in 1831, at the age of eighty years. He married Rachel Wilson, a native of Bedford Co., Pennsylvania, and reared a family of ten children as follows: Bazzell, who married a Miss Crosby; Charles, who married a Miss Conaway; John, who married a Miss Fleming; Jeremiah, who married a Miss Hunter; William, who married a Miss Hen-

drix; Nancy, who married a Mr. Crosby; Sarah, who married a Mr. Ruby; Rachel, never married; Mary, who married a Mr. Fleming; Hester, who married a Mr. Cleland.

John Conaway, father, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1795, and died October 16, 1868, in this county. He came to Monongalia county with his father's family, but soon afterwards removed to Marion county, and followed various lines of business, among which were farming, stock-raising and stock-dealing on an extensive scale for that day, and also stone-masonry. He was a democrat, politically, and a man of good judgment and of strict probity, and was frequently called by his party and the people of his district to serve them in various offices of a political nature. In this connection he served as a constable, overseer of the poor, and as justice of the peace. He was a pillar in the Methodist Episcopal church, serving in the capacities of exhorter and class-leader. He was a useful man in the community in which he lived—a man who, by reason of his good judgment, strict integrity of character and kindly spirit, was a natural leader among men. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah, a daughter of Alexander Fleming, a farmer of Fairmont district, and a member of the old and numerous Fleming family of this county, whose complete history appears in another part of this work. To this union were born five sons and one daughter: Edmund M., deceased, was a farmer of Fairmont district; Colonel Andrew; Nathan P., deceased, was a miller of Barrackville; Grafton S., a retired farmer, now living in Fairmont; John C., of Harrison county, West Virginia; Lydia Ann, deceased, was the wife of John L. Hawkins.

Mrs. Sarah Fleming Conaway died in 1834, and in 1835 he married as his second wife

Mrs. Hannah Randall. To them were born the following children: Nancy, wife of Peter Hibbs, of Wayne county, Iowa; Elizabeth, deceased, who married Eugenius Hibbs, a farmer of Mannington district, this county.

Mr. Conaway was reared upon his father's farm, and attended the subscription schools, learned the carpenter trade and worked at it a few years. In 1855, he and his brother Nathan, purchased a grist and saw-mill and carding-mill at Barrackville, which they operated until 1870, doing an extensive business along these lines for the locality. Since 1870, he has been extensively engaged in farming, owning a farm where he now resides of one hundred and thirty acres, and another of one hundred and eight acres in Fairmont district. He takes active interest in the schools of the county, and is a member of the board of education of his district. He gets the title of *colonel* from the position he, for ten years, held in the State militia of Virginia. He married on April 3, 1859, Elizabeth, a daughter of Benjamin F. Boor, of this county. They are the parents of three children: John F., a dairyman on the old homestead; Martha, wife of Caleb Davis, a farmer of Barrackville; and Minnie J., deceased, was the wife of J. F. Snodgrass, a school-teacher of Fairmont district.

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, a well-to-do farmer, of Lincoln district, this county, is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Casady) Thomas, and was born at Evansville, Preston county, West Virginia, December 9, 1847.

The family traces its genealogy to a Welsh origin, grandfather Thomas having emigrated from Wales and settled in Monongalia county, this State, where he followed farming.

Benjamin Thomas, father, was born the year

of Washington's death, in 1799, in Monongalia county, and died in 1864. He early learned the trade of a carpenter and took up contracting and building, in which line of work he was eminently successful. He served for a time in the War of 1812, and was among the victorious troops that stormed the city of Norfolk. He was twice married; his first union was with a Miss Shively and resulted in the birth of four children: Mary, the widow of — Stacy; she now lives in Henry county, Indiana; John, deceased; Philip, deceased, and James, also deceased, died in the service of his country during the late Civil War. His second union was with the mother of the subject of this memoir, and was blessed in the birth of four children: Jane, deceased; Caroline, wife of Jerre Rowan, of Morgan county, Indiana; Marion, deceased, and Benjamin F., who was educated in the schools of Morgantown, Monongalia county. He learned the trade of a shoemaker, which he followed a number of years, but was obliged to give it up on account of ill health. In 1878, he purchased a farm, where he now lives, in Lincoln district, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres, and in 1890 he added to this by a purchase of another farm consisting of one hundred and ten acres. This land is all underlaid with coking coal, is situated in the oil belt, one gas well being in operation at the present time. In his farming business he makes a specialty of the related industry of dairying.

January 6, 1870, Benjamin F. Thomas and Emma C., a daughter of William B. Long (see sketch), of Monongalia county, were united in marriage. Ten children have been born to this marriage: Mary Belle, born October 21, 1871; William M., born January 19, 1873, was appointed state cadet to the West Virginia University, on March 8, 1890, and

resigned on September 12, 1893, to accept a position as salesman in the store of T. Pickenpaugh, of Morgantown, West Virginia; Maud Elva, born May 10, 1875; George D., born November 16, 1877; Columbus J., born August 23, 1879; Sarah Ann, born January 24, 1881; Chester Long, December 18, 1883; Ada Lema, born April 19, 1886; Arlington Newlon, born October 31, 1887; and John Warner, born June 9, 1889.

WILLIAM J. MONTGOMERY, senior member of the large lumber manufacturing firm of Montgomery and company, of Mannington, Marion county, and a pleasant gentleman of thorough business qualifications, and many years of industrial experience, is a son of William C. and Martha (Barnes) Montgomery, and was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1839. William Montgomery, the founder of the Montgomery family in America, was a native of Scotland, and married Mary Evans, who was born in Wales. In 1760 he and his family came to the neighborhood of Wilmington, Delaware, where he owned a large farm and tannery, and became the owner of a number of slaves, which he afterwards manumitted. He reared a large family, consisting of eleven sons and two daughters. When the Revolutionary War came in the fulness of time, ten of these sons, who were old enough for military service, enlisted in the Continental army, and served until the close of the great struggle for liberty and national independence. Serving in a Delaware regiment that was almost decimated by disease and in battle, yet they escaped without a wound. The entire family was intensely patriotic, and during one winter their farm was occupied as winter quarters by five hun-

dred British soldiers, who used the fence for fuel, slaughtered the cattle for beef, and confiscated everything else that suited their purpose. They took the house, a large stone structure, for a hospital, and, after seizing all the linens for dressing wounds, a soldier on one occasion rudely tore a linen handkerchief from the throat of Mrs. Montgomery, which rough act one of the officers reproved, and attempted to condone by offering his silk one in compensation. William Montgomery, the eldest son, married Nancy Nichols, and in 1791 settled on Chartiers creek, seven miles below Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained six years. He then purchased two four hundred and twenty-four acre tracts of land on Wolf creek, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. He went to his purchase with his two eldest sons, William and Thomas, aged respectively fifteen and eleven years, and put up a cabin, which the boys occupied by themselves in the heart of the wilderness for six weeks, while he was detained by a broken arm at the old settlement, to which he had returned for provisions and other needed supplies.

In 1798 he removed his entire family to Wolf creek, where he afterwards died. William C. Montgomery, father, was a son of William, and a nephew of the original emigrant, Thomas Montgomery. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1810, and died December 24, 1841, aged about thirty-one years. He was a farmer and a whig, and, together with his wife, held membership in the Presbyterian church. He married Martha Barnes, and reared a family of three children. At a reunion of the Montgomery family, held in Wolf creek township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, a few years ago, a very interesting paper was read on the early history of the

Montgomery family, by Mattie Miller, of Centretown, that county.

William J. Montgomery was reared in his native county in Pennsylvania, and received his education in the private and common schools of that state. After leaving school, he was engaged in contracting in the Pennsylvania oil regions until 1864. He went to southwestern Missouri (Dallas county), where he followed contracting and merchandizing for nine years. He then returned to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where he followed carpentering and contracting up to 1877, in which year he removed to Butler county, that state, which he left, in 1883, to become manager of the stave factories of Coventry and Vincent, at Clintonville, Venango county, Pennsylvania, which position he held until 1885.

From 1885 to 1893 he was engaged in the planing mills of the firms of S. G. Purvis and company, and manager for L. C. Wick, of Butler, Pennsylvania. During 1894 he was engaged in carpentering work in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and in November of that year he came to Mannington, where he organized the present prosperous planing-mill and lumber firm of Montgomery and company. They are wholesale and retail dealers in lumbers, and operate a large and first-class planing-mill. They employ a force of from ten to fifteen men, and have a large trade. They are also engaged in contracting and building, employing from five to ten men. Mr. Montgomery is a practical business man. He is a prohibitionist in politics, and has been serving for the last year as superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Mannington Presbyterian church, with which he recently united by letter from the McClure Avenue Presbyterian church, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania.

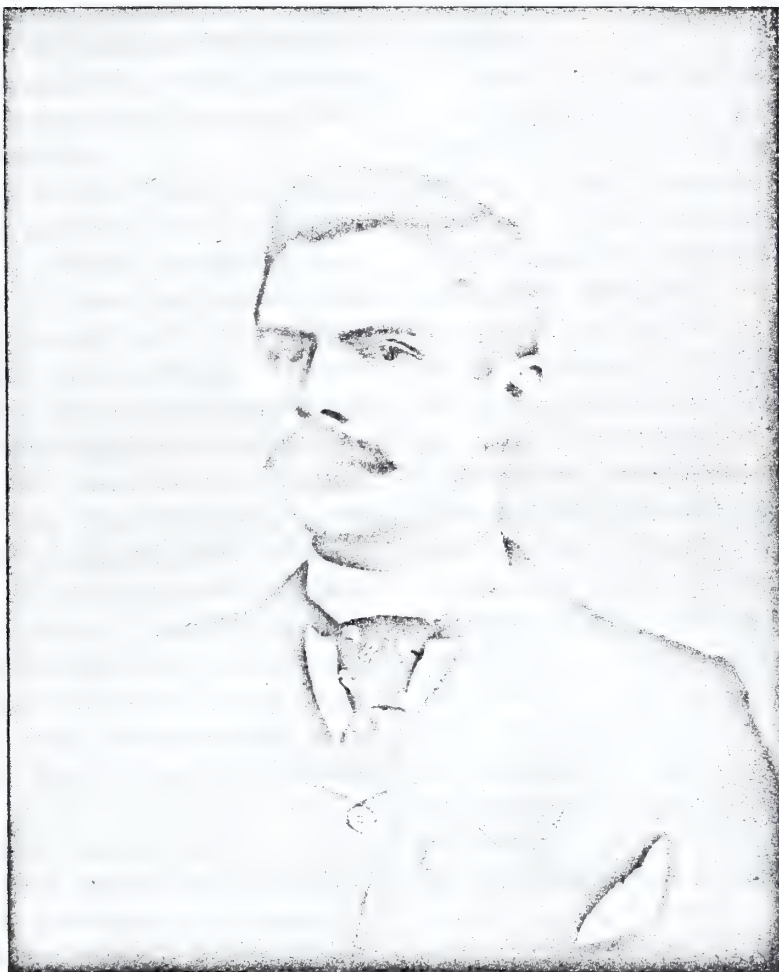
He is a member of the Knights of Honor and the E. A. W.

On September 20, 1859, Mr. Montgomery married Mary E. McDowell, of Centretown, Mercer county, Pennsylvania. To their union have been born three sons and four daughters: Curtis Wilber, Margaret Melissa, Eleanor, Edward, Leota Myrtle, William, Scott, and Rouie Bell.

William Scott Montgomery was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1862, and received his education in the common and select schools of his native county. Leaving school, he engaged in business with his father, with whom he has continued ever since. In 1893, he came to Mannington, Marion county, as a member of the lumbering and planing-mill firm of Montgomery and company. Mr. Montgomery is energetic, active, and a capable business man. He manages well the interests of his large plant, and is an agreeable gentleman. He is a member of Mutual Reserve Fund Life association, New York. On January 15, 1887, Mr. Montgomery married Grace Kerns, of Butler, Pennsylvania. They have three children,—two sons and a daughter.

MILLARD FILLMORE HAMILTON,
M.D., of Mannington, who ranks with the leading, and most skillful physicians and surgeons of Marion county and northern West Virginia, is a son of James Ulysses and Melissa (Yost) Hamilton, and was born near Mannington, Marion county, Virginia, now West Virginia, February 2, 1860.

The Hamilton family is an American branch of that great Hamilton family of Scotland, through its members who settled in the north of Ireland. Henry Hamilton, from whom Dr.



M. F. HAMILTON, M. D.

Hamilton is a descendant in the fifth generation, came from Ireland during colonial times and settled near Winchester, Virginia. Here he married Elizabeth Tryand; after his marriage removed to the vicinity of Morgantown, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), and became a pioneer farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were the parents of seven children: James, Archibald, Henry, Stephen, Mrs. Christina Bunner, Mrs. Rebecca Keller, and Mrs. Elizabeth Grey.

Boaz Fleming Hamilton, who is a son of James Hamilton and the paternal grandfather of Dr. Hamilton, was born near Morgantown, December 4, 1808. Here he remained until 1818, when he, together with his father and the family, settled upon Plumb run. There he grew to manhood and received such education as the subscription schools of his day afforded. He remained there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1852, when he became a candidate for clerk of the county court, upon the democratic ticket, but was defeated at the election. Six years later, in 1858, he was again nominated, and elected to the office, which he held for a period of three years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south in which he has been a class-leader for fifty years.

His matrimonial alliance, October 26, 1828, with Maria Parish resulted in the birth of thirteen children; twelve sons, and one daughter: James Ulysses, Richard Francis, Jasper Elmus, Flavius Newton, William Harmon, Fielding Madison, George Thaddeus, Norval Lynch, John Franklin, Marshal Philetus, Joshua Fleming, Edward Leroy, and Mrs. Ellen Guymon.

One of his sons, James Ulysses Hamilton, is the father of Dr. Hamilton, and was born at Fairmont, January 12, 1839; he resided there

until 1843, when he removed to Salt Lick and purchased a farm, on which he has since resided. He is a strong democrat and a zealous Methodist. On October 12, 1854, he married Melissa Yost, a daughter of Nicholas Yost, of Fairview, this county, and to their union have been born eight children, three sons and five daughters.

Millard F. Hamilton received his education at the Fairmont state normal school, read medicine with Dr. P. D. Yost, an able physician of St. Louis, Missouri, and entered the American medical college of that city, from which he was graduated in the class of 1883. Immediately after graduation he went to Mercer county, Missouri, where he practiced for one year, and at the end of that time returned to Mannington and was in active practice for four years. He then went west again and located on the Pacific slope, at Fort Ross, in California, where he remained but six months. At the end of that short period in 1889 he returned a second time to Mannington, where he has been engaged ever since in the successful practice of his chosen profession. Dr. Hamilton is division surgeon for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company at Mannington, a member of the United States pension board of medical examiners for Marion county, chief medical examiner for a number of leading insurance companies and a member of the state eclectic medical association, of which he is second vice-president. He is also a member of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad association of physicians and surgeons.

Dr. Hamilton is energetic, aggressive and public-spirited, and takes a commendable interest in all moves which have for their object the advancement and improvement of his town. He is a member of and was one of the organizers of the Mannington Opera House company,

and in many other ways has contributed to the progress and improvement of the town. Dr. Hamilton is thoroughly equipped for his professional work, keeping in touch with the leaders of his profession, and alive to every new thought or improved method discovered or suggested by the experienced medical men of the world. Politically, he affiliates with the democratic party, and is now serving acceptably as a member of the town council. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is regarded as a pleasant and companionable gentleman, of excellent taste and fine manners. In 1892 he erected on the corner of Main and Market streets his present residence, which is one of the very finest residences of Mannington or any other borough in the country. It is of the Queen Anne style of architecture, and the impressive beauty of the structure is heightened and increased when you cross its portals by the elegant and costly furnishing of the interior. It displays architectural beauty throughout, and is modern in all its appointments and furnishing, being both heated and lighted by gas. Dr. Hamilton is identified with a great number of secret and fraternal organizations. He is a member of Mannington Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons; Evening Star Lodge, No. 54, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand; Buffalo Council, No. 38, National Union; Mannington Council, No. —, Royal Arcanum; Mannington Tent, No. 4, Knights of the Maccabees; Mannington Union, No. 190, Equitable Aid Union and others.

On August, 1887, Dr. Hamilton was united in marriage with Bessie L. Basnett, a daughter of Festus D. Basnett, of Mannington. Their union has been blessed with one child, a son named Dale H. Hamilton, who was born August 25, 1894.

ULYSSES M. BILLINGSLEY, a highly respected citizen and prosperous farmer, is a son of Lias and Anna (Morgan) Billingsley, and was born in what is now Lincoln district, Marion county, West Virginia, January 24, 1835.

Samuel Billingsley, grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania, but in 1830 he migrated to what is now Paw Paw district, Marion county, West Virginia. There he purchased a tract of two hundred acres of land, upon which he resided the remainder of his life. Upon this tract of land he erected a grist-mill, and followed the combined occupation of milling and farming. He died in 1852, aged eighty years. He married Elizabeth Snyder, a Pennsylvania lady, and to them were born twelve children: John, killed in early life by a train; Samuel, deceased, a hatter by trade; Daniel, deceased, a farmer of Illinois; Thornton, deceased, a farmer of Paw Paw district; Eugenius, a farmer of Adams county, Ohio; Morgan, a business man of Fairmont, West Virginia; Mrs. Dorcas Arnett, Mrs. Maria Davis, Mrs. Malinda Adams, and Mrs. Mary A. Toothnan.

Lias Billingsley, father, was born in Pennsylvania, but located on Paw Paw creek, near Worthington, in 1828, where he died. His avocation was that of farming, in which he attained more than an average degree of success, owning three hundred acres of land. He was an active, consistent, and devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was class-leader and steward for a number of years. He married Anna M., a daughter of Joseph Morgan, who was a native of Scotland, but who, after his emigration to the United States, located at Farmington, Marion county, West Virginia, where he followed the combined avocation of farming and milling. Their marital union resulted in an issue of ten



RESIDENCE OF M. F. HAMILTON, M. D.

children, six sons and four daughters: Fahna, died in infancy; Ulysses M., subject; Mary, the wife of John N. Hamilton, of Fairmont; James, a farmer of Marion county; Charles, a farmer of Texas; Samuel, a farmer and justice of the peace of Missouri; William T., station-agent for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Barrackville, Marion county; Lias M., a farmer of this county; Eliza, the widow of William Buckley, of Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Anna M., the wife of John Hardon, a land-agent, of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Ulysses M. Billingsley was born and reared upon the farm, educated in the public schools, and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. For twenty years he resided in Paw Paw district; but in 1882 he removed to Lincoln district, where he owns a valuable farm of two hundred and thirty-five acres, which is located in the coal and oil belt. Politically he affiliates with the republican party, and religiously with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee.

On August 28, 1856, he married Julia, a daughter of Aaron Hawkins, a farmer of Paw Paw district, and to them has been born a family of ten children: Bernard O., of Fairmont; William S., a farmer of Paw Paw district; Levara A., deceased; Dora C., the wife of G. B. Yost, of Fairview, Marion county; Lias E., a merchant of Brownfield, Lincoln district; Darley A., deceased; Carleton R., deceased; Lilian D., the wife of James Downs, a farmer of Lincoln district; Larney C., a farmer of Lincoln district; and Francis A., who is at home with his parents.

MARCUS W. HAYMOND, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Western Virginia, and one of the oldest and most re-

spectable citizens of Fairmont, is a son of William and Cynthia (Carroll) Haymond, and was born August 12, 1814, near Palatine, Monongalia county, Virginia (now Marion county, West Virginia). His father was a son of William and Cassandra Haymond, and was a native of Rockville, Maryland, born in 1771, and died in 1848. He married Cynthia Carroll, a native of Fauquier county, Virginia. To this union were born ten children: Thomas S., Rebecca, Cassandra, Anna, William C., Hiram, Jonathan, Octavius and Augustus (twins), and Marcus W., the only one now living.

Marcus W. Haymond was married November, 1856, to Mary E. Arnett, a daughter of Ulysses N. Arnett, and to them have been born the following children: Clara D., the wife of Edward E. Shinn; Charles W.; Virginia Lee, the wife of Willey H. Hall; Sallie L., the wife of Dr. Dorsey P. Fitch (see sketch); Ulysses A., William Willey, Frederick M., F. Lizzie, May Blanch, and Joseph Jackson, all of Fairmont. Mr. Haymond was reared upon a farm, educated in the schools of his district and in the old Monongalia academy. He pursued farming near Palatine until 1854, when he removed to Fairmont, where he has since resided.

WESLEY S. PRICKETT, a descendant of one of the early pioneer families of this part of Virginia, is a son of Henry and Rachel (Titus) Prickett, was born on the old Prickett homestead in Fairmont district, on April 5, 1855. The family, of which Wesley S. Prickett is a descendant, is among the early pioneer families of this part of Virginia (now West Virginia), and is contemporaneous with the famous Indian fighting Morgan family. The

founders of the family in this part of Virginia were three brothers, Josiah, Jacob and Isaiah Prickett, who came from eastern Virginia, and located at what afterward became Prickett's Fort, in the northern part of Marion county, on the banks of the Monongahela river. They were among the first white settlers in this section of the country. It was to Prickett's Fort, built by these three brothers, that Morgan took retreat in when pursued and threatened by the Indians. These brothers took up and patented a tract of land in that section of the country and became the frontier farmers and forerunners of civilization in that section of the State. Of the three brothers, Isaiah was killed by the Indians near the fort, and the large and numerous family of the name in this section of the state are descended from Josiah and Jacob. Jacob married, and had the following children: Abraham, who went west; Richard, Thomas, Jacob, James, Josiah, Ann, Elizabeth, Sarah and Jemima.

Josiah, the great-grandfather of Wesley S. Prickett, had the following family: Isaiah, grandfather; John, Job, Dorothy, Sarah, Drusilla and Ann. Isaiah was a farmer and a ferryman of near the fort which bears the family name. He was born January 10, 1779, and died November 7, 1854; his wife was born August 9, 1784, and died June 20, 1856.

Isaiah Prickett, grandfather, married Sarah Ross, a member of an old family of Virginia, by whom he had the following children: Levi, who married Eleanore Baker; Henry, father; Nathan, deceased. His son, Meredith, resides on the original homestead, a homestead that has been in the family for six generations; John, a resident of Ravenswood, Braxton county, West Virginia; Eli, deceased; Maria, who became the wife of Jacob Hawkins, of this county, and Ira and Margaret, who both died

in early childhood. Henry Prickett, father, was a man of considerable enterprise and business ability. He was born at the ancestral home July 27, 1803, and died January 1, 1894. When a young man he learned the trade of a tanner, built a tannery on his farm in 1821, and operated it with profit for a period of thirty-six years. In 1857 he relinquished the tanning industry and turned his attention to agriculture. He carried on farming extensively, and also built a grist-mill, which he operated in connection with his farming and real-estate interests the remainder of his life. At the age of eighteen years he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal church, and from that time till death closed his career was an active member of the same. For a number of years he was a local preacher in the church. He led a Christian life, and by his example and teaching did much to lift others into purer life.

He was twice married; his first union was with Lydia Baker, a daughter of Wm. Baker, who was born December 23, 1772, and resulted in the birth of the following children: Eliza Ann, deceased; Ira B., deceased; Oliver C., and Maria, deceased. His first wife died July 1, 1848, and on March 27, 1849, he married Rachel, daughter of Benjamin Titus, of Greene county, Pennsylvania, who was born August 2, 1759. To the latter marriage were born Emily, wife of Henry Neptune, of Fairmont; William Emery, died in boyhood; and Wesley S.

Wesley S. Prickett was reared on the farm and was educated in the common schools and in the Fairmont Normal School. He took up surveying in connection with agriculture, and from 1881 to 1885 served as county surveyor in the county of Marion, and in 1881 was appointed a notary public. He is a demo-

crat in political faith, and an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church. On November 2, 1883, he married Mattie E, a daughter of George W. Shuman, a farmer of Marion county. Four children, Lawrence Ansley, Carlie Floyd, Nathaniel Franklin and Dellia Mary, have been born to this marriage.

J. M. JACOBS, one of the rising and progressive young men of northern West Virginia, and one whose success is the result of his own persevering efforts, is a son of Jacob and Mary (Steele) Jacobs, and was born near Little Falls, in Clinton district, Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia), July 16, 1860. His maternal grandmother, Nancy (Steele) McBee, is still living, and is now eighty-seven years old, one of the oldest women in the county.

His paternal grandfather was Elijah Jacobs, a native of Ohio, and was a valiant soldier from that state in the War of 1812. He came to Virginia while yet a young man, and resided in Clinton district until his death. His marital union with Mary Doolittle resulted in the birth of ten children, five sons and five daughters: Mima, Hannah, Mary, Elizabeth and Nancy; Moses, Strawther, Jacob, Elijah, and Harrison. One of these, Jacob Jacobs, who is the father of J. M. Jacobs, was born in Clinton district, January 18, 1828, and has resided in that district all his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a man of strong determination, and a reputation for honesty, truthfulness and high moral purposes.

During the darkest days of the Rebellion, when in 1862 President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 300,000 volunteers, Jacob Jacobs, imbued with loyal sentiments and strong convictions, and actuated by love of

country, was among the first to respond. He in August of that year enlisted in company "C," Fourteenth regiment, West Virginia volunteer infantry, and served until after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He was honorably discharged from the Federal service at Wheeling, on July 3, 1865, after having participated in the following engagements: Cloyd Mountain, Lynchburg, Carter's Farm, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and was with Sheridan in all the battles fought by him in the Shenandoah valley.

On April 10, 1858, he wedded Mary, a daughter of John Steele, who was a pioneer and representative citizen of Monongalia county, and to them were born four sons and two daughters: Benson, who resides at Little Falls, is engaged in merchandizing as a member of the firm of Hutchinson and Jacobs; Belle, the wife of A. L. Frum; J. M. (subject); Edson and Charley are farmers near Little Falls; Francis died while quite young.

J. M. Jacobs obtained his scholastic training in the free and select schools of Monongalia county, paying his own tuition, board and clothing while attending five terms of select schools taught by W. E. Jolliffe, a graduate of the West Virginia University. In 1879, he engaged in teaching, which he followed for a period of five years. During the summer and fall months of 1882 and 1883 he clerked for M. L. Hutchinson in a general store at Smithtown. In May, 1884, being desirous of investing the few dollars he had already saved while teaching and clerking, he, in connection with his former employer, engaged in general merchandizing at Little Falls, West Virginia, under the firm name of Hutchinson and Jacobs, to-day one of the most widely advertised firms in Monongalia county. In addition to a general line of merchandise,

they are very extensive dealers in both wool and lumber.

In February, 1895, he, in connection with M. L. Hutchinson, C. E. Hutchinson and G. M. Jacobs, purchased the planing mill at Fairmont, formerly owned and operated by U. A. Clayton. He was selected as manager, and immediately after the consummation of the purchase removed to Fairmont and took charge of the plant. Under his management the plant has been operated successfully, and is turning out each day a vast amount of first-class work. Active, energetic and progressive, Mr. Jacobs is interested in the Acme Coal and Coke company of Opekiska, organized in 1891, and in the West Virginia Grocery and Candy company, organized in 1893; also a stockholder in the Bank of Fairmont.

Politically, he is a republican, and takes an active and intelligent interest in the affairs of his party, but has never in any sense been an aspirant for political preferment. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Sabbath schools he has always taken an active interest and served as superintendent for a number of years. Fraternally, he is a member of Monongalia Lodge, No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Morgantown; also a member of the Order of Knights of Pythias, Monongalia Lodge, No. 41, at Little Falls, West Virginia. He did much to organize this society, was its first past chancellor, and also its first representative to the Grand Lodge, whose session was held at Huntington in the fall of 1889.

April 14, 1888, Mr. Jacobs and Miss Mary Alice Selby, daughter of Thomas and Salena Selby, and granddaughter of Solomon Steele, of Fairmont, were united in marriage, and to their union have been born three bright, ac-

tive and interesting children: Arthur Mellville, Edna May and Jessie Olive. Mrs. Jacobs was educated in the free schools of Monongalia county and at the Fairmont State Normal school, having taught one term of school in Clinton district. She is a very pleasant and intelligent lady, and has many friends. She is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. J. M. Jacobs is in every respect a self-made man, having educated himself solely by his own efforts, and having fought life's battles so far manly, without any financial assistance from any one, and to-day stands the equal, from a business standpoint, of any of his age, he having often said he preferred to live forty years an active, busy life than spend seventy years a drone. Plain and unassuming in his manners, one to whom pride is a stranger, possessed of a character that stands above even the breath of suspicion; honest, upright and loyal to every trust imposed in him, Mr. Jacobs possesses in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of all who are brought into either business or social relations with him.

ISRAEL FORMAN, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of West Virginia, and a respected citizen of Fairmont, is a son of Alexander and Jemima (Graham) Forman, and was born May 12, 1829, in the Sandy creek valley, between Brandonville and Kingwood, in Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia).

The family is of Quaker stock, and settled near the scene of the battle of Brandywine, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, during the early colonial period of this country. About the close of the Revolutionary War, Robert Forman and family started for western Virginia;

they reached Westernport, Maryland, when some members of the family contracted the smallpox and were compelled to stay for some time. Robert remained with the family to take care of them, but sent his son Joseph, who is the grandfather of our subject, on ahead to make preparations for the family. He located near Brandonville, Preston county, sowed a field of buckwheat, and made other necessary preparations for the family, which soon joined him. They were among the pioneer families of that section, and cleared up farms upon which they resided.

Alexander Forman, the father, was born on the old homestead, in 1802, and remained in the county until 1842, when he located near Grafton, Taylor county, this State, where he died in 1879. While in Preston county he followed farming, and also owned and operated a grist mill and a woolen mill; but after coming to Taylor county he followed farming exclusively. His marriage with Jemima Graham resulted in the birth of twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity.

Israel Forman was reared upon the farm, and received such education as the subscription schools of that day afforded. He was employed at farm-work until his marriage, in 1852, with Miss Edith H. Proudfoot. The fruit of this union was one daughter and three sons, viz.: Laura J. (now Mrs. J. H. Means), Pliny D., Milton, and Alexander. In 1863 the wife and mother died; and in 1865 our subject married Miss Elizabeth Hall, who became the mother of four daughters, viz.: Delphia R., Myra, Bertie, and Lou Ella. Bertie died in childhood; the others grew to maturity and are still living; but their mother died in 1894.

For the first few years after marriage Mr. Forman was employed at milling and millwright work, but in 1862 he began photogra-

phic work in Grafton, and in 1864 moved to Fairmont, West Virginia, where he has continued the same business ever since. He is regarded as a careful and reliable photographer, and has succeeded in establishing a good and paying business.

Politically he is a republican, and has served two terms as mayor of his town, and one term as supervisor (an office which has since been abolished) of Fairmont district. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of Fairmont Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons.

COLONEL MADISON CARTER, a large landholder and prominent business man of Marion county, and a veteran Union officer, who was a prisoner in Libby prison, and saw active service under "Phil Sheridan" in the Shenandoah valley, is a son of Joshua and Matilda (Merrifield) Carter, and was born in Winfield district, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), March 4, 1836.

His paternal grandfather, John Carter, came, in 1790 or thereabouts, from Winchester, Virginia, to near the Big Falls, on the Monongahela river, where he purchased some five hundred acres of land and erected a saw-mill. He was a blacksmith by trade, and married Nancy Thomas, by whom he had six children: John, who, at the age of about twenty-one, moved to Morgan county, Illinois; Rev. Lloyd, a Baptist minister, who died near Cincinnati, Ohio; Notley T., who died at the mouth of White Day creek; Mrs. Margaret Roland, now dead; Mrs. Virginia Morgan, of Indianapolis, Indiana; and Joshua, father of Colonel Madison Carter. Joshua Carter was born near Big Falls, November 22, 1804, was a merchant and millwright by trade, and a farmer by occupation. He went to Illinois in

1839, but returned in two years on account of his wife's health, and purchased thirty acres of land in Winfield district, which he had increased by successive additions to three hundred acres at the time of his death, August 22, 1862. He was a whig and republican, built many flat-boats, and rafted large quantities of timber on the Monongahela river, and, on July 22, 1832, wedded Matilda Merrifield, a daughter of Samuel Merrifield, a farmer, who was born in Prickett's Fort during the Indian troubles. Mrs. Carter is dead. They were the parents of five children: Marcus, who died in boyhood; Colonel Madison, subject; Arminda, married Z. D. Ross, and is dead; Lieutenant Eldridge; and Helen, wife of J. W. Fast, of Fairmont. Lieutenant Eldridge Carter, the youngest son, received his education at the West Virginia University; served in company "C," Seventh West Virginia infantry, from September 8, 1864, to June 13, 1865; is a republican, and lost his seat in the legislature in 1886, by a re-count. Lieutenant Carter owns two hundred and twenty acres of the home farm, and is interested in Southdown sheep and blooded cattle, and, on August 21, 1890, wedded Valaria Hill, and has two children: Carl and Glenn.

Colonel Madison Carter received his education in the district school, and was engaged in lumbering until August 6, 1861, when he enlisted in company "C," Sixth Virginia Loyal infantry, but was soon transferred to battery "F" (Maulsby's), First Virginia loyal light artillery, in which he received successive promotions until October 13, 1863, when he was commissioned first lieutenant. Shortly afterward, he was transferred to battery "A," of which he was first lieutenant, and at times acting commander, until he was honorably discharged at Harper's Ferry, October 3, 1864.

When Lee was on his march to Gettysburg, Lieutenant Carter made a charge on a Confederate force and was captured. He was confined in Libby prison and on Belle island for thirty-eight days, and was paroled at City Point. After being exchanged, he returned to his battery, and saw active service under "Phil Sheridan" in his famous Shenandoah valley campaign. Returning home to recruit his health, he was inactive until June 27, 1865, when he was commissioned by Governor Boreman as colonel of the Eighteenth regiment, Third brigade, First division, West Virginia militia, which position he held until the organization was disbanded. After the war, he returned to the timber business on the Monongahela river, which he followed until 1875, when he engaged in his present extensive farming operations in Winfield district, where he now owns about four hundred acres of valuable and well-improved land, on which he also raises and grazes a large number of cattle. Colonel Carter is a strong and active republican, but beyond holding several district offices, has not been prominent in political affairs. He is a member of Meade Post, No. 6, G. A. R., and the Methodist Protestant church, of which he is an official, and whose Sunday-school he has attended for five years, with only the loss of a few Sundays. He is a successful business man, and stands well in his part of the county with all who know him.

On September 27, 1857, Colonel Carter married Amanda Joliffe, a daughter of Joseph Joliffe, of Smithtown, Monongalia county. Colonel and Mrs. Carter reared a family of five children: Fanny L., wife of George E. Amos, a carriage manufacturer of Fairmont; Jeanette, now a teacher in Bellehaven college, at Jackson, Mississippi, was educated at Adrian, Michigan, and Bryn Mawr, Philadel-

phia, Pennsylvania; Delila A., who died March 2, 1887, while attending the Fairmont normal school; Lillie E., the wife of W. G. H. Crawford, of Greensboro, Pennsylvania; and Guy L., now at home with his parents.

ANDREW S. ICE, a farmer of Fairmont district, Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of Abraham and Phoebe (Ice) Ice, and was born on October 18, 1836.

The Ice family is one of the oldest families in this part of West Virginia, having settled prior to the Revolutionary War at what is known as Ice's Ferry on Cheat river, in Monongalia county. The family is of German origin and were among the colonial families of the state of Delaware, whence some of its members emigrated to this section. As far as is positively known, Frederick Ice, great-grandfather, was the first of the family to settle in the present limits of the state of West Virginia. Among his children were three sons, Adam, Abraham and Andrew, of which Andrew was the paternal grandfather of the subject of this biographical record and Adam was the maternal ancestor. The former was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and the latter in the War of 1812. Andrew Ice, paternal grandfather, first took up a large tract of four hundred acres of land in Marion county, in what is now Fairmont district, to which he removed shortly after the Revolutionary War, perhaps about 1786. As one of the early pioneers of a section inhabited by roving and hostile bands of Indians they were not to be spared the depredations of these savages, but were frequently brought into combat with them in their efforts to establish a home in a wilderness and provide for and protect their families. Andrew Ice became one of the most promi-

nent farmers and business men of the section. In 1840 he removed to Henry, Indiana, where he died. He married a lady by the name of Mary Bayles, a daughter of William Bayles, of Ice's Ferry, and had a family of four children, as follows: Jesse, who removed with his father to Henry county, where he died, as did also Frederick; Abraham, father; and Elizabeth, who married Allen Hall of Fairmont district, this county. Abraham Ice, father, and the third son of this union, was born in the Marion county home in 1785, and died in the same vicinity on September 22, 1863. He was a pioneer farmer and miller, along which line he was successful and obtained a very comfortable competency. Jeffersonian democracy and the Baptist church were the bodies to which he pinned his political and orthodox faith. He married Phoebe, a daughter of Adam Ice. To this union were born the following children: Serilda, widow of the late Steward Cooper, of Cleveland, Ohio; Elvira, deceased, was the wife of William Hunt, of Fairmont district; David M., a farmer of the same district; Andrew S., subject; and Luther S., a farmer of Wells county, Indiana.

Andrew Ice was reared on his father's farm and was educated in the primitive subscription schools of the day. He has followed farming all his life, first on his father's and grandfather's farm, and later on his own farm in Fairmont district, where he owns one hundred acres of well-improved land, underlaid with coking coal. In religious and political matters he follows in the footsteps of his father, and is a member of the Baptist church and a strict democrat.

On December 13, 1886, he married Malissa, a daughter of Henry Fielding Hamilton, a farmer of Lincoln district. Seven children bless the union. They are Charles F., Abra-

ham, Homer, Mary, Nellie, Frederick, and James, all at home.

DAVID M. ICE, brother of Andrew Ice, was born January 19, 1834, in what is now Fairmont district, this county, and was reared on the parental homestead and received his mental training in the subscription schools. He has followed farming and milling all his life. Since 1872 he has followed farming exclusively. He owns a good little farm of thirty acres, underlaid with the famous West Virginia coking coal, and situated in Fairmont district, on Buffalo creek, not far from the village of Barrackville. He is a democrat of the stanchest kind in his political adherence. On March 13, 1866, he was united in marriage to Amy, a daughter of William R. Welch, a farmer, of near Farmington, this county. Two children have been born to this union: Sarah Elvira, wife of John Prickett, of Barnsville, near Fairmont, this county, and Minnie O.

EDGAR ICE, a well-to-do farmer of Fairmont district, Marion county, West Virginia, is a descendant of Frederick Ice, whose history appears under the head of Andrew Ice. Adam Ice was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was born at Ice's Ferry, on Cheat river, and was the first white child born in Virginia (now West Virginia), west of the Allegheny mountains. He was reared at that old homestead, and then removed to what is now Fairmont district, West Virginia (then Virginia), where he became the owner of a large tract of land, a part of which is still in the possession of some of his descendants. He died July 5, 1851, and his remains now lie buried in the old

burial ground of the family in this district. He was the father of the following children: Mary, who married Mr. Robinson; Rolly, deceased, was a farmer of Mannington district; Margaret, married John Nelson; William B., father; Phœbe, who married Abraham Ice, of Fairmont district; and Sarah E., the wife of William Whitehead, who emigrated west and now lives in Oakland, Iowa. Hon. William B. Ice, father, was born near Barrackville, September 27, 1809, and died August 31, 1890. He was in his active days a prominent business man of this section of the county, following farming, merchandizing and at one time stock-buying and shipping extensively. From the days of Jefferson to the days of Cleveland the Ice family, with but few exceptions, have been democrats. William B. was no exception to this statement, and all his life was a strong supporter of the faith of his fathers. In 1868 he was elected to the office of state senator, to represent the senatorial district composed of Marion, Monongalia and Wetzel counties, and served one term with entire satisfaction to his constituents. He held the office of captain in the state militia. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, becoming a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, when that church was organized in 1844.

He married Miss Dorothy, a daughter of John Straight, a farmer of Fairmont district. Ten children were born to this marriage: Miranda, wife of James E. Conaway, a merchant of Barrackville; Marcus, a farmer of Paw Paw district; Calvin, a farmer of Fairmont district; Eugene and Newton, both died in childhood; David, who lost his life in the Confederate army during the late Civil War; Mary, wife of William Straight, a farmer of Fairmont district; Phœbe, deceased; Edgar,

subject; Charles, a farmer and miller of Barrackville; and Martha, wife of Lewis Hall, a bricklayer and farmer of near Barrackville.

Edgar Ice was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools and the old Morgantown Academy. After leaving school he took up farming, and followed it all his life. He owns two hundred acres of land underlaid with coal in Fairmont district. He is a democrat in political faith, and has held a number of local offices, among them that of president of the board of education of his district. On July 4, 1872, he was united in marriage with Mary E., a daughter of John M. Straight. To this union seven children have been born: Myrtle B., wife of John W. Robison, a farmer of Fairmont district; Clarence N., Maggie M., Stella P., Bertie S., Millie D., and John W.

John M. Straight, father of Mrs. Ice, was born on the old Straight homestead, in Fairmont district, August 11, 1809, and died in the same district May 9, 1885. He was a large and prosperous farmer of the district, owning the old homestead, consisting of four hundred acres of land in the West Virginia coking coal district. He was a captain in the state militia of Virginia, and took a commendable part in the organizing and drilling of the same.

A democrat in political faith, he served a number of years as a member of the board of education of his district. He married Miss Amelia Robinson, of Harrison county, and reared a family of five children: Newton J., a farmer of Fairmont district; Mary E., the wife of the subject of this sketch; Helen, wife of Alpheus Amos, a farmer of Lincoln district, of this county; Belle, at home; and William, deceased in infancy.

DR. C. H. ICE, a well-posted and prominent physician of Farmington, Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of Henry M. and Anna F. (Dent) Ice, and was born near Mannington, Marion county, West Virginia, October 24, 1854.

The Ice family is one of the oldest families of this part of West Virginia, having settled prior to the Revolutionary War at what is known as Ice's Ferry, on Cheat river, Monongalia county. The family is of German origin, and were among the colonial families of the state of Delaware, whence some of its members emigrated to this section. As far as is positively known, Frederick Ice, great-great-grandfather, was the first one of the family to settle within the present limits of the state of West Virginia. Among the children were three sons, Adam, Abraham and Andrew; of these Adam was the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical record. He was born at Ice's Ferry, on Cheat river, the first white child born in Virginia (now West Virginia), west of the Allegheny mountains. He was reared at that old homestead, and then removed to what is now Fairmont district, West Virginia (then Virginia), where he became the owner of large tracts of land, a part of which is still in the possession of his descendants. His remains now lie buried in the old burial ground in Fairmont district. Tradition has it that one of his brothers (William) and one of his sisters were captured by the Indians. William remained with the Indians for a time, absorbing many of their manners and customs, and, against the commands of the Indians, returned to his friends for a visit; when he again returned to the savages they cut off his ears as a chastisement for his disobedience. After a lapse of some time he again returned to his friends, and upon return-

ing to the Indians this time was killed and scalped. The sister married an Indian, and became the mother of the celebrated chief Tecumseh and his brother, Eskwatawa, the prophet. Rawley Ice, the grandfather, was born in what is now Fairmont district, Marion county, in 1796, and died at his home near Mannington, Marion county, in 1874. He was a large farmer in Mannington district, where he owned over 2,000 acres of land, and also dealt extensively in stock. He married Miss Rachel Hayes and had eleven children, whose names, in order of age, are as follows: Oliver P., a farmer of Texas; Annie, deceased; Fielding R., a farmer of Mannington district; Silas, died young; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of Charles F. Gooch; Adam Rufus, a successful farmer of Chase county, Kansas; Dr. R. Ethan, of the old homestead in Mannington district; Phoebe I., widow of John D. Watson, of Wyatt, Harrison county.

Henry M. Ice, father, was born June 18, 1826, in Mannington district, and died in the same district on August 13, 1890. His life vocation was farming. In August, 1861, he entered the service of his country as captain of company "H," Fourteenth regiment, West Virginia infantry. His regiment took part in a number of lively engagements in the valley of Virginia. Among them were Cloyd Mountains, Cedar Creek and Winchester. At Fisher's Hill he received a wound in his arm that rendered him a cripple in that member for life. He was a strong whig in his political affiliations, and upon the disruption of that party became a no less ardent republican, being one of the two in his district who voted for Lincoln in 1860. In 1868, he was elected sheriff of Marion county, and served a full term of four years, and was recognized as an able and conscientious official. January 1,

1849, he married Anna, a daughter of Dudley E. Dent, of Marion county. Twelve children blessed their union: Pliney, who was in the employ, as steward, of a United States merchant vessel, and died in Shanghai, China, August 6, 1879; Ulysses B., a farmer, blacksmith and merchant of Wetzel county, West Virginia; Dr. C. H., subject; Alvey B., died young; D. C., of this county; Palmyra J., wife of Perry Hall, of this county; Harlin M., of the state of Washington; Sidney A., in a fruit-raising business in Fresno county, California; Otis H. and Richard L., lumbermen of the county; James W., on the home farm, and Lena M., wife of James Cunningham, a blacksmith at Grangeville.

Dr. Ice was educated in the Fairmont schools and the Fairmont Normal School. He learned the trade of carpenter, and for seven years was engaged in teaching during the winter months and working at the trade during the summer. In 1882 he took up the study of medicine in the office of Dr. G. L. McIntyre, of Grangeville, and in 1886 entered the medical department at the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1886 passed an examination before the state board of health and received a certificate entitling him to practice within the state. He located in Tyler county, but after a short stay of three months removed to Grangeville, where he practiced until 1888, when he removed to Farmington. During the years 1890 and 1891 he attended the medical department of the University of Maryland at Baltimore, where he graduated and took a special course on the diseases of the eye and ear. He is a member of the State Medical Society of West Virginia, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Association. August 29, 1878, he married Serena A., a daughter of Elias Hildreth, of Marion county.

Four children have been born to this union: E. Clark, Luster G., James E., and Nannie B.

Dr. Ice has, by close application, won an enviable success as a practitioner of medicine. He has made thorough preparation for his profession, is a close student of medical literature, and keeps fully abreast of all advancements in the profession.

HON. CHARLES A. PRICHARD, ex-member of the House of Delegates of West Virginia, was born in Mannington, West Virginia, August 24, 1850; educated in the West Virginia University, and first employed with his father, with whom he continued up to 1871. On that date he engaged in cattle-dealing and farming in southwest Missouri. Returning home, in 1876, he engaged in the mercantile business, continuing up to 1880, when he engaged in dealing in and manufacturing lumber in Marion and Wetzel counties. In this he continued up to 1884, when he went to Comanche county, Kansas, but returned home in the fall of the same year, on account of his father's death, and settled up the estate. In 1888 he again engaged in saw-milling and lumbering, continuing up to 1893, in which time he also had been looking after the family interests of the estate.

Politically he is a democrat, and takes an active interest in local and county politics; he has been a member of the board of education, of the town council, and of the state legislature, representing Marion county in sessions of 1889, in the extra sessions of 1889 and 1890, and also session of 1891. During his services as a legislator, the Goff-Fleming gubernatorial contest was decided, a United States senator was elected, and the present ballot law was passed.

Mr. Prichard is a quiet, unassuming, reserved and conservative gentleman, but withal a gentleman of high and unimpeachable character.

JESSE HUNT, a highly respected citizen of Mannington, and a man who has achieved that success in the business world which is honorable, is a son of Joshua and Sallie (Robbins) Hunt, and was born near Maples Mills, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1818. Joshua Hunt was a native of the state of New Jersey, and in childhood was brought to Pennsylvania, where he was successively a resident of Fayette and Greene counties, that state. In 1819 he came to the place now known as Maidsville, six miles below Morgantown, Monongalia county, where he died July 23, 1875, aged eighty-nine years and sixteen days. He followed farming, and married Sallie Robbins, who died February 29, 1865, aged seventy-nine years. Their family consisted of five sons and eight daughters.

Jesse Hunt passed his boyhood days and early life in Monongalia, where he attended the neighborhood schools that were provided in those days. Leaving school, he learned the trade of carpenter, which he pursued, in connection with farming, in Monongalia county up to 1849, in which year he removed to near Mannington, in Marion county, where he commenced contracting and bridge-building. The same year saw him remove to Fairmont, where he remained up to 1869. He then returned to Mannington, and, in 1878, became a member of the mercantile firm of Hunt and company, which continued up to 1889, when Mr. Hunt withdrew, and at the same time from all active business. Mr. Hunt is a democrat in political opinion, and has

been a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church for over fifteen years. He is a member of Mannington Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was initiated in 1854.

Jesse Hunt is well preserved for a man of his years. He is benevolent, kind, and generous, and well known for integrity and fidelity. He is faithful to every trust reposed in him, being a worthy pupil from the school of fidelity, whose pupils take the highest place in the counting-room, rise to the best positions of emolument, and win the most valuable prizes of esteem.

Jesse Hunt has, through his honesty, industry, and Christian manhood, truly earned the title of self-made man, and it can be safely asserted that no one stands higher in his community than he, for having more of the prerequisites that go to make up an honest and honorable man.

On November 11, 1841, Mr. Hunt was united in marriage with Elizabeth Everly, who was a daughter of Samuel Everly, Jr., of Monongalia county, and passed away February 25, 1881, when in the fifty-ninth year of her age. After Mrs. Hunt's death, Mr. Hunt, on June 3, 1888, wedded Mrs. Eleanor Kendall, widow of Dr. James L. Kendall, and daughter of Nicholas Wilcox. By his first marriage, Mr. Hunt had two children: Dr. L. C., and Sarah M., wife of F. D. Basnett, a merchant of Mannington.

Dr. Lebbeus C. Hunt, the only son and oldest child of Jesse and Elizabeth (Everly) Hunt, was born in Monongalia county, August 11, 1842. He received his education at the Fairmont academy, read medicine with Dr. James E. Reeves, now of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and, after taking a course of lectures in a Baltimore medical college, he entered the Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia,

Pennsylvania, from which famous institution he graduated in the class of 1869. After graduation, he was located at West Union, Doddridge county, and thence removed to Clarksburg, Harrison county, and finally to Parkersburg, where he practiced continuously and successfully up to the time of his death, which occurred September 4, 1890, when in the forty-eighth year of his age, and in the very prime of matured manhood, and in the midst of a career of professional success and achievement.

REV. FATHER A. J. McGRATH, pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, at Fairmont, Marion county, West Virginia, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, July 26, 1854. Father McGrath was educated in St. Patrick's college, in the county of Tipperary, from which institution of high literary standard he graduated in 1876, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1876. He was then placed in the Australia mission, where he zealously labored in the vineyard of the Lord for nine years, when, on account of failing health due to the warm climate, he was compelled to leave the country. He returned to his native island, and in 1886 came to the United States in response to a call from Bishop Keane, of Wheeling, now archbishop of the city of St. Louis. His first station was at Parkersburg, West Virginia, where he took the place of Rev. Father Heckly, who made a tour of Europe. Remaining there but a short time, he was then for a few months assistant pastor of the church of Immaculate Conception of Clarksburg, and of St. Clare's, Doddridge county, this State. In 1887, he came to Fairmont and took charge of St. Peter's, and has made Fairmont his home ever since. His

work is not circumscribed by the Fairmont district, but covers a large field of West Virginia territory, among the most important stations of which are: St. Patrick's at Mannington and Lady of Mercy at Farmington, this county, and the church of the Assumption at Littleton, Wetzel county, and has entire supervision of the Monongalia county charge. The pastoral work and spiritual welfare of the church within this large territory, embracing many and varied industrial interests, requires the display of more than ordinary energy and executive ability. That Father McGrath possesses these qualities in an eminent degree is amply shown by the progress it has made within his territory. He is a thorough scholar, has a wide experience, and is possessed of a kind and sympathetic nature that endears him to his parishioners and all who are brought into social, religious, or business relations with him.

GEORGE R. MORGAN, a member of the old family of pioneer fame, who has been successfully engaged since 1892 in business at Mannington, Marion county, is a son of Silas and Mary (Downs) Morgan, and was born in Lincoln district, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), April 6, 1858. He is member of the celebrated Morgan family whose sketch is given elsewhere in this book, and a relative of the noted David of Indian fame. His paternal grandfather, William Morgan, was born and reared in Marion county where he passed his life near Farmington, being well up in years when he died. He was a miller by trade and occupation, and spent most of his active life in the mill at Farmington. He was a Jacksonian democrat in political opinion, and married a Miss Parish, by whom he had twelve children, eleven sons and

one daughter. Silas Morgan, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Farmington, January 14, 1814. He was reared on Mill Fall run and learned with his father the trade of miller, which he followed up to the time of his marriage, when he engaged in his present occupation of farming. Like his father before him, he is a pronounced democrat in politics, and takes a deep interest in the political issues of the day as advocated by the rival parties. Silas Morgan has followed farming for over half a century and is well spoken of as a neighbor and citizen in every community in which he has resided. He married Mary Downs, a daughter of James Downs, of Marion county, and reared a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters.

George R. Morgan grew to manhood on his father's farm and received his education in the early free schools of West Virginia. Carefully trained to farm work of all kinds, he assisted his father on the home farm until 1882, when he purchased and removed to his present excellent farm on Flaggy Meadow run in Mannington district. This farm contains two hundred acres of land, which Mr. Morgan spent ten years in improving under his own constant personal supervision. He then in May, 1892, removed to Mannington, where in November of the same year he formed a partnership with A. J. Hess under the present firm-name of Morgan and Hess. They are engaged in the hardware business, and have a good trade which is constantly increasing. Mr. Morgan, like his father and grandfather before him, is firm in the faith of the democratic party whose fundamental principles he has always supported. He is comfortably situated, and with careful and safe management has acquired a competency as the result of some hard years of toil. Being comparatively a young man, the

best business years of his life are before him with their many probabilities for successful action.

On April 2, 1882, George R. Morgan was united in marriage with Carrie V. Tucker, a daughter of Daniel D. Tucker, Sr., of near Fairmont. To Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have been born five children, two sons and three daughters; Artie, Earl, Opal, Daty (dead), and Beatrix.

JEROME B. MOTTER, a retired business man and an old and highly respected citizen of Mannington, Marion county, is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Titlow) Motter, and was born in Frederick City, Maryland, in 1824. Jacob Motter was a native of Lancaster city, Pennsylvania, and was a resident successively of Frederick City and Cumberland, Maryland, in the latter of which places he died. He was a saddler by trade and occupation, and married Catherine Titlow, who died at Williamsport, Maryland. Their union was blessed with eight children, five sons and three daughters.

Jerome B. Motter, at twelve years of age, went with his parents to Cumberland, Maryland, which he left in 1845, to go to Martinsburg, this state. Leaving Martinsburg, he became successively a resident of Hedgeville, Virginia; Washington county, Maryland; Cumberland, in the same State; Fairmont, Marion county; and Barrackville, the same county. From Barrackville Mr. Motter, on March 25, 1858, came to Mannington, where he has resided ever since. At sixteen years of age he commenced life for himself as a fireman on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and in a short time afterward learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed up to 1861. On August 12 of that year, he enlisted in com-

pany "B," Sixth West Virginia infantry, was made sergeant, and served until August 12, 1864, when he was honorably discharged from the military service of the United States, at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia. Returning from the army, Mr. Motter resumed carpentering, and soon engaged in contracting, which he followed successfully up to 1893, when he retired from active business life. Mr. Motter is a republican in politics, and served for one term as a councilman of his town. He is a present member and the only surviving charter member of Mannington Lodge, No. 54, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a man of practical business qualifications and good judgment, which gave efficiency to his work and management as a contractor on buildings, and which still renders his advice at all times of great service to those who consult him on the erection of buildings that are desired to be attractive and at the same time substantial.

On December 11, 1849, Jerome B. Motter was united in marriage with Lucinda Eaglen, a daughter of John Eaglen, then a resident of Washington county, Maryland. To Mr. and Mrs. Motter have been born five children, three sons and two daughters: John H., who wedded Ella Sellers, and is now engaged in painting and paper-hanging at Bellaire, Ohio; Charles E., a painter and paper-hanger of Mannington; Grivana, wife of E. B. Todd, a resident and tradesman of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Marietta and Georgia, who are both deceased.

CAPTAIN ELLIS A. BILLINGSLEA, one of the youngest Union officers that served in the late Civil War, and a lineal descendant of Colonel Francis Billingslea, who came over from France with Lafayette to help



E. A. BILLINGSLEA.

fight for the independence and liberty of this great country, is a man of public spirit and high standing, and has served continuously for nearly twelve years as grand secretary of the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the jurisdiction of West Virginia. He is the eldest son of Francis Warren and Amanda (Fleming) Billingslea, and was born in what is now Marion county, West Virginia, February 19, 1847. Impelled by that spirit of adventure which makes one seek the arena of conflict, but likewise moved by the self-consecrating power of the love of liberty, and influenced by a lofty ideal of true manhood, Colonel Francis Billingslea was one of the companions of the immortal Lafayette, when he came to fight for American freedom.

Colonel Billingslea was a member of one of the old and well-known families of France, and fought gallantly through the great Revolutionary struggle. After the close of the Revolution, he settled in Maryland, where he married and reared a family. His son, Samuel Billingslea, was born at or near Westminster, Maryland, but in early life removed to Marion county, where he died. He erected the Billingslea mill, the first of its kind in the northern part of the county. This mill was on Paw Paw creek, and served an area of territory sufficient in size to have formed a county.

Samuel Billingslea was a resident, for a short time, on Scott's run, in Monongalia county, where his son, Francis Warren, father of Ellis A., was born, March 25, 1819. Francis Warren Billingslea was a resident for some years of Paw Paw district, and then removed to Lincoln district, in which he died, October 30, 1889, when in the seventy-first year of his age.

He was one of the early republicans of West Virginia, and did much for the Union

cause in his district during the late Civil War. Active in local affairs, he naturally became prominent, and was frequently offered the best offices within the gift of his party, but uniformly refused to accept—from sheriff to state senator. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he so lived that his name was a pillar of strength to the church. He married Amanda M. Fleming, who is a daughter of Reuben Fleming, and a member of the old and honored Fleming family, whose new-world founders fled from religious persecution in Scotland. To Mr. and Mrs. Billingslea were born four children: Ellis A.; Alvah M. F.; Ella; and Franklin Grant, a prominent teacher, now dead. Alvah M. F. Billingslea was superintendent of Owen and Whitehurst's large business, at Richmond, Virginia, and, through the recommendation of Hon. George Wise, served as superintendent of furniture under Cleveland's first administration; had charge of Blacksburg college, and founded the Richmond school of technology. He died at Toledo, Ohio, while acting superintendent of a large furniture company.

Ellis A. Billingslea received his education in the county schools, Fairmont academy, and Mount Union college, of Ohio, which latter celebrated institution of learning he left in 1862, to enlist in company "B," Sixteenth Ohio infantry, then commanded by the afterward-famous General A. D. DeCourcey. He served three years, one month, and seventeen days, and was honorably discharged from the Federal service at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1865. He was promoted to first lieutenant, fell into the hands of the Confederates at Murfreesboro, but was recaptured by General Jeff. C. Davis' division, and was mustered out of the service as a captain of scouts. Returning from the army, he taught one of the first free

schools that was opened in Marion county, and, after teaching for four years, he embarked in the hardware business at Fairmont, which he followed for some years. Disposing of his hardware business, in 1876, he became a traveling salesman for a leading wholesale mercantile house of Baltimore, and served in that capacity until 1883, when he was elected to his present position as grand secretary of the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the jurisdiction of West Virginia. He is also grand representative, and represented his grand lodge at the session of the right worthy sovereign grand lodge, at Chattanooga, in 1894. Mr. Billingslea is also a past commander of the Union Veteran association of West Virginia. When he left the employ of the Baltimore house, in 1883, he retired from active business for four years. At the end of that time, he became manager of the Ogden Drug company, at Fairmont, and five years later, in 1892, organized the present drug firm of E. A. Billingslea and company, which is located at No. 401 Main street, and has a large patronage, both wholesale and retail. Mr. Billingslea is also engaged in the real-estate and coal business, being a member and a director of the West Virginia and Kentucky Consolidated Coal company, which owns considerable tracts and some valuable coal lands in both states. He is also a member of the Fairmont Development and the Fairmont Improvement companies.

On April 25, 1872, Mr. Billingslea was united in marriage with Alice L., a daughter of William Zerley, of Smithfield, Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

Politically, E. A. Billingslea is a republican. He takes an active part in the affairs of his party; served as assessor of Marion county from 1872 to 1874. His name was placed

before the republican state convention in 1888 as a candidate for auditor, but he declined the nomination, which was then given to another. He is a member and elder in the Presbyterian church, has high moral principles, and is firm and unyielding in his convictions of right. Ellis A. Billingslea possesses many of the sterling characteristics of the French and Scotch-Irish races, of which he is a worthy representative, in a land that owes much, from the establishment of its independence to its present prosperity, to Marion and the French Huguenots, of the south, and Andrew Jackson and the Scotch-Irish of Tennessee and the Alleghenies.

Mr. Billingslea has established an excellent reputation for business capacity and integrity. He is liberal and progressive, has a well-balanced mind and strong judgment, and has not failed to impress his personality upon his surroundings, and those with whom he comes in contact in business or in social circles. Mr. Billingslea has always been active in politics, public improvements, and all judicious religious movements in the county, and is recognized as one of the representative public men of West Virginia.

MARSENA C. DAVIS, one of the older business men, and a highly-respected citizen of Fairmont, was known during the late Civil War as one of the most earnest and loyal supporters of the Union.

He is a son of Joseph and Parmelia (Longley) Davis, and was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, November 12, 1806. He received his education mainly in Marion county, where his father settled about 1820, on a farm six miles from Fairmont, then

known as Middletown. Having acquired an education, such as was afforded in that day in the old subscription schools of Virginia, he turned his attention to mechanical pursuits, and learned the trade of a cabinet-maker at Fairmont. Completing his apprenticeship, he established a shop where he now resides, and carried on cabinet-making successfully until 1892, when he retired from the active labors of business life. He still takes interest, and some times a little part, in the business affairs of his neighborhood. Soon after commencing life for himself he purchased a farm, which he sold in 1874, and then became the owner of four acres of valuable land, on which he now resides, and which is one mile west of Fairmont, and within the boundary lines of the Fairmont Improvement company's tract.

Mr. Davis married Jane Fleming, who was a daughter of Andrew Fleming, of Marion county, and who passed away after becoming the mother of six children—two sons and four daughters: Addison, now dead; Lovena, a resident of West Fairmont, and widow of Henry Pride; Louisa, wife of George Martin, of Kingwood, Preston county; Emma, widow of John Richie; George Orpheus, a farmer, residing on Booth's creek; and Sarah, who married Asa Smith, and is now deceased. In 18— Mr. Davis wedded Margaret Mann, who is a native of Indiana.

In politics Mr. Davis has been a whig and republican, and served as postmaster at Mill Falls during President Buchanan's administration. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, being active in all religious movements of a substantial and beneficial character.

During the dark and trying times when the nation's existence hung in the balance of Civil War, Mr. Davis was one of those loyal and true-hearted men who supported the gov-

ernment in all of its measures for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union. His loyalty never wavered, his courage never grew cold, and his hope never became weak when reverses overtook the Union armies, or the Confederates gained an important advantage. His faith in the cause of the Union was firm and unshaken, and his fondest hopes for the preservation of the country were realized.

THOMAS L. VANCE, a prosperous and successful business man of Fairmont, West Virginia, was born near Uniontown, the county seat of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1825. His parents, Samuel and Nancy (Sprout) Vance, were natives of the "Empire State," but settled near Uniontown, where they passed the remainder of their lives. His father was a farmer, and Thomas L. grew to manhood upon his father's farm, receiving such education as the common schools of that day afforded.

Farming not being to his tastes, and being of a mechanical turn of mind, he apprenticed himself for a term of years to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade. Thoroughly learning the trade, mastering every detail, and becoming an efficient and skilled carpenter, he has made it his life work. He has been employed in the erection of many of the finest and most substantial buildings of Fairmont, and because of the confidence reposed in him as a skilled mechanic, he was selected by Thomas F. Watson and company as general superintendent, to look after their interests in the Thomas F. Watson house, one of the most magnificent hotels in the state of West Virginia. During the Civil War Mr. Vance was in the employ of the Baltimore

and Ohio railroad as a bridge-builder, and during the Mexican War was a house-builder at Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio. In 1850 he removed from Fayette county to Fairmont, where he has since resided, except two years, 1855-56, during which time he was employed as builder on the Connecticut and Chicago railroad.

On April 18, 1856, Mr. Vance and Elizabeth Campbell were united in marriage, and to their union have been born two children: Benjamin F., deceased, was a telegraph operator, and Howard, who is a carpenter of Fairmont.

Mr. Vance has always been a careful and pains-taking workman. Frugal, discreet and judicious, he invested his earnings so as to realize handsomely upon them, and soon became the owner of bank stock. He was a director of the Farmers' Bank fifteen or eighteen years, until it was merged into the People's Bank of Fairmont, of which he is a stockholder. He is also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Fairmont. He has been prominently identified with the Odd Fellows' lodge since 1853 as a member of Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., and of Encampment No. 5. He has also represented his lodge a number of times in the grand lodge of the state.

Leonidas H. Wilcox, a descendant of one of the oldest Virginia families, and a prominent man of Farmington, this county, is a son of James and Mary (Rice) Wilcox, and was born in Fairmont district, Marion county, January 7, 1853. Mr. Wilcox traces his ancestry to Wales, in which country his great-grandfather, Stephen Wilcox, was born in the year 1760. When a young man, perhaps about 1780, he broke away from the

crowded economic conditions of his native land and sought a home in the liberal land across the Atlantic. He was a farmer and weaver by vocation, and located in Hampshire county, Virginia, and died in Marion county, West Virginia, October 8, 1837. He married Anna Baker, and had two children: Stephen, grandfather of the subject of this sketch; and Nicholas, who moved to Tyler county, West Virginia. Stephen Wilcox was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, September 30, 1790, and died March 17, 1871. He was a farmer by vocation, a volunteer in the War of 1812, and a deacon in the Baptist church. He married Sarah Spillman, and had a family of four daughters and six sons: Nancy, who married George Fetty; James, father; John, a farmer of Jackson county, this State; Scott, deceased; Allen, deceased; Thomas, a farmer and stock-raiser of Ohio; Asbury, deceased, of Harrison county, West Virginia; Rebecca, deceased, was the wife of William Fetty; Mary, deceased, was the wife of Daniel Hawkins; Martha, deceased, was the wife of U. S. Atha; and Elizabeth, deceased, who married Joe Fetty.

James Wilcox, father, was born March 28, 1813, and died November 30, 1883. He was a farmer all his life, and as such was successful, and accumulated a handsome competency. In his religious proclivities he was a class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal church, and was honored and respected as a man of honor and probity of character.

On November 10, 1836, he married Mary, a daughter of William Rice, a native of Allegheny county, Maryland, but who came to what is now Marion county at an early period. The Rices were of German genealogy. Four children, two sons and two daughters, were born to this marital union. They were: Cath-

arine, wife of Isaac Mikel; Malissa, the wife of M. Rex, a farmer of Fairmont district; Leonidas H., subject; Alfred R., a farmer and wool buyer of Lincoln district. Mary Rice Wilcox is still living at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Mr. Wilcox received his mental training and culture at the common and select schools of Farmington, Marion county, and farming has essentially been his life work. He is a surveyor of reliability and skill, and for the last fifteen years has done considerable work in this line in Marion, Harrison, Monongalia and Wetzel counties. His farm, which is located in Lincoln district, consists of one hundred and ninety-two acres of land, all underlaid with the coking coal, and is situated in the famous and rich Mannington oil belt. He is an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a republican politically.

January 7, 1875, he married Elizabeth, a daughter of James and Maria Downs, of this county. One child, Pearl, has been born to this union.

JOHN F. PICKETT, who has been in active railway service in different states of the Union since 1862, and is the present efficient ticket and freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company at Fairmont West Virginia, is a son of Albert G. and Elizabeth (Harris) Pickett, and was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, October 19, 1842. Albert G. Pickett was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1803, and in 1850 removed to Preston county, where he died in 1880. He was a farmer by occupation, and an old-line whig in politics, serving one term as sheriff of his native county, and several terms as a school commissioner of Preston county. He

was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he had served at Newburgh, Preston county, as class-leader for several years. Mr. Pickett was a highly-esteemed citizen in both his native and adopted country, where, in every business or official relation, he had been faithful to every trust reposed in him. He always counted success gained by fickleness as peace lost, and believed that no material gain could make up for the loss of reputation, and that every moral principle had its sphere of action, and could not be dispensed with without endangering the whole fabric of character. Albert G. Pickett wedded Elizabeth Harris, who was born in 1813, at Alexandria, Virginia, where she was reared and educated. They reared a family of two sons and four daughters.

John F. Pickett was brought by his parents at eight years of age to Preston county, where he grew to manhood and received his education in the schools of his neighborhood, and at twenty years of age left the farm and farm pursuits to engage in the railway service. He commenced, in March, 1862, as a brakeman on a freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in West Virginia and Maryland, and in two years was made conductor of a train running from Grafton to Piedmont, which position he held from 1864 to 1878, a period of fourteen years. He was then made agent at Newburgh, and also train dispatcher there for the third division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, and served in those positions from February, 1878, until September, 1881, when he went to Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, as general yard master for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company. One year later he resigned to accept an agency at Dyersburgh, Tennessee on the Chesapeake, Ohio and South-

west railway, where he remained ten years. His wife's health having become impaired, he then resigned, and in 1893 again accepted employment with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, serving from that time up to the present as ticket and freight agent at Fairmont. Mr. Pickett is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has been an elder for over fourteen years. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. He is a prohibitionist in political belief, and has always given his party an earnest and loyal support in those times when its principles were attacked or its measures endangered by opposition.

On October 13, 1875, John F. Pickett was united in marriage with Lydia Kildow, a resident of Piedmont, Mineral county. Their union has been blessed with three children: Grace, Edith and Mildred.

WILLIAM WALLACE, a prominent farmer of Lincoln district, Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of James and Margaret (Tennant) Wallace, and was born near Blacksville, Monongalia county, West Virginia, September 9, 1835.

The family is descended from Sir William Wallace, the Scotch patriot, who was born about 1270, and executed in 1305, A. D., because of the prominent part he played in the insurrection that took place in his native country against England. The great-grandfather of William Wallace on the paternal side of the family emigrated from the "Land of the Thistle" in about 1775 and settled in Pennsylvania. His son, Robert Wallace (grandfather), was eight years old when brought to this country, and died in Marion county in 1848. He was reared in Pennsyl-

vania, where he learned the trade of a blacksmith, and when a young man removed to Monongalia county, and followed his trade in connection with farming. He was a man of considerable mental strength and activity, and was a minister in the Methodist Protestant church. He was twice married. His first union was with Miss Worley, of Greene county, Pennsylvania, and resulted in the birth of eight children, as follows: Brice, a farmer of Hawkins valley, Ohio; James (father); Robert, a gun-smith by trade, and a resident of Wood county, Ohio; Johnson, who emigrated to the west and has never been heard of; Martha, the wife of Lewis Long, formerly of Monongalia county, but now of Bureau county, Illinois; Cassa, who married Joseph Devine, of Monongalia county; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Michael Kuhn, and is also a resident of Bureau county, Illinois. His second marriage was to Elizabeth Dawson, and resulted in the birth of David, who is a farmer of Wood county, Ohio; Moses, who is a mechanic, and a resident of Wood county; and Jonathan, also a farmer, in the state of Ohio. James Wallace (father) was born near Blacksville, Monongalia county, January 20, 1805, and died May 26, 1882, in this county. He took up the pursuits of farming and the collateral industries of stock-raising and grazing, owning at the time of his death several hundred acres of land near Basnettville, Marion county. He was a whig in his earlier days and a great admirer of Henry Clay, and upon the advent of the republican party became one of its adherents. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In September, 1832, he wedded Margaret Tennant, a daughter of William Tennant, a farmer of near Blacksville, Monongalia county. Four sons and three daugh-

ters were born to them. They were: Ezra, who enlisted in the Civil War in 1862, in company "F," Twelfth regiment, West Virginia infantry, and was discharged in 1864, on account of disability caused from a wound received during Hunter's raid at Piedmont. He was there taken prisoner, and held six months in Staunton and Libby prisons, and died February 13, 1871, as a result of his wounds and his service in prison; William (subject); R. H., of Chillicothe, Ohio; Christiana, deceased in early womanhood; Elizabeth, the wife of Judge Benjamin F. Charlton, a resident of Mannington, this county, and who in November, 1894, was elected judge of the Intermediate Court of Marion county; Letitia A., deceased, was the wife of Ezra Morgan, a farmer of Lincoln district; and Brice, a farmer of Belmont county, Ohio. Margaret Tennant Wallace died July 26, 1846, and on March 26, 1847, James Wallace married as his second wife Mrs. Mary (Taggart) Minor, of Monongalia county. Four children were born to this union: Margaret C., wife of Henry Conaway, of Belmont county, Ohio; Mary V., John Clark, who died in childhood, and Cyrus J., a farmer of near Garden City, Kansas.

William Wallace is one of the prosperous and prominent farmers of his district. He was reared on his father's farm, and farming had been his avocation throughout life. He owns several hundred acres of valuable land lying in the West Virginia oil belt, and underlaid with a valuable coking coal. He is a republican in politics, whilst in religious faith he believes in the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a trustee and steward in the same.

May 29, 1859, he married Martha, a daughter of Aaron Hawkins, a farmer and cattle-

dealer of near Basnetttsville, this county. Four children bless their union: Luella C., wife of A. L. Curtiss, a Methodist divine of Story county, Iowa; Elmer Scot, a farmer of Lincoln district; Jennie Catharine, wife of Festus Porter; Reese, a farmer of the district, and Maud Blanch, at home.

JOHN COOGLE, an old and respected citizen and business man of Rivesville, Marion county, and the projector and former proprietor of the well and favorably known Coogle Nursery, is a son and the only living child of Benjamin and Dorothea (Ridenour) Coogle, and was born in Monongalia county, Virginia (now Marion county, West Virginia), November 20, 1820. His paternal grandfather, Adam Coogle, was a native of near Baltimore, Maryland, where his son, Benjamin Coogle, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1769. Benjamin Coogle at the early age of seven years went to Baltimore which he left after residence of one year, and went to Hagerstown in the same state, where he learned the trade of weaver, which he followed up to 1807. In that year he came to western Virginia and purchased a two-hundred acre tract of land twelve miles west of Morgantown, Monongalia county, in a section of which he was one of the pioneer settlers. He cleared out his land and followed farming until his death in January, 1861. He was a democrat and a Methodist and married Dorothea Ridenour, who died April 26, 1859. She was a daughter of Christian Ridenour, who was drowned while trying to cross the Potomac river with a load of provisions for a body of Continental troops serving in the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Coogle reared a family of five children, two sons and three

daughters: Lyda, Sarah, Jonathan, Susanna and John, whose name heads this sketch.

John Coogle grew to manhood on the homestead farm, received his education in the primary subscription schools of his boyhood days, and was engaged for several years in farming, stock-dealing and the lumber business, residing on the homestead farm until Marion county was formed. In 1861 he moved to Rivesville, and served as postmaster of that town during the late Civil War. After the war he was engaged in the merchandizing business at Rivesville and Grafton until 1876, when he engaged in his present nursery business near Rivesville, which is now conducted under the firm-name of B. C. Coogle and Brother. The Coogle nursery embraces twenty-five acres, and the firm deal largely in various kinds of nursery stock and have a large trade in this and other adjoining states. Mr. Coogle at the present time acts as manager and book-keeper for the firm whose members are his sons. He is a staunch republican and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He served as mayor of Rivesville for three terms, and is highly respected for his many good traits of character by all who know him.

On July 9, 1840, John Coogle wedded Susan Cox, who was a daughter of Isaac Cox, of Monongalia county, and died in the faith and membership of the Methodist Episcopal church South, on April 2, 1893, when in the seventy-first year of her age. To Mr. and Mrs. Coogle were born six children, Isaac, now farming on the old homestead; Benjamin C., engaged in the nursery business; Joseph A., a farmer; William C., now deceased; John S., in the nursery business; and Florence Lee, wife of E. F. Hoult, an extensive farmer and a large lumber dealer of near Houltstown, this county.

CHARLES T. NESBITT, M.D., a graduate of Allegheny literary and Bellevue Hospital Medical college, and one of the young and prosperous physicians and surgeons of West Virginia, who bid fair to become prominent in their important profession, is the only child of Joseph G. and Mary V. (Kight) Nesbitt, and was born at Westernport, Allegany county, Maryland, June 11, 1870. Dr. Nesbitt's family is of Scotch-Irish origin, and his immediate trans-Atlantic ancestors were members of the wonderful Scotch-Irish race who settled the north of Ireland. The Nesbitts were among the Scotch-Irish families that left the north of Ireland on account of religious persecution, and came to America. They were among the early settlers of the "Eastern Shore" of Maryland, and Dr. Nesbitt's great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary War, while his grandfather, Samuel Nesbitt, served at Fort McHenry, in defense of Baltimore against the British in 1814, and died afterwards at Port Deposit, Maryland. Samuel Nesbitt married, and his son, Joseph G. Nesbitt, father, was born November 7, 1835, in Cecil county, that state, and removed to Westernport in 1853. He there entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, and in 1879 was appointed as their general agent at Fairmont, where he served in that capacity until his death, December 25, 1893. He wedded Mary V. Kight, who is still living. She is a member of the Kight family of eastern Virginia, who came to America prior to the Revolutionary War, in which several of them served, receiving grants of land for their services.

Charles T. Nesbitt received his elementary and academical education in the public schools of Fairmont, from which he was graduated in 1887. He then became a student of Alle-

gheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he took a two years' classical course. Leaving college, he commenced the study of medicine; he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and after completing a single course he went to Morgantown, Monongalia county, where he became a member of the biological department of the University of West Virginia, from which he was graduated in school of biology. He then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York city, and served two years, besides serving three terms of three months each in the hospital under Professors Hubbard and Washburne. To the exhaustive course of the college and the successful treatment of many different and difficult diseases in the hospital, Dr. Nesbitt added a special course in obstetrics under Professor Edwin A. Ayers, of the New York Polyclinic school, and another special course under Professor Brinton, at Baltimore. He is thus amply prepared for the practice of his profession by study in several leading medical colleges and successful practice in one of the great hospitals of the United States.

Dr. Nesbitt came to Fairmont in the early part of 1893, and practiced with Dr. Dorsey P. Fitch for about a year. At the end of that time in May, 1894, he withdrew from the partnership with Dr. Fitch, and is building up an extensive and remunerative practice.

On August 10, 1891, Dr. Nesbitt was united in marriage with Sallie McCoy, a daughter of John W. McCoy, a lawyer of Fairmont.

Dr. Nesbitt is a democrat in politics. He is a member and secretary of the board of United States pension examiners of Marion county, and holds the position of examiner at Fairmont for several of the leading life insurance companies of the country.

REV. HARRISON F. GARRETT, who labored so efficiently, faithfully and successfully in the Baptist ministry from 1847 to 1887, and is now living a retired life in Palatine, in Marion county, is a son of Anthony and Mary (Fletcher) Garrett, and was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, November 12, 1821. His paternal grandfather, Richard Garrett, was a native and life-long resident of Culpepper county, Virginia, where he died about 1825, at the remarkably advanced age of ninety-seven years. He was a farmer by occupation, being a pioneer settler in the section of the county where he died. His son, Anthony Garrett, was born on Christmas-day, 1785, in Culpepper county, Virginia; by a strange coincidence, his death took place on Christmas day, 1861, in Harrison county, this state, to which he had removed in 1826. He was a farmer by occupation and a democrat in political faith. He was a member of the Baptist church, and wedded Mary Fletcher, who was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, June 7, 1788, and passed away June 16, 1887. She was a daughter of William L. and Catharine (Davis) Fletcher, and had been a consistent member of the Baptist church for fifty years previous to her death. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett had a family of five sons and two daughters, all of whom are dead, except Rev. Harrison F. (subject), and A. P., a resident of Doddridge county.

Rev. Harrison F. Garrett was reared on the farm, and received his education in the old pay or subscription schools of Harrison county, where he owned a valuable farm until 1883. He united with Hephzibah Baptist church in January, 1842, and prepared himself for the ministry, which he entered in 1847. He entered upon the active work of his Divine Master, in 1847, as pastor of the Warren Baptist

church, in Monongalia county, and labored successfully for twenty years with that church and Centreville church, Tyler county; Worthington church, Marion county, twenty years; Enon church, Harrison county, twenty years; Union church, Doddridge county, fourteen years; Dent's Run church, Marion county, seven years. In 1887 he retired from the active ministry of his church and came to Palatine, Marion county, where he has resided ever since.

On April 22, 1842, Mr. Garrett married Sarah Davis, who was a daughter of William L. Davis, near Clarksburg, Harrison county; she died June 16, 1887, aged sixty-six years. After her death Mr. Garrett wedded, on February 7, 1888, Clarissa J. Stout, a daughter of Benjamin Stout, of Bridgeport, Harrison county. By his first marriage, Mr. Garrett has five children: Mary J., wife of E. E. Martin, a farmer, and the present postmaster at Brown's Mills, Harrison county; Cornelius H., a retired hotel-keeper, who married Lavina Morris, a farmer of Sardis district, Harrison county; Amanda C., wedded Martin V. Pitcher, a resident of Palatine, and is now engaged in farming; Almeda A., married George F. Green, a farmer of Doddridge county; and Susan A., widow of H. B. Hibbs, of Palatine.

Rev. Harrison F. Garrett is a democrat in politics, and takes an intelligent interest, but no active part, in political affairs. His life-work has been in the ministry of his church, for whose upbuilding he labored unceasingly during his active years, and whose cause yet engages his thoughts, and what occasional labor he is able to give. During his long ministry he has had a varied experience. He baptized ex-Governor Joseph Johnson, when the latter was in the eightieth year of his age. He has baptized in all over fifteen hundred

persons, and has married as many couples as any other minister in West Virginia.

JOHN R. COOK, M.D., an active and prominent physician of Montana, and a member of the West Virginia State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, is a son of Noah and Hettie (Roach) Cook, and was born in Orange county, Virginia, January 24, 1863. His paternal grandfather, Ambrose Cook, came from Germany and followed farming in Culpeper county, Virginia, until his death. He was a Baptist, and his son, Noah Cook, was born February 12, 1804. Noah Cook removed, in 1840, to Orange county, Virginia, where he purchased a farm which he tilled until his death, which occurred December 5, 1891. Prior to the Civil War he was an extensive slave-dealer. He was a democrat in politics, and about 1843 married Hettie Roach, a daughter of William Roach, a farmer of Orange county, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Cook were the parents of seven sons and six daughters, of whom the following lived to maturity: Bettie; Judson, who served in the Confederate army and died in 1873; William, now a cabinet-maker of Shenandoah, Virginia; Ella, wife of J. S. Tinder, a farmer of Orange county, Virginia; Hattie, married John R. Moss, of Richmond, Virginia; Thomas R., of Louisa county, Virginia; Dr. John R., subject; Roberta Lee, wife of deputy sheriff B. S. Cooper, of Orange county, Virginia; and Eugenia, who wedded William Brown, a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Culpeper county, Virginia. Bettie, Hattie and Roberta were industrious educators, having taught in the public schools of Orange, Louisa, Augusta, Spottsylvania and Culpeper counties, Virginia.

John R. Cook spent his youthful days at Shenandoah and Dayton, Virginia, and after receiving a good English education, read medicine with Dr. Brown, of Bridgewater, in his adopted state. At the close of his required course of reading in October, 1882, he entered the celebrated medical college of Philadelphia, Jefferson Medical college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1884. Immediately after graduation, in April of that year, he opened an office at Dayton, Virginia, which he left nine months later to locate at McDowell, in the same state, where he practiced continuously for four years. In 1889 he came to Montana, Marion county, and soon secured a good practice, which has steadily increased ever since. Dr. Cook is the division surgeon for the Baltimore and Ohio railway at Montana, and is frequently called in consultation in difficult cases. He has a live interest in his profession and its advancement, and has availed himself of every organized effort in society form, thus adding to his own experience, the result of other physicians' experience, and laboring worthily in common with the progressive members of the profession to build up the science of medicine and alleviate the suffering of the sick. He is a member of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Association and the National Association of Surgeons. He is also a member of the West Virginia State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and an ex-member of the pension board of examining surgeons at Fairmont. Dr. Cook has also interested himself in political affairs and religious matters, and in every way fully performs the duties of good citizenship. He is a democrat and a Baptist, and holds membership in Mountain Lodge, No. 48, Knights of Pythias, Fairmont Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted

Masons, and Crusade Commandery, No. 6, Knight Templars, of the same place.

On November 30, 1887, Dr. John R. Cook was united in marriage with Susie Olivia Watts, a daughter of Rev. W. W. Watts, an able minister of the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal conference. To Dr. and Mrs. Cook have been born two children, a son and a daughter, Lulu B. and Walter L.

JOHN H. MANLEY, an energetic and prosperous farmer of Grant district, Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of John O. and Sarah (Stump) Manley, and was born in Paw Paw district, Marion county, West Virginia, on December 10, 1827. For the ancestral history see the sketch of Harrison Manley.

John H. Manley commenced life as a poor boy; his advantages for securing an education were very limited, as in that day there were no common schools. At the age of twenty-two years he leased a tract of land of P. B. Right in what is now Grant district, clearing it for three crops. By hard work and close economy he accumulated some money, and in 1861 purchased the farm upon which he now lives, consisting of ninety-one acres. This farm he has greatly improved, and has brought it under a good state of cultivation. It is underlaid with coal. In religious faith he is a devout and active member of the Methodist Protestant church, in which he holds the offices of steward, class-leader and trustee.

On March 15, 1851, he married Susan, a daughter of Jesse Martin, a farmer of Marion county, then a portion of Harrison county. Fourteen children have blessed this union, as follows: Sarah, born January 26, 1851, is the wife of Emery Kuhn, of Fairmont, West

Virginia; Elizabeth, born August 2, 1852, wife of Thomas Kuhn, a farmer of Grant district; William Harrison, born May 1, 1854, is a farmer near Worthington, this county; Minerva Jane, born March 9, 1856, is the wife of John Nixon, a farmer of Grant district; Thomas S., born January 13, 1858, is a resident of Harrison county; Margaret L., born July 12, 1860; Samuel Wright, born November 1, 1862; Samantha, born February 3, 1865; Clara, born February 4, 1867, and died February 16, 1867; Ida, born April 4, 1868; Delia, born February 21, 1870; Joshua, born April 11, 1872; Albert, born March 1, 1875; Alice, born September 21, 1877, and died October 25, 1877.

JOB S. GASKINS, one of the prominent business men of Palatine and for many years a contractor and builder, is among the most highly respected citizens of Marion county. He was born on the Monongahela river about one mile above the site of Colfax, in Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), November 14, 1816. In those early days a resolute class of settlers inhabited the upper Monongahela valley and endured almost untold privations in redeeming the soil from the forests, while in the great struggle for existence and homes the women shared uncomplainingly many hardships and sufferings with the men. In many sections stores were almost unknown and school-houses were few and situated long distances apart. Mr. Gaskins was reared in a section thus scantily provided with the comforts of civilization and attended a subscription school which to reach he had to walk about four miles night and morning. During the greater part of his short time at school he went barefooted. When a mere

youth he was compelled to work by the day to assist in supporting his mother. His first work was at twelve and a half cents a day, and as an adult at twenty-five cents a day. At the age of about nineteen years he went to Clarksburg, Harrison county, and learned the trade of blacksmith, which he declined to follow. At the end of twenty-one years he went to Muncie, Indiana, where he learned the trade of cabinet-making with his brother, James M. Gaskins. After working over two years there he returned home in the autumn of 1840, and in the spring of the succeeding year he came to Palatine, which then only contained some four or five houses. He opened a cabinet-making shop, and also engaged in carpentering, which lines of work he followed successfully until the late Civil War. After the close of that great struggle Mr. Gaskins turned his attention somewhat to contracting and building, which he continued up to 1891, when he was succeeded by his sons, John N. Gaskins, F. O. Gaskins, B. F. Gaskins and A. C. Gaskins, and retired from active business life. Mr. Gaskins, commencing at the very bottom round of the ladder of business life, has won his way over every obstacle to success and position. He is one of that class who find no lions in their pathway, and derive renewed strength from every temporary reverse of fortune. He is a republican in politics and was a member for about twenty years of the old-side Methodist Episcopal church, from which he withdrew, and is now identified with the church of Christ.

On April 10, 1850, Job S. Gaskins was united in marriage with Violet Jane McAllister, daughter of John McAllister, of Marion county, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Gaskins have five children, four sons and one daughter: Nancy, born November 9, 1851, and

on January 5, 1871, wedded Jerome T. Holland, of Palatine, where she still resides; John N., born October 8, 1853, and who on November 4, 1877, married Eliza Miller, and and is now the successor of his father in the building and contracting business at Palatine; Benjamin F., born October 12, 1858, and now a carpenter and builder; and A. C., born March 12, 1861, and, like his two elder brothers, engaged in building and contracting. Finley O. Gaskins was born May 17, 1856, and married Mary Hull, April 15, 1894, and resides in Palatine, where the parents and all the children still reside.

REV. WILLIAM I. CANTER, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Farmington, Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of Rev. John W. and Martha J. (Gammon) Canter, and was born near Monterey, Highland county, Virginia, on July 11, 1869. The great-grandfather of Rev. William Canter and his twin brother emigrated from Scotland, and settled, one in Maryland, and the other in New York city, but later the great-grandfather located southeast of Winchester, Virginia. Isaac W. Canter, grandfather, was born near Winchester, Virginia, in 1811. He took up farming and stock-raising, owning a large farm of two hundred and forty acres, in the valley of Virginia, and was a very successful and enterprising business man and farmer. He now lives a retired life at Stephens City, Virginia, enjoying the fruits of an industrious and well-spent life. In his earlier life he was a whig, but upon the disruption of that party became a democrat. He married Miss Susan McCauley, of Frederick county, Virginia, by whom he had a family of ten children: John W., father; Mary, wife of Michael Wise, an extensive farmer and stock-

raiser of Stephens City, Virginia; James H., an ex-soldier in the Confederate army, and now a merchant and farmer in Stephens City, Virginia; Maggie; Rev. Isaac W. Canter, pastor of Mount Vernon Place, Methodist Episcopal church, South, Washington, D. C., the first appointment of the Baltimore conference; Susan, wife of Rev. W. N. Wagner, a minister also in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and is now located at Aberdeen, Virginia; Daniel, a farmer of Zanesville, Ohio; Mattie, wife of Major W. Steele, a retired merchant of Stephens City, Virginia; one died in infancy; Etta, wife of George Wright, a farmer and stock-raiser of Winchester, Virginia.

Rev. John W. Canter was born on the old homestead, January 19, 1834. He received a good academic education in a Maryland academy. He was first engaged as overseer for General Carson, of the valley of Virginia. He resolved upon entering the ministry, and accordingly, in 1859, was ordained in the Methodist Episcopal church, and was connected with the Baltimore conference. Upon the division of the conference, he adhered to the southern division, and has served in the most important charges of the conference, among which are Lexington, Fairfield, and Monterey, and is at present located at Fairfield. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Martha J. Campbell, a daughter of William Gammon, a merchant and farmer of Huntersville, West Virginia. This union has been blessed in the birth of two children: Rev. William I., and Jennie, now attending Wesleyan female institute, at Staunton, Va.

Rev. Canter received his education in Rockbridge county, and by private instruction. He took a position as clerk in the wholesale house of White and Lee, of Lexington, Virginia, and remained there for a term of one year.

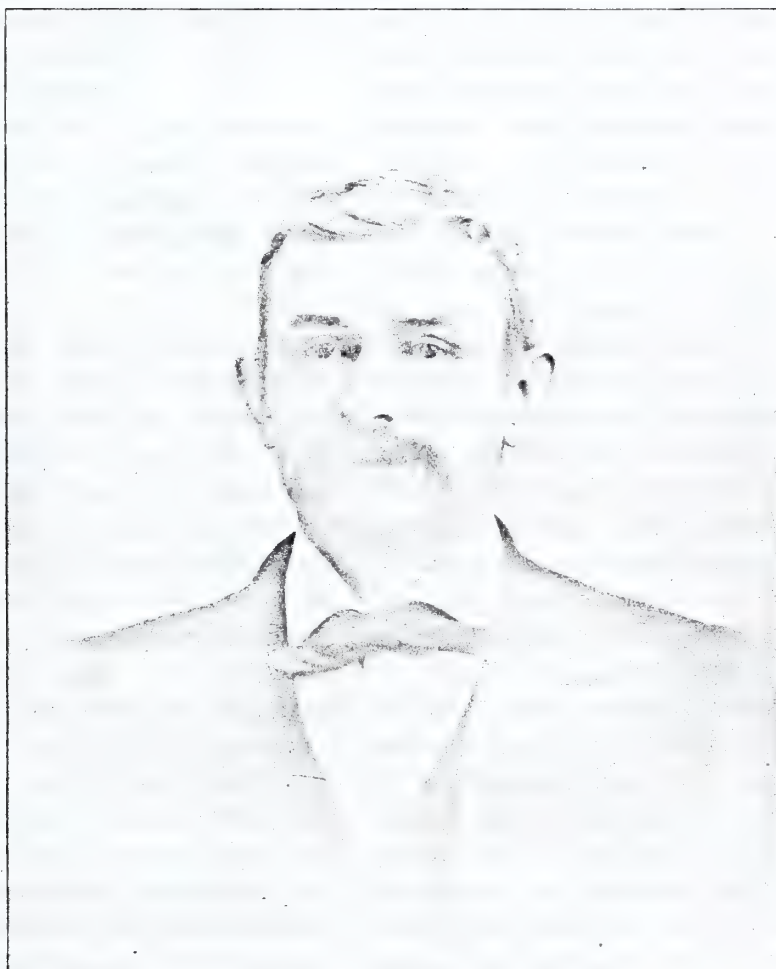
Having resolved upon entering the ministry, he took a full theological course of five years, and was ordained to the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1887, and was placed in the West Virginia conference, receiving his first charge at Huttonsville, Randolph county, West Virginia, where he remained two years. In 1891 he took his present charge, and has remained there ever since. He has shown a commendable interest in everything connected with the welfare of the church, and the good of those coming within his charge. During his incumbency, many substantial improvements to the church property have been made, as well as an addition of about two hundred and fifty to the membership. Rev. Canter is a man of a kindly disposition and affable spirit, and a humane sympathy that makes for God and righteousness, and personally is popular and well liked. In the fraternal world he is prominent and popular. He is a member of Mannington Lodge, No. 31, A. F. and A. M.; Eclectic Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past grand; Valley Star Lodge, No. 17, Knights of Pythias, of Glover's Gap and Farmington Council, No. 88, Jr. O. U. A. M.

On December 24, 1889, Rev. Canter was happily married to Miss Georgia M., a daughter of Harrison McAtee, a farmer of Randolph county, West Virginia. To this union three children have been born: M. Edith, Beatrice M., and Julian Gammon.

LEVI S. TAGGART, a skilled tradesman and a well-respected citizen of Mannington, Marion county, is one of that class who are truly self-made men, rising by the force of their own ability and will to positions of honor and trust and responsibility. He is a son of Samuel and Sarah W. (Stein) Taggart, and

was born in Lincoln district, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), August 26, 1852. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Taggart, was a native of Scotland, and came either from that country or from the north of Ireland to Hampshire county, where he remained, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. In 1850, his son, Samuel S. Taggart, came to Marion county and settled in what is now Lincoln district. He then followed farming during the few remaining years of his life, which ended on earth, December 24, 1856, when he was in only the twenty-ninth year of his age. In addition to being a farmer, he was an excellent mechanic, but gave his time principally to farming. He was an old-time democrat, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he had united at an early age. A hard-working, honest and plain-spoken man, devoid of deceit and flattery, he passed away when merely in the very dawn of manhood, and with his life work seemingly just begun. He married Sarah W. Stein, of Marion county, and to them were born a family of four children, three sons and a daughter: Levi S., Joseph A., James H., and Mary C., the wife of W. S. Parrish.

Levi S. Taggart was but four years old when his father died, and was reared by his mother until ten years of age, when he was thrown upon his own resources, working upon a farm for seven years for his board and clothes. He attended the ordinary schools of his neighborhood, and in the twentieth year of his age left the farm and all farm pursuits to work at carpentering, which he has pursued successfully ever since. He never learned the trade of carpenter, but inheriting his father's rare mechanical ability and possessing that will power that is so essential an



CALEB BURT.

element of permanent success, he easily mastered all the difficulties of the different details of carpentering as fast as he met them in his work. In a remarkably short time he was counted a first-class and skillful workman of good taste and rapid speed.

On March 10, 1887, Mr. Taggart was united in marriage with Sophia C. Davis, a daughter of Daniel Davis, of Mannington district, Marion county. Their union has been blessed with one child, Archie C., who was born September 5, 1882.

Mr. Taggart has always worked in his native county, and in 1881 came to Mannington, where he owns a valuable quarter-acre lot and has a well-appointed and comfortable home. He has built a very fine green-house, and finds ready sale for all of its products. He is a republican in political opinion, and has served for some time as a member of the town council. He is a well-respected citizen and a useful business man. Levi S. Taggart is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the E. A. U. He started as a poor boy and at the very bottom round of the ladder, and by his own unaided efforts has well advanced himself upwards in the scale of success, and, what adds more to his prestige, has done it honorably and without injury to any one else. He has deserved success, and has won it.

CALEB BURT, president of the Burt Manufacturing company, and a member and the manager of the Burt Oil company, two of the largest and most prosperous business organizations of West Virginia, is one who has great confidence in the future of the "New Dominion," and enjoys the reputation of being a correct and systematic man of business. He is a son of Hon. Friend H. and

Maria (Hodges) Burt, and was born at Berlin, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1850. The Burts are of English descent, and made their first new-world home in 1638, in New England, where they have been distinguished ever since for their integrity of character, their patriotism, energy and thrift, qualities largely inherited by Friend H. Burt, a man of generous heart, excellent judgment and marked business ability, and in whose sketch, printed elsewhere in this volume, will be found the ancestral history of the Burt family, whose members are now numerous in different states of the Union.

Caleb Burt received his education in select school and the Conklin Academy, of Broome county, New York. Leaving the academy, he entered the Iron City Business college, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, from which old and favorably known commercial institution he was graduated in the spring class of 1870. He then returned to his home at Mannington, Marion county, where he served as general manager for the leather and mercantile firm of F. H. Burt and Son for a period of fifteen years. At the end of that time, in 1887, he and his brother William P. were admitted as partners in the business, and the firm was reorganized under the title of F. H. Burt and Sons. He continued in this partnership until July 23, 1889, when the death of his father caused the dissolution of the firm. In connection with other members of the family, he helped organize the Burt Manufacturing company, which was incorporated in 1890 with an authorized capital of \$100,000; and two years later became a member of the Burt Oil company, incorporated with an authorized capital of \$500,000, and owning eight thousand acres of choice oil territory in Marion and Harrison counties. The latter company sank and now

operates the first producing well in Marion county, and have twenty-five flowing wells out of a total of thirty which they have so far drilled. In 1893, Mr. Burt, with J. O. Huey and Dr. M. F. Hamilton, organized the Mannington Opera House company, and in various other ways has been instrumental in promoting the pleasure, happiness and prosperity of the people of his town. He is a member and trustee of the Mannington Presbyterian church, and in all religious work has been an effective worker and liberal contributor. He is a member of Mannington Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons; Orient Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons; and Crusade Commandery, No. 6, Knight Templars. He has held various elective and appointive offices in the Masonic fraternity, and is a past master of his blue lodge. He is also a member and treasurer of Buffalo Council, No. 38, National Union, which was organized at Mannington in 1889.

On October 5, 1880, Mr. Burt married Ollie J. Basnett, of Morgantown, Monongalia county, and their union has been blessed with three children, two sons and one daughter: Archie, Valentine, and Nina.

Caleb Burt was a republican in politics until 1884, when, becoming dissatisfied with the policy of the republican party upon questions of moral reform vital to the life and prosperity of the nation, he became a prohibitionist, and has worked for the success of that party ever since, as he thinks its proposed course of action is in full accord with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and while successfully solving the temperance problem would also insure industrial and financial prosperity throughout the nation. He is more a business man than a politician, but nevertheless enters vigorously into political cam-

paigns to support needed reforms, sound finances and wise progressive measures. Mr. Burt as a business man possesses to an eminent degree that wonder-working quality, exact and systematic thoroughness. He thoroughly knows his business, both in detail and by aggregation, and systematically moves any enterprise by correct and available methods. He is generous and sociable by nature, and pleasing in manner, liberal and progressive in his ideas, and well-fitted to enjoy life, which with him means energy, success, honor and usefulness. Being among the foremost business men of his section of the state, his name has become identified with the best interests of Marion county, to whose growth and prosperity he has given much thought, considerable time, and a large amount of earnest labor.

JOB S. SWINDLER, a man of business ability and experience, and general manager of the large plant of the Barnesville Manufacturing company, is a son of William S. and Deborah (Sidwell) Swindler, and was born in Union district, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), May 27, 1852. His paternal grandfather, David Swindler, was a native of Monongalia, and became a "boss nailer" at Jackson's iron works, near Ice's Ferry, on Cheat river, Monongalia county, where he worked for several years, during which time Jackson's works ranked among the leading iron works of Virginia. In later life he removed to a farm two miles below Ice's Ferry, which he purchased and tilled until his death. His son, William Swindler, was born in Monongalia county, in 1816, and after receiving his education in the old subscription schools of his boyhood days, engaged in farming, which he has followed ever

since. He resides on the old Swindler homestead, about two miles below Ice's Ferry and on Cheat river. He married Deborah Sidwell, a daughter of Hugh Sidwell, and to their union were born nine children, seven sons and two daughters: Mary H. and Ella, John I., Peter T., Henry, Ruse, J. S., Benjamin and William.

Job S. Swindler was reared on the homestead, and received his education in the old subscription schools, and later in the common schools of his native county. After leaving the common schools he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he entered a commercial college and took a full business course, making specialties of book-keeping and penmanship.

Returning from the West—the land of golden opportunities and rich fortunes to some, and wrecked hopes and blighted prospects to others—he entered the employ of Thornton F. Pickenpaugh, a general merchant and one of the leading business men of Morgantown, Monongalia county. With Mr. Pickenpaugh he remained for the long period of fifteen years and three months, and only surrendered this business connection to engage in the hardware business at Alma, Nebraska, where he remained four years. At the end of four years he bade a second adieu to the prairies of the west and returned again to his native county. Shortly after this, in 1891, Mr. Swindler accepted his present position of general manager with the Barnesville Manufacturing company, and assumed the direct personal supervision of the large plant at Barnesville, this county, consisting of a woolen mill, flouring mill and a general mercantile establishment. This responsible position Mr. Swindler has held ever since. He is in the very prime of matured manhood, has achieved

business success, and is imbued with the true spirit of energy and enterprise.

Mr. Swindler is a member of Monongalia Lodge, No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Morgantown, Monongalia county, one of the oldest and strongest lodges of that order in the State. He resides at Fairmont, West Virginia, in Marion county, and has a comfortable and pleasant home.

On November 2, 1878, Job S. Swindler wedded Wyliss N. Smith, who was a daughter of Tymaolen Smith, of Virginia, and who passed away July 10, 1892, aged thirty-eight years. To their union were born three children, one son and two daughters: William T., Gracie L. and Lily P.

THOMAS N. SWISHER, a prosperous farmer and business man of Marion county, and commander of Meade Post, No. 6, G. A. R., at Fairmont, is a son of Jacob and Barsheba Swisher, and was born in Winfield district, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), November 8, 1836. He grew to manhood on the farm, received his education in the district school of his day and engaged in farming, which he followed until August 7, 1861, when he enlisted in company "C," sixth West Virginia infantry. Ten months later he was transferred to battery "F," first West Virginia light artillery, in which he was promoted to first sergeant, and served until September 15, 1864, when he was honorably discharged at Wheeling, West Virginia. He was in the battles of Martinsburg, Carter's farm and Winchester, and, after returning home, resumed farming, which he has followed up to the present time. In addition to cultivating his farm of sixty acres, he has done considerable in the line of carpentering and wagon-making.

On April 15, 1858, Mr. Swisher wedded Sarah Ann Morley, a daughter of Benjamin Morley, a farmer of Greene county, Pennsylvania. To their union have been born seven children: Samuel S., a farmer of Smithtown, Monongalia county; Francis M., a resident of Fairmont; Charles E., a resident of this county; Willie Grant, now dead; Sabina Belle, wife of Joseph Carothers, a farmer of Monongalia county; Jacob O., engaged in farming; and James H., a resident of Fairmont.

In politics, Mr. Swisher has always been a republican. He served as register of his district for four years, was census enumerator in 1890, and acted as secretary of the board of education for several successive terms, and is now a notary public in the county in which he resides. He is a member and the present commander of Meade Post, No. 6, G. A. R., and some years ago united with Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is now trustee. He is also recording steward of the Palatine circuit, in which his church is included. Thomas N. Swisher has been not only active, but industrious and economical, and, by hard work and good judgment, has secured a competency, and, what is far more valuable, a good and honorable name in his neighborhood.

The ancestors of Mr. Swisher were, a century ago, resident in Berkeley county, from which his paternal grandfather, Jacob M. Swisher, came, in 1810, to Winfield district. Jacob M. Swisher purchased a farm there and followed farming. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and married Miss Bunner. Their children were: Joseph, Rev. Jacob, Henry, Allen, Mrs. Nancy Harris, Mrs. Elizabeth Carder, Mrs. Roannah Brain and Mrs. Almeda Martin. Rev. Jacob Swisher was

born in Berkeley county, and served as a Methodist minister for nearly half a century. He owned a farm of fifty acres in Winfield district, and lived an industrious and useful life. He did considerable in the timber trade on the river, and died March 25, 1881, aged seventy-five years. He was a democrat, and afterward a republican, and served a number of years as justice of the peace. In 1829 he married Barsheba Farrell, who was a daughter of Enoch Farrell, and died in March, 1864, at fifty-three years of age. They reared a family of seven sons and eight daughters: Solomon C., of Schuyler county, Illinois; Elizabeth M., residing at Fairmont; E. W., of Champaign county, Illinois; Nancy, widow of William Doak, of Doddridge county; Thomas N., subject of sketch; Harriet, of Fairmont; Charles W., enlisted in June, 1861, in company "B," Third West Virginia infantry, and was killed at the battle of Rocky Gap; Elvira, of Fairmont; Robert M., a farmer of Missouri; Sarah, wife of Dr. J. R. Watson, of Smithfield, Fayette county, Pennsylvania; Henry, a farmer of Winfield district; Emeline, wife of Napoleon B. Swisher, of Catawba, this county; Jennie and Frank, of Winfield district, this county; and Letitia, now dead.

WILLIAM W. SCOTT, a rising young attorney-at-law of Fairmont, is a son of Newton J. and Mary S. (Scott) Scott, and was born in Palatine, Marion county, West Virginia, April 18, 1871.

The great-grandfather of William Scott, on the paternal side of the family, William W. Scott, was born in 1800 in eastern Virginia, but emigrated about 1832 to Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia), where he lived until 1865, when he removed to Marion county,

same state, where he died January 17, 1882. He was a stock-dealer and drover until he removed to Marion county, after which he engaged in merchandizing, which he followed the remainder of his life. Politically he was an old-line whig and took an active part in local politics; religiously he was identified with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a consistent Christian, and the church found in him an ardent supporter, and a liberal contributor. His marital union with Sophia Heed was blessed in the birth of thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters.

Newton J. Scott was born in Preston county, March 6, 1843, and died at Palatine, Marion county, this State, February 2, 1882. He was engaged in merchandizing until his father's death, when he succeeded to the business. He continued that line of business all his life, and was regarded as the leading merchant of Palatine. He was a progressive and trustworthy business man, and a substantial and reliable citizen, and, like his father, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a republican in politics.

On December 31, 1868, he married Mary S., a daughter of John Scott, who was a native of the "City of Brotherly Love," and who became one of the early settlers of Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in contracting and building on a large scale, until death ended his labors. Mrs. Scott died at Palatine, July 20, 1883, aged thirty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Scott were the parents of five children.

John S. Scott, the eldest son, was born October 24, 1869, and was on the first day of April, 1891, married to Miss Ella M. Hughes, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Hughes, of Palatine, West Virginia. He is now in the milling business, being proprietor of the Palatine

Flour and Feed Mill. He resides at Palatine, West Virginia; William W., subject.

Ernest C. Scott was born the 17th day of December, 1872, and was married on the 27th day of December, 1892, to Miss Minnie M. Dodd, daughter of Mr. John E. Dodd, of Palatine. He is a printer and lives in Palatine.

Birt C. Scott, the youngest son, was born September 11, 1874, and was married on February 4, 1894, to Miss Vernie Wolf, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wolf, of Garrett county, Maryland. He is a farmer and lives in Garrett county, Maryland.

Miss Anna Scott is the youngest child and only daughter and was born on the 16th day of October, 1877, and now lives with her brother, John S. Scott.

William W. Scott was educated in the public schools of his native town and in the Fairmont State Normal School. Leaving the Normal, he taught in the public schools of Marion county three consecutive terms, during which time he was a student of law.

He also worked for a time at the printer's trade, continuing his law studies at the same time. He read law under the preceptorship of W. S. Meredith and H. G. Linn, of Fairmont, and was admitted to the bar in 1892, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Marion and adjoining counties. He is also a member of the bar of the State Supreme Court. Mr. Scott is a close student of the law, possesses a logical and discriminating mind, and through the energy and enthusiasm already manifested bids fair to become a prominent figure in his chosen profession. He is an active and enthusiastic young republican, is well versed in politics, and has done considerable work for the dissemination and inculcation of republican principles and doctrines.

On April 18, 1893, the nuptials were celebrated which made Mr. Scott and Miss Claudia, a daughter of O. A. Rice, of Palatine, husband and wife.

CHARLES W. BOYLES, a farmer of Man-
nington district, Marion county, is a son
of Joshua and Sarah (Jones) Boyles, and was
born on the banks of Indian creek, Monon-
galia county, West Virginia, March 12, 1831.
Joshua Boyles, father of the subject of this
record, was of Irish lineage, but was born in
Monongalia county, in 1807, and died in
Marion, on May 25, 1838, at the early age of
thirth-one years. In his religious faith he
was a strict and consistent member of the
Methodist Episcopal church, whilst in his
political adherence he was a democrat. He
married Sarah, a daughter of Samuel Jones, a
farmer and a resident of what is now the
county of Taylor. Four children were the
progeny of this marital union. They were:
Matilda, now deceased, was the wife of Law-
rence May; Charles W., subject; Elizabeth,
who married Samuel Chroyer, a farmer of
Delaware county, Indiana; Samuel, a rail-
roader, and a resident of Clarksburg, Har-
rison county; Ann, married Abijah Williams;
and John E., in the employ of the Baltimore
and Ohio railroad company at Clarksburg.
After the death of Joshua Boyles, his widow
married John Furber, of Clarksburg, and to
this second union were born the following
children: Alcinda; Caleb D., in the employ
of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company
at Grafton; Mary Lee, wife of Marion Gump,
a railroad employé, and a resident at Clarks-
burg; and Sarah, wife of Daniel Cutright, of
Clarksburg. Charles W. Boyles was brought
up on the farm and naturally took up farming

as a means of securing a livelihood. In 1861
he purchased his present farm in the Man-
nington district. It contains eighty acres un-
derlaid with coal and lies in the oil belt of
Marion county. One producing oil well and
one gas well are located on the property.
Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist
Episcopal church, South, in which he is a
trustee. Fraternally, a member of Manning-
ton Lodge, No. 158, A. F. and A. M.

April 29, 1856, he married Miss Anna L.,
a daughter of John Batson, a shoemaker, of
Fairmont. To this union have been born five
children: Bertha May; Henry L.; Lizzie M.,
wife of Alexander Lawson, a stonemason of
Granville, Monongalia county; Sarah Maud,
wife of E. H. Hibbs, of Metz; and John C.,
at home.

ALBERT G. YOST, the efficient telegraph
operator and agent in charge of the
station at Glover's Gap, on the Baltimore and
Ohio railroad, in Marion county, West Vir-
ginia, is a son of William and Nancy (Kelley)
Yost, and was born at Glover's Gap, Marion
county, West Virginia, on May 29, 1864.

The Yost family is an old family of the
county, Aaron Yost, grandfather, being born
in the county. He was the pioneer in the
section surrounding Glover's Gap. He married
and reared a family of the following children:
Peter, a farmer on Middle Island, West Vir-
ginia; John, a farmer of Wetzel county; David,
deceased; William; Jacob, deceased; Dorcas,
who married James McDiffit, and Margaret.

William Yost, the father of the subject of
this sketch, was born on the old homestead of
the Yosts, took up the avocation of farming
and followed it all his life. He entered the
service of the Confederate States of America

as a soldier during the late Civil War and was taken prisoner at the battle of ———. Politically he believed in the principles of the democratic party.

He married Nancy, a daughter of Levi Kelley, and had five children: Alvah, in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, at Glover's Gap; Amanda, wife of Thomas B. Yost, a farmer of Monongalia county, this State; Mattie, wife of B. L. Shandy, a boss painter in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, and is located in Parkersburg, West Virginia, and Allie. Mr. Yost was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the public schools. He was a boy of spirit and entered the telegraph office at Glover's Gap, where he schooled himself in telegraphy, and at the age of nineteen was given a position on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Colfax, where he remained four years and one month, faithfully and satisfactorily discharging every duty that came to his hand. On November 1, 1887, he was transferred to the position which he now holds at Glover's Gap, and has remained there ever since. In the fraternal world he belongs to the following lodges: Valley Star Lodge, No. 17, Knights of Pythias, of which he is the present master of finance; and O. R. T. Division, No. 227, at Grafton, Taylor county. He is an active church worker and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination and secretary of the Epworth League. He has been twice married. His first union was on October 18, 1885, to Miss Lizzie M., daughter of Reason T. Springer, of Colfax, West Virginia. Mrs. Yost died on April 18, 1888, and on October 20, 1889, he married Loella V., daughter of C. H. Woodruff, a farmer and local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church.

MICHAEL E. FETTY, a prominent farmer of Lincoln district, Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of Elmer and Teresa (Shively) Fetty, and was born on the banks of the Big Indian creek, Monongalia county, West Virginia, on October 30, 1845.

The family was originally from the state of New Jersey. John Fetty, the grandfather, emigrated from that state in an early day to Masontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and soon afterwards to what is now Grant district, Monongalia county, West Virginia. He was a large farmer and stock-raiser, and accumulated quite a fortune for that early day. He married Sarah Boyce, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and reared a family of nine children: Thomas, George, Elmer, John H., Phoebe, Mary, Sallie, Plissa, and Julia Ann.

Elmer Fetty, father, was born in Grant district, Monongalia county, in 1811, and died in March, 1886. His life work was mainly that of farming and stock-raising; he owned a good farm of one hundred and twenty-three acres in Clay district, Monongalia county. Following in the footsteps of his father, he was an active worker in the Christian church in his early life, while in matters political he was first an old-line whig and then a republican. His wife was a daughter of Jacob Shively, of Grant district, Monongalia county. The subject of this biographical record is one of a large family, consisting of six sons and four daughters: Jacob, a farmer of Monongalia county; John P., deceased, was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, who, after being in the service about one year, was taken prisoner at Cloyd Mountain and taken to Andersonville prison, from which he never escaped, but, like many of the brave boys who volunteered in defense of their county, was a victim of the indescribable cruelties and barbarities

practiced in the southern rebel prisons; Catherine, wife of James Hare, a farmer and mechanic of Marion county; Sanford C., deceased; Michael E.; Ezra T., a prosperous farmer of Tyler county, West Virginia; Nicholas P., a farmer of Monongalia county; Abigail, died in infancy; Teressa P. D., wife of Thomas Martin, of this county; and Charlotte, died in infancy.

Michael E. Fetty has followed agriculture and grazing pursuits all his life, and is rightly regarded as one of the most progressive and enterprising farmers in the county. He is one who believes that there should be progress in methods of farming, as in all other avenues, occupations, and professions of life. He takes great pleasure in stock-raising, and was the first to introduce fine-blooded stock into the community in which he lives. He owns a fine farm in Clay district, Monongalia county, consisting of two hundred and seventy acres of land, all underlaid with coal, and adjacent to the oil belt. He is a member in good standing of the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Morgantown, and also of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, at Worthington, this county. In the Christian church, he is an active worker, and of the principles of the republican party he is a firm supporter. March 15, 1870, he was united in marriage with Mary E., a daughter of William Cordray, of Clay district. The union has been blessed in the birth of the following children: Effie D., the wife of D. W. Michael, a farmer on the old homestead; Ida B.; Herbert C.; Mina; Fida A.; Teressa C.; Harry; Lula; and Bennie, died in infancy.

JOSEPH REED, a retired merchant, of Boothsville, this county, was born December 19, 1817, near Smithfield, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, the son of Reason and Elizabeth (Fordyce) Reed. Joseph Reed, great-grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was reared in Smithfield, Fayette county, where he engaged in business and spent the major part of his life. One of his sons, Hugh Reed, grandfather, learned the trade of a tailor, and located in Haydentown, that county. He married a Miss Sommers, of near Shepherdstown, Maryland, and had three sons and one daughter: Joseph, Robert, Reason and Ruhanna, who married James Dunham.

Reason Reed, father, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on June 23, 1792, and died in Smithfield, in 1873. He learned the trade of a tailor with his father and followed it in Smithfield a number of years, when he purchased a farm near Smithfield, where he spent the remainder of his days. He entered the War of 1812, from Fayette county, and was in General Hull's army when Detroit was so disgracefully and ingloriously surrendered to the British on August 16, 1812. He was a member of the Catholic church, and his remains now repose in the Catholic cemetery at Uniontown, Pennsylvania. He was twice married; the first union was with Elizabeth, a daughter of William Fordyce, of Fairchance, Fayette county, and one son, the subject of this sketch, was born to them. His second marriage was to Bridget Hoy and they reared a large family, only two of whom are living at the present time: John H. and Collon, of Parkersburg, West Virginia. At the age of eight and a half years, Joseph came to Boothsville, Marion county, and made his home with his uncle, Robert Reed, who was a tanner. Shortly

afterward he went to the state of Ohio, and thence back to Fayette county, where he learned the trade of a tanner with George H. Patterson, and then returned to Boothsville and rented a tannery of his uncle located at that place, and operated it in this way until 1840, when he purchased it and successfully operated a tanning enterprise for a number of years, when he purchased a large tract of timber land, and for nine years followed running timber on the river. Later he returned to Boothsville, and went into the mercantile business in connection with tanning. These lines he followed until 1893, when he gave up merchandizing, and now confines himself to tanning, but more as a pastime than anything else. Mr. Reed has always been a democrat and being a man of good judgment and conscientious instincts of character, has been called a number of times to the office of justice of the peace, by the people of his district, serving in this capacity when the justices held the county courts.

On October 22, 1840, he married Minerva, a daughter of Cephas Lowe, a farmer, of what is now Grant district. Eleven children were born to their union: Cincinnatus, deceased; Robert L., a merchant of Boothsville; Mary E., wife of George F. Clelland, of Taylor county; Reason, a teacher of Washington; Cephas, a farmer of Lincoln district; Adaline, at home; Malinda, wife of C. H. Meredith, a merchant of Fairmont, West Virginia; Almira, wife of James B. Elliott, a farmer and merchant of Meadowville, Barbour county, West Virginia; Arthur, a cattle-dealer of Boothsville; Clara, wife of Price Smith, a farmer, of Grant district; Joseph, a teacher and farmer, of Taylor county, West Virginia.

When General Lafayette visited his friend Albert Gallatin, at New Geneva, Pennsylvania, on his way to Uniontown, he halted at Smith-

field, Fayette county. Mr. Reed, then a child, was among the school children drawn up in line to show their respect for the patriot. The general passed by them, shaking hands with them, and remarked: "You are too young to know who I am, but will remember me in after life." Mr. Reed remembers the incident distinctly.

J. PERRY THOMPSON, a competent and trustworthy civil and mining engineer, and a citizen of Fairmont, West Virginia, is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Floyd) Thompson, and was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, March 12, 1863. His great-grandfather, Samuel Thompson, was a native of Ireland, but when a young man emigrated to America. Hugh Thompson, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was but two years of age when brought to America. The family first settled near Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, but soon afterward took up their abode on the Northwestern turnpike, near Clarksburg, Harrison county, where they figured among the pioneer families of that county.

Hugh Thompson followed the combined avocations of farming and tavern-keeping. The latter was a very considerable business in the days when travel and traffic were carried on over the old turnpikes by means of stage-coaches and wagons. Mr. Thompson was an obliging gentleman, a pleasing and popular entertainer; hence he soon found himself in possession of a large and lucrative patronage, and finally became one of the most prosperous and opulent men of that county.

Thomas Thompson, father, was born on the old plantation homestead in 1827, and has ever resided there, engaged in the peaceful and tranquil pursuits of husbandry. His

ancestors were all old-line whigs, and he, following in their footsteps, became a republican. He is a man of strong character and earnest convictions, and during the days of the rebellion was a staunch supporter of the Union. He married Elizabeth Floyd, by whom he had seven children: Laura V., the wife of Charles O. Jackson; Hugh J., engaged in the cabinet-making business and the manufacture of organs at Clarksburg; William K., a farmer of Bridgeport, Harrison county; J. Perry (subject); Lydia J.; Edward J., and Arthur, who are at home with their parents.

J. Perry Thompson received his education in the public schools of Clarksburg and at the West Virginia State University at Morgantown. He completed the English course in the university and directed his other studies with special reference to the profession of civil and mining engineering, in which he became quite proficient. He left the University in 1887, just prior to the commencement exercises, to engage in railroad surveying under the employ of the West Virginia railroad company. He was, however, in the employ of this company but a short time when he embarked in mercantile pursuits at Mason-town, Preston county, with E. M. Hartley, under the firm-style of Hartley and Thompson.

He continued this business only two years, when he sold out on account of his declining health, and resumed civil and mining engineering, which, owing to the out-door exercise, is more congenial to his health. He was employed with Wilkins and Davidson, of Pittsburg, for one year, then, in 1890, located at Fairmont, where, by accurate and reliable work, he has established a large and increasing business. He is a member of Mountain City Lodge, No. 48, Knights of

Pythias; and is first regent of Fairmont Council, No. 986, Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Thompson is a young man possessing a strong love for the works of nature, and has made considerable research and study along the lines of botany and geology, in which subjects he shows considerable proficiency.

JOHN M. HARR, a prosperous and enterprising miller of Boothsville, Marion county, West Virginia, was born in Booth's Creek district, Taylor county, West Virginia, on November 15, 1839. He is a son of Richard and Lurana (Carpenter) Harr.

John Harr, grandfather, a stone-cutter, was a native of near Palatine, Marion county. His marital union with Miss Maryfield resulted in the birth of seven children.

Richard Harr, father, was born in Marion county, in 1808. In his early life he followed timbering on the Monongahela river, making his start in this way. He husbanded his earnings and purchased a farm, and continued to add to his land possessions by purchasing, as he became able, until he owned six hundred acres of good productive land. He dealt extensively in stock, and in 1837 moved to Taylor county. He was a republican of prominence and influence, and served several years as county supervisor, and six years as county commissioner of Taylor county. He married Lurana, a daughter of John Carpenter, formerly of Long Island, New York, but a resident and citizen of Marion county at the time of the marriage. Eleven children were born to this marriage. They were: Thomas F., a farmer of the county; James M., farmer, also of the county, and both deceased; John M., subject; Bruce, died in infancy; Richard H., a farmer of Knox county, Missouri;

Betty A., widow of George Davison, of Charlestown, West Virginia, Adaline, wife of Jacob Coffman, of Knox county, Missouri; Clemza J., wife of Isaac C. Carter, of Boothsville; Melvina C., deceased, was the wife of Van Buren Coffman, of Knox county, Missouri; and Virginia, deceased, was the wife of Sebastian Nixon, of this county.

John M. Harr was reared on the farm, and followed farming until he entered the Civil War. He enlisted about the 15th of August, 1862, and was drilled as a scout and served until December, 1862, in that capacity. At this date he entered company "B," Second infantry, volunteers, and served until July 15, 1865. He was in the army of West Virginia, under Generals McClellan, Fremont, Sigel and Sheridan. Among the more important battles he took part in were the following: Second Bull Run, Antietam, Rocky Gap, Drupe mountain, Salem raid, Hunter's raid, and a number of skirmishes. Although he served in some of the most hotly-contested battles of the war, he escaped without being wounded seriously. He received a slight wound in the ear at Drupe mountain, in an engagement with McNeil's cavalry. After he returned from the war he taught school for a time, and then took up farming and lumbering, which he pursued until 1885, when he engaged in the milling business at Boothsville, this county.

He has been twice married; his first union was with Martha, a daughter of Richard Thomas, a farmer of Marion county, and who represented the county in the House of Delegates of the State; two children were born to this marriage: Willie, died in boyhood, and Effie, wife of J. W. Boyce, of Boothsville. Mrs. Harr died on September 17, 1870, and on November 2, 1871, subject married Edith

J., a daughter of Dennis Springer, a farmer of Marion county. One child, Innies, was the result of this union; she is now deceased.

J. FRANK STANHAGEN, the popular and efficient auditor and paymaster of the Monongahela river railroad company at Monongah, is a son of William and Anna W. (Lane) Stanhagen, and was born near Baltimore, Maryland, May 1, 1858. His grandfather was Christopher Stanhagen, who was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1791. Leaving the Fatherland in 1805, to seek a home in the new world, he finally settled in Baltimore county, Maryland. He died there in 1867, and his dust now mingles in peaceful repose with the soil of his adopted state. A great portion of his life he followed his trade, blacksmithing, but at the time of his demise and for several years previous, he was employed as manager and overseer of the large plantation of John S. Geddings, who was one of the most distinguished lawyers, statesmen, and slave-owners of his day. He enlisted in Captain Bond's company in the War of 1812, and served bravely and courageously throughout the conflict. He also bore the distinction of being a member of the "Old Defenders" of the "Monumental City"—all of whom are deceased except four. He was an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in political texture, a democrat up to the breaking out of the Civil War, when he called his sons together, admitted his mistake, and then and there espoused the principles of the republican party, believing that only through the policy of this party could the union of the states be maintained and our flag saved from disgrace and dishonor. He married Margaret White, who was a very

pious and exemplary woman and a devoted wife and a loving mother. Their marriage resulted in the birth of eight children, five sons and three daughters.

William Stanhagen, father, was born October 14, 1837, near Baltimore. In early life he learned the machinist's trade, which he has since followed. He resided at the place of his birth until 1869, and then located at Newburg, Preston county, West Virginia. This was his home until July, 1890, when he took up his residence, for a short time, in Mercer county, this State. His next location was Fairmont, and from there he went to Gaston, Marion county, this State, his present place of abode. While at Newburg, he filled the position of foreman of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad shops, and is now filling the responsible position of master mechanic for the Monongahela river railroad company at Gaston. He possesses considerable natural genius, and is a skilled and proficient workman in his trade. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His marriage with Anna W., a daughter of Samuel H. Lane, of Baltimore county, Maryland, has been blessed by the birth of seven children, five sons and two daughters.

J. Frank Stanhagen was educated in the public schools of Baltimore City and Newburg, and in the Newton Academy at the former place. Leaving school, in 1880, he accepted a clerkship at Newburg, West Virginia, which he filled five years. In 1885 he was appointed United States store-keeper and gauger. After filling this position seven months, he returned to Newburg, learned telegraphy and followed it until 1889. On that date he was appointed deputy United States marshal for the district of West Vir-

ginia, and served in that capacity up to January 1, 1890. Then he returned to Newburg, resumed telegraphy in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, and on July 28, accepted the position as agent for the Monongahela river railroad company at Monongah. Mr. Stanhagen is an affable and congenial gentleman, and is a careful and through-going business man, which is fully attested by his promotion to be auditor and paymaster of the road. Politically, he is a republican, and religiously, a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He is prominently connected with the Masonic fraternity, as a member of Fairmont Lodge, No. 9, F. and A. M., Orient Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M., Crusade Commandery, No. 6, K. T., and Osiris Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Damon Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias.

On June 24, 1891, he took for his wife Amelia L., a daughter of William Horchler, of Newburg. They are the parents of two children: one that died in infancy and William H.

JOHN SHANKS, a highly respected citizen and prosperous and extensive farmer of near Mannington who served as a Union soldier in the late Civil War, is a son of Matthew and Martha (Jordan) Shanks, and was born on Redstone creek in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1822.

Matthew Shanks was a resident of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, until 1823, in which year he removed to Morgantown, Monongalia county, but soon changed his residence to a farm on Doll's run in the same county, where he remained up to 1854. In that year he removed to Mannington district, Marion county, where he died in 1858, aged seventy-five years.

He was a tanner by trade, but followed farming during the larger part of his life. He was a democrat and a member of the Church of Christ, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812, being in the siege of Fort Meigs. He married Martha Jordan, a daughter of Edward Jordan, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and had seven children, two sons and five daughters, that grew to maturity.

John Shanks was taken by his parents from his Pennsylvania birth-place to Morgantown, this State, when but an infant twelve months old. He was reared on Doll's run, in Monongalia county, some ten miles distant from Morgantown, the county seat, which was then as now one of the important business and educational centres of West Virginia. He attended the old subscription schools of half a century ago, and then engaged in farming, which he followed near his childhood's home for twelve years. In 1856, two years after his father's removal to Mannington district, Marion county, he came into the district and settled near him on his present farm of three hundred and thirty-five acres of land, which lies one and a fourth miles from Mannington. John Shanks bent all his energy in clearing up and improving his large farm, which now ranks as a very valuable as well as a desirable piece of property, being situated in the centre of the Mannington oil field, and has one well producing and two more almost completed.

He has always given his attention to farming and has made a success in that line. He is a democrat in politics and a consistent member of the Church of Christ, and has lived a straightforward and honest life in every community where he has resided. He is patriotic as well as industrious and religious, and served in the West Virginia militia called

out in 1863 to check Jones' Confederate raid of that year. Two years later he enlisted at Mannington on January 24, 1865, in company "P," Sixth West Virginia infantry, and did good duty at Grafton, Wheeling and other points along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in the State, until June, 1865, when he was honorably discharged from the Federal service at Wheeling.

On November 20, 1845, Mr. Shanks married Eliza Barrickman, a daughter of Peter Barrickman, and to their union were born two children: Elma, born September 6, 1846, and married Peter L. Yost, who is in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company; and Martha, born October 4, 1847, wedded James Cunningham, a farmer of Lewis county. Mrs. Shanks died October 14, 1847, aged twenty-four years, and on August 13, 1848, Mr. Shanks wedded Elizabeth Sine, a daughter of Moses Sine, of Monongalia county. By his second marriage Mr. Shanks has seven children: Minerva, born July 1, 1849, married David McDiffett, and died June 13, 1886; Eliza, born December 26, 1851, and wedded M. N. Yost, now employed by the South Penn Oil company; Moses L., born November 29, 1853, married Ella Byard, and is a carpenter; E. J., a farmer, who wedded Kate Linville; Simon, born March 24, 1857, a farmer of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, who married Mattie Kemp, and after her death, Mary Weimer; W. C., born April 7, 1859, a carpenter, who wedded Kate Thompson, and after her death, Mary E. Sine; and J. Lindsay, a teacher and farmer, married Emma Waychoff, who died May 24, 1894.

The Shanks are of German descent and have always been noted as industrious and thrifty people.

A. F. HAMILTON, a reliable and trustworthy citizen and a progressive and successful farmer of Mannington district, is a son of James C. and Sarah (Kefouver) Hamilton, and was born in Springhill township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1831.

His paternal grandfather was Dr. James Hamilton, who, for many years, was engaged in the practice of medicine at Laurel Hill, Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia). He married, and had nine children, four sons and five daughters. One of these sons, James C. Hamilton, father, was born in Preston county, June 3, 1806, and was reared there to the age of twenty, when he located in Springhill township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1848. At the expiration of that time he removed to near Fairmont, Marion county, West Virginia, and in 1852 he located upon "Old Camp" run, in Mannington district, where he has resided ever since. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life, and owns a farm of one hundred and six acres in a good state of cultivation. Politically, he affiliates with the democratic party, in whose affairs he takes an intelligent interest, but has never filled or aspired to any office. Religiously, he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a zealous and a faithful worker, and is now one of the trustees of the church. On February 19, 1829, he married Sarah, a daughter of Jacob Kefouver, of Fayette county. Mrs. Hamilton was born in May, 1804, and died July 18, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were the parents of three children: A. F., subject; Mary is the wife of Marriman Price, who is a farmer of Mannington district; and Calvin, who married Hannah Campbell, also a farmer of Mannington district.

A. F. Hamilton obtained his education in the public schools of Fayette, his native county, and in the subscription schools of Marion county. After attaining his majority, he learned carpentering, which he pursued successfully about fifteen years, when he, in conjunction with this, engaged in the millwright trade, making the latter his principal business. A skillful and energetic mechanic, he continued successfully until 1881, when he moved on his valuable farm, situated upon the Clay Lick fork of Buffalo creek, in Mannington district, and upon which he has resided ever since. Here he erected new buildings and made many improvements, making it one of the most desirable properties in the county. In his early life he was a democrat, but in the fall of 1860 when the Union was threatened with dismemberment, he cast his vote for Stephen A. Douglas, a loyal democrat, and from that time hence has been a staunch republican. In 1870 he was elected a member of the board of supervisors, which then constituted the County Court, and filled this office acceptably two terms. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has filled all the offices in that church organization.

May 21, 1856, Mr. Hamilton and Miss Eleanor, a daughter of Francis Shaver, were united in marriage, and to their union have been born three children: Ulysses Benton, deceased; Mary Laurena, who became the wife of Jasper N. Glover, a farmer of Tyler county, this State, and James Arthur, who is at home with his parents.

Imbued with loyal sentiments, Mr. Hamilton, in response to President Lincoln's second call for volunteers, enlisted in the Federal army. He enlisted August 20, 1862, in company "H," Fourteenth West Virginia volunteer

infantry, and served until June 27, 1865, when he was honorably discharged from the service at Wheeling, this State. His company was attached to what was known as the eighth army corps, commanded successively by Generals Crook, Hunter and Sheridan, and participated in twenty-two regular engagements and a number of skirmishes. The battles in which he was engaged are: Cloyd Mountain, May 9, 1864; New River Bridge, May 10; Montgomery county, May 12; Lexington, June 13; Lynchburg, June 17 and 18; Bunker's Hill, July 19; Carter's farm, July 20; Kearns-town, July 23; Winchester, July 24; Martinsburg, July 25; Halltown, August 24 and 26; Berryville, September 3; Opequan and Winchester, September 19; Fisher's Hill, September 22; Strausburg, October 13, and Cedar Creek, October 19. Mr. Hamilton is a member of Meade Post, No. 6, Grand Army of the Republic, at Fairmont, and of Rymer Council, No. 118, Junior Order of the United American Mechanics.

SIDNEY W. SATTERFIELD, who served as a Union officer in the late Civil War, and is now one of the prosperous farmers and well-respected citizens of Marion county, is a son of Squire Nimrod and Eliza Ann (Layman) Satterfield, and was born in what is now Union district, Marion county, West Virginia, April 26, 1841. He grew to manhood on the farm, received a good, practical, business education, and enlisted on August 13, 1861, in company "A," Sixth West Virginia infantry, whose chief business was scouting. He was in the battle of Cedar Creek, participated in the fight at Moorefield, and took part in several severe skirmishes. He was honorably discharged from the Federal service at Wheeling, West Virginia, on June 11, 1865, with the rank

of sergeant, having been promoted from corporal, to which he had been appointed shortly after enlistment.

Returning from the army, he resumed agricultural pursuits, and has been engaged in farming ever since. In addition to operating a valuable farm, he has dealt largely in coal-lands, and has had an interest in a lumbering enterprise. He has never lost his interest in military affairs, and when the Garrett Rifle company was raised, he accepted the first lieutenancy of that organization. Mr. Satterfield is a republican in political opinion, and was the assessor of his district for four years. He is a member of Lodge No. 449 Knights of Honor, and a member and past officer of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is reliable and energetic, and has succeeded well in all of his business enterprises. His farm is near Rivesville, and in a prosperous community.

On March 24, 1864, Mr. Satterfield married Mary Frances Black, who was a daughter of William Black, a hatter of Fairmont; she died March 20, 1880, leaving two children: Henry Ellsworth, now dead, and William, who is engaged in the butchering business at Rivesville. After Mrs. Satterfield's death, Mr. Satterfield, on October 14, 1880, married Ida M. Ensminger, a daughter of Meredith Ensminger, formerly of Williamsport, Maryland. By his second marriage Mr. Satterfield has two children: Henry Custer and Sidney Clay.

The Satterfield family is of Scotch descent, and Benjamin Satterfield, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Loudon county, Virginia, and became an early settler of Marion county, where he purchased a farm near the site of Rivesville. He married, and his son, Squire Nimrod Satterfield (father), was born in 1819, and died in Sep-

tember, 1874. He was a cooper and farmer, but during the latter part of his life was entirely engaged in farming near Rivesville, where he had purchased a good farm. He was a whig and a republican in politics, and being a man of good judgment was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for fifteen or sixteen years. In 1840 he married Eliza Ann Layman, a native of Pennsylvania and a resident of Marion county. They reared a family of five sons and one daughter: Lieutenant Sidney W., Columbus F., a farmer of Paw Paw district, who enlisted August 13, 1861, in company "A," Sixth West Virginia infantry, in which he served until the close of the war, and participated in the battle of New Creek, and numerous skirmishes; Melissa Jane, who married Thornton Devault, a merchant of Monongalia county, and now dead; Aaron C., died in childhood; Professor James M., of Fairmont, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church; and Jonathan M., now deceased.

WILSON NAY, a descendant of one of the old pioneer families of Marion county, and a man whose active business career has been honest, honorable and successful, is a son of Rev. Oliver and Triphena (Teterick) Nay, and was born near Worthington, Harrison county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 28, 1829. His paternal grandfather, John Nay, was a descendant of the celebrated General Ney, of France, and came, prior to the Revolutionary War, from that country to Norfolk, Virginia. He enlisted under Washington and served in his army for seven years, being at Valley Forge and the siege of Yorktown. He suffered all the trials and hardships of the Revolution, and after the close of that great struggle came to Teterick's ridge in what

is now Lincoln district, Marion county, where he, as a pioneer settled when the woods were full of hostile and bloodthirsty Indians. He patented between five and six thousand acres of land and he and his son Oliver subsequently purchased a one-thousand acre tract, in what is called "Whetstone," for two hundred dollars and a windmill. His land was largely in what is now known as the best oil territory of the State. He was a stout, hardy, brave man and fought in many of the hardest battles of the Revolutionary War. He was a whig and a Methodist, and died in 1838, at the remarkably advanced age of one hundred and four years. He married and reared a family of four sons and four daughters. His son, Rev. Oliver Nay, was the father of the subject of this sketch, and first saw the light in 1803. Oliver Nay left the homestead farm in 1835 and came into Mannington district, where he died on Dent's run December, 1850, and his last mortal remains were borne to the grave on Christmas day. He was a farmer, owned a thousand acres of land on Dent's run and had a one hundred and forty-eight acre tract where West Mannington now stands and built there the Buffalo flouring mill, which has been twice burned and re-built. He was a democrat and a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his house was the home of all ministers and missionaries traveling in western Virginia. He lived an honest, upright life and was known as a Christian gentleman. Rev. Oliver Nay married Triphena Teterick, a daughter of Joseph Teterick and a member of the pioneer Teterick family of Marion county. She died May 28, 1889, aged eighty-one years. They had thirteen children, of whom six sons and five daughters grew to maturity.

Wilson Nay was reared in Lincoln and

Mannington districts, to the latter of which his parents removed when he was six years of age. He received his education in the ordinary schools of his county, and followed farming on Dent's run up to 1856, when he removed to Mannington, where he resided six years. He then enlisted in Governor Pierpont's Provisional guards and served for some length of time. He also served in Captain James H. Furbee's militia company at the time of Jones' raid. After the close of the war he bought a farm above Mannington, which he tilled until 1869 and in that year went to near Fort Scott, in Miami county, southern Kansas, where he remained one year. Returning then to Marion county, he purchased his present farm of eighty-five acres, one mile north-west of Mannington, and has resided there ever since. He also owns six hundred and eighteen acres of land in Wetzel county, where he and Senator James H. Furbee were engaged from 1870 to 1881, in the wholesale lumber business under the firm title of Furbee and Nay. From 1881 to 1892 Mr. Nay continued in the lumber business by himself and then retired from lumbering. He owned the Buffalo flouring mill for several years, during which time he also operated two other mills. He is a staunch republican and an active Methodist. He is a member of Mannington Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons, and Orient Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons. Mr. Nay has ever been active in business affairs, and stands high as a man, a citizen and a neighbor.

On April 10, 1856, Wilson Nay was united in marriage with Hannah B. Dragoo, a daughter of Ephraim Dragoo, of near Barnesville, Marion county. They have five children: Marcellus W., a farmer and lumberman; Lou D., wife of W. B. Charlton, a shoe manufacturer of Mannington; and Anna L., William

U., a farmer; and Charles L., a medical student attended the Western Pennsylvania Medical College at Pittsburg, and graduated in 1891, from Washington and Jefferson College, taking the second honors of his class. Mrs. Wilson Nay is a daughter of Ephraim Dragoo and a granddaughter of John Dragoo, whose wife, Elizabeth Dragoo, was once captured by Indians and whose captivity is fully described in Withers' "Chronicles of Border Warfare." John Dragoo was a native of France and settled on a farm near Fairmont, where he died about 1839, at eighty-nine years of age. He married Elizabeth Straight, whose father, Enoch Straight, was a native of Scotland and pioneer settler on Finches' run. Ephraim Dragoo, his son, and the father of Mrs. Nay, was born June 13, 1782, and followed carpentering and farming. He was a natural mechanic, and died April 21, 1838. On April 11, 1805, he married Elizabeth Ballah, who was born October 12, 1782, and died October 20, 1852. Their children were: Mary, Anna, John, Elizabeth, Levina, Evalina, Eliad, Louisa and Mrs. Wilson Nay, three of whom are still living. The parents of Mrs. Nay's mother were Enoch and Catherine Williams, who came from Scotland about 1720, and settled in Monongalia county, West Virginia, near the present site of Morgantown, where two sons and three daughters were born to them, one of whom was Mrs. Nay's mother.

MAJOR JAMES B. MARR, a Union officer in the late Civil War, and a liberal, enterprising, progressive business man, of Mannington, who is justly deserving the success which has attended his efforts, is a son of William and Elizabeth (McMichael) Marr, and was born in Wilmington, the me-

tropolis of the state of Delaware, August 31, 1836. William Marr was of English parentage, and came in early life from London, England, to Wilmington, Delaware, which he made his home until his death, which occurred July 8, 1875, at the age of sixty-four years and ten months, from a stroke of paralysis, near Huntingdon, Pennsylvania; while on board a railway train bound for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He passed his useful days as a sailor, but after coming to Wilmington became a pioneer there in the manufacture of morocco leather, originating the firm of Marr and Scott, who afterwards associated with them Israel Puzy, under the firm-style of Puzy, Marr and Scott, manufacturers and dealers in the finest grades of morocco leather. In 1849 Mr. Marr withdrew from the firm and went out as one of the "forty-niners" to the gold fields of California, whose business opportunities were not of the character that it was supposed that they would be, and after a few years spent on the Pacific coast, made a trip to China and Japan, in whose strange and flowery regions he remained until 1863. In that year he left those oriental lands and returned to Wilmington, Delaware, where he was again engaged in the morocco leather business for three years. At the end of that time, in 1866, he came to Mannington, Marion county, and embarked in the stave business, which he pursued steadily up to the time of his death. His business interests kept him part of the time at Mannington, but he made Wilmington, Delaware, his permanent place of abode. William Marr was a man of good business qualifications, and on January 8, 1835, he wedded Elizabeth McMichael, who bore him seven children, of whom four sons and one daughter grew to maturity.

Major Marr was reared in his native city,

received his education in the Wilmington public schools, and commenced life for himself as a member of the firm of Marr, Baker and company, manufacturers and dealers in morocco leather. Two years later, in 1868, he withdrew from the firm and came to Mannington, where he embarked, with his father, in the stave business, under the firm-name of Marr and company. This firm continued successfully for about ten years. During this time, in 1872, he became associated with H. H. Free and J. S. Robinson, in the planing-mill business, under the firm-name of Free, Robinson, Marr and company. Passing through the panic which was precipitated by the failure of J. Cooke and company, in 1873, and which prostrated business in every form throughout the United States, this firm by the energy and thrift of its members held out until 1877, when it, along with many of the most substantial firms of the country, was compelled to close its doors. Not discouraged by failure, Major Marr set to work, and two years later, in 1879, engaged with E. F. Philips in the steam saw-mill business, which they followed, in Marion and Wetzel counties, up to 1890, when Mr. Philips became sole proprietor. One year after this, Mr. Marr, in connection with his son, William F., opened their present large furniture and undertaking establishment at Mannington, under the firm-name of Marr and company. They carry a stock of nearly \$3000 worth of goods, and receive a liberal and substantial patronage. They have a large and complete assortment of all kinds of furniture, from the plain and inexpensive up to the finest and most costly, and all in the prevailing styles of the day. Their undertaking department is complete in all its appointments, and the best of caskets and finest of funeral goods are handled. Mr.

Marr is a republican politically, and has served five terms as mayor of his borough. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as a trustee and Sunday-school superintendent, and has held membership for several years in Mannington Lodge No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons, and Hope Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Wilmington, Delaware. During the late Civil War Mr. Marr's patriotism was of that kind that feared not the dangers of the battlefield. In 1861 he recruited company "B," Third Delaware volunteer infantry, and was commissioned as captain of his company. He was engaged in a number of skirmishes, and for coolness and bravery at the battle of Antietam was promoted to major of his regiment. He served as major until the latter part of 1863, when he resigned, as his business affairs were in such a shape as to demand his personal supervision. Mr. Marr's present business enterprise is one of the more recent additions to the commercial activity of Mannington, and he has already by his enterprising, progressive business methods, established a reputation for his furniture and undertaking goods which places them in competition second to none in the county. Ever since the establishment of his house it has grown in prosperity, and has received a liberal patronage whose proportions are daily increasing.

On March 1, 1859, Mr. Marr wedded Julia Watson, a daughter of Frederick Watson, of Wilmington, Delaware. They have seven children, five sons and two daughters: William F., a member of the furniture and undertaking firm of Marr and company; Evan W., a painter, who married Alice Hess; Elizabeth, wife of William H. Martin, a painter, of Pittsburgh; Julia L., wife of Charles L. Story, a printer, of Wheeling; James B., Jr., who is

engaged in business at Mannington, and John B., who is still at home with his parents.

Mr. James B. Marr is a man whose abilities are recognized and appreciated, and one who has established an honorable name among his fellow-men.

JOHN J. MARTIN, a prominent merchant of Marion county, and a descendant of an old family of the same, is a son of John H. and Nancy (Everly) Martin, and was born in what is now Lincoln district, Marion county, May 20, 1832.

The Martin family, of which our subject is a member, is among the pioneer families of Marion county. George Martin, the grandfather of John J., was a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, but emigrated at an early day, and settled on Buffalo creek. He married a Miss Hoard, of Greene county, and had two children: John H. and Elizabeth B., widow of Jesse B. Martin, of near Farmington, this county. John H. Martin (father), a soldier in the War of 1812, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1789, and died in 1861, near Farmington. His life work was that of an agriculturist, excepting a few years after he returned from the war, during which he taught school. In his political adherence he was a democrat of the faith of Jackson and Jefferson, and for over fifty years was an ardent and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He married Nancy, a daughter of Simon Everly, a farmer of the Crooked run neighborhood, this county. Their union was blessed in the birth of fourteen children: Evans H., died in early manhood; Charles P., deceased; George P., Malinda, deceased, was the wife of John A. Richardson; Elizabeth B., was the wife of Marcus Millan; William,

Rachel H., wife of D. S. Martin, a farmer of this county; Reason J., a farmer and a resident of the county; John J. (subject); Jesse V., deceased; James D., died in infancy; Nancy M., wife of Eber Downs, a farmer of Lincoln district, this county; Marietho S., deceased; James DeCabb, died in childhood, and another who died in infancy.

After attending the common schools for a time, he, at the age of eighteen years, was indentured to learn the trade of a tanner. He followed his trade for a number of years, running a tannery at Hoodsville, Marion county, for a term of twelve years. In 1866, he engaged in the mercantile business at Hoodsville for one year, and with the exception of one year was continuously in that line for a period of nine years. In 1875, he embarked in the mercantile business at Barrackville, and has continued there in that line of business, off and on, to the present time. He has a large store well filled with general merchandise. Aside from his mercantile interests, he has valuable landed interests adjacent to Barrackville. He owns one hundred acres of land, underlaid with valuable coking coal, and in close proximity to the Mannington oil field.

The democratic party is his political affinity, and he has served in the political capacity of postmaster at Hoodsville and at Barrackville.

He has been married three times. His first union was on January 22, 1855, with Maria H., a daughter of Benjamin T. Snyder, and resulted in the birth of five children: Benjamin M., Jesse Lee, died in childhood; Reason C., a farmer of Lincoln district; Lousetta, deceased; Thomas M., a farmer. Mrs. Maria Martin died August 6, 1875, and on November 25, 1875, he married as his second wife

Nancy M., a daughter of John Freeland, and to this marriage were born four children: Louretta, John H., Charles R., and Willie Clark, all at home. Mrs. Nancy M. Martin died November 23, 1891, and on July 7, 1892, Mr. Martin married Mrs. Eunice A. Barnhouse.

At the age of fourteen Mr. Martin was converted, and joined the Methodist Episcopal church, with which church he remained until the close of the Civil War. He then transferred his membership to the M. E. church, South. For twenty-five years he was a class-leader, and has served the last-named church as Sunday-school superintendent and steward.

DARIUS FLEMING, non-commissioned Union officer of the late Civil War and a contractor and builder of Monongah, is a son of Henry and Phœbe (Hayes) Fleming, and was born in Fairmont district, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), April 10, 1830. Alexander Fleming, the grandfather of Darius Fleming, was a son of Boaz Fleming, one of the early settlers of Marion county. Alexander Fleming married Mary Fleming, and owned at one time a farm on which a part of Fairmont was laid out in later years. He was a very successful farmer for his day. His children were: James, a farmer living near Fairmont; William, a shoemaker and farmer; Zadoc, a shoemaker, of Fairmont; Andrew, a carpenter and cabinetmaker; Joshua, who went to one of the western states, where he died; George, who died in early manhood; Joab, weaver by trade; Henry, father of the subject; Nancy, married John Fleming, on whose farm Johnstown now stands; Rachel wife of Richard Pattison, a gunsmith, of near Fairmont, and Sallie, who married John Cona

way, a neighboring farmer's son. Henry Fleming was born on the old Boaz Fleming homestead, near Fairmont, in 1802, and lived to be seventy-two years of age, dying in 1874. He owned a farm of one hundred acres of land, which was about three miles from Fairmont, then known as Middletown. He had fair success in his farming operations, was an old-time democrat, and married Phœbe Hayes, who was a daughter of Henry Hayes, whose paternal ancestors were early settlers in Fairmont district. Mrs. Phœbe Fleming was born in 1802, and passed away in 1890, at eighty-eight years of age. To Henry and Phœbe Fleming were born ten children: Enoch, a farmer in Ritchie county; Caroline, married Lemuel Jones, of Washington, Pennsylvania; Darius, subject of this sketch; Mary and Josiah and James, who all died in infancy; Harriet, married Benjamin Clawson and went west; Calvin, a carpenter; Festus R., and Laura, who became the wife of Frank Miller, a farmer, of Ritchie county, this State. Of these children, Darius, Festus and Laura are living.

Darius Fleming was reared on his father's farm and at eighteen years of age became an apprentice to Lemuel Jones to learn the trade of carpentering. At the close of his apprenticeship he commenced life for himself as a carpenter. He has followed carpentering during the greater part of his life, and has been largely engaged in contracting and house-building in Marion, Taylor and Harrison counties. Mr. Fleming has also given some attention to farming, and still has and cultivates forty-five acres of his old farm, the remainder of which he sold off in lots that are now included in the borough boundaries of Monongah.

On March 20, 1850, Darius Fleming married Mary Chamberlain, daughter of Josiah

Chamberlain, an extensive farmer. To their union have been born six children: Sarah Caroline, died in infancy; Elizabeth May, married Ezra Cochran, and removed to Delaware county, Indiana, where she died in 1892; Mary Emma; Florence Reed, wedded Frank Graves and died in 1891; Hannah Trophina, married Daniel T. Fleming, a farmer of Fairmont, and George, a carpenter at Monongah.

Darius Fleming enlisted on April 6, 1865, in company "E," Seventh West Virginia infantry, and was appointed as second sergeant. He served to the close of the war and was honorably discharged from the Federal service on July 9, 1865, at Munson's Hill, Virginia. Mr. Fleming is a republican in political opinion, and has always been interested in the prosperity of his community.

The history of the Fleming family is an interesting one and a further account of it will be found in a sketch entitled the "Fleming Family," which appears elsewhere in this work.

JOSHUA McELFRESH, who discharged well all the duties of life that devolved upon him, and whose death was sincerely mourned by those who knew him, was a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Fryer) McElfresh, and was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1804. He was reared in his native county, received a practical business education in the old subscription schools of his day, and learned the trade of blacksmith, which he partly followed during his active years of life. He came to Marion county February 28, 1829, and purchased a farm of fifty-one acres near Houltown, at which village his widow now resides. He followed farming and blacksmithing until his death, which occurred October 1, 1883, when he

was in the eightieth year of his age. Mr. McElfresh was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served for several years as a steward, class-leader and Sunday-school superintendent. He served for a number of years as a first lieutenant in the state militia, and, in political affairs, supported the democratic party. Life was earnest, life was real, with Joshua McElfresh, and he lived for a purpose and to be useful. When his final summons came he was prepared. His remains sleep in the Hoult cemetery, but his memory will be cherished long in the hearts of many, to whom he was endeared by kind words, loving deeds and valuable counsels.

On October 14, 1829, Mr. McElfresh was united in marriage with Eleanor Hoult. Their children were: Sophia Jane, now dead, who married James Houston; Rebecca Ann, who married Elias McDonald, and, after his death, wedded Job H. Prickett; Nancy A., deceased; Thomas T., a farmer of Winfield district; Elizabeth E., wife of Riley F. McKinney, of Palatine; Mary C.; George W., a miller at Winfield; James E., Joshua F. and Melissa F., who are dead. Mrs. Eleanor McElfresh is a granddaughter of John Hoult, who came from Maryland, and afterwards removed to Marion county, where he followed farming and coopering. John Hoult married Elizabeth Shirliff, and reared a family of six sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Raphael, was a wheelwright. He was a Methodist, and married Ann Hutson. Their children were: Elizabeth, John, Mrs. Mary Statts, Joseph, Jeriah, Eli, Mrs. Nancy Hawkins, Mrs. Roanna Baker, Mrs. Eleanor McElfresh, Sophia and Thomas. Of these children, but two are living: Mrs. Roanna Baker and Mrs. Eleanor McElfresh.

ALFRED S. PRICHARD, a successful farmer of near Hoodsville, and a worthy representative of an old and highly respected family of Marion county, is a son of Thomas and Mahala (Morris) Prichard, and was born in Paw Paw district, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), March 21, 1849. The Prichards are of Welsh descent, and William Prichard, the paternal grandfather of Alfred Prichard, was a native of Loudon county, Virginia, where he was residing when he had his celebrated adventure with a savage Maryland panther, which had attacked his hogs, and which terrible creature he succeeded in killing, although unarmed. William Prichard, of whom an account appears in other sketches of members of the Prichard family in this volume, came to Marion county in 1814. He was a Methodist, and married Hannah Meredith, by whom he had ten children, six sons and four daughters: Mrs. Amy Clayton, Thomas, a farmer; Davis, who was a miller; John, now a farmer in Kansas; William, who was a Montana farmer; Absalom, a farmer; Mrs. Rachel Cotton; Hon. Alpheus, who was a farmer and lumber dealer; Mrs. Mary Ann Parrish; and Amos N., a large coal and oil operator. Thomas Prichard, father, was born in Allegheny county, Maryland, February 14, 1808, and owned a farm of three hundred acres of land on Chink's run, near Hoodsville, on which he resided until his death, which occurred September 18, 1891. He was engaged to some extent in stock-dealing. He was a Methodist and a democrat, and served as steward of his church for several years, and was supervisor for the poor of his district, for one term. On February 14, 1830, he married Mahala Morris, a daughter of Richard Morris, and who is now in her eighty-sixth year, being born December 4, 1809. To Thomas

and Mahala Prichard were born thirteen children: Ezekiel, dead; Hannah, wife of John Hibbs; Susanna, widow of A. C. Boggess, of Iowa; Millie, wife of William Ridgeway; Richard, who is a civil engineer; Sisson M., wife of J. M. Danley, of Kansas; Malissa, married G. L. Cunningham, of Zanesville, Ohio; Elizabeth M., deceased; Carolina, wife of W. H. Neptune, a farmer; Elvira M., wife of G. L. Straight, who is engaged in farming; Alfred S., subject; M. V., married C. E. McCray, a saddler and merchant of Fairmont; Thomas F., now dead.

Alfred S. Prichard was reared on the home farm, where he has always resided, and which he owned until recently. He received his education in the last of the old and the first of the free schools, and has always followed farming as a life vocation, excepting three years spent in the tanning business. In addition to farming, he deals to some extent in live-stock, and has been interested of late years in coal lands. In politics, he supports the Jeffersonian principles of the democratic party, and is now serving as deputy assessor of the western district, Marion county. In religious belief and church membership, Mr. Prichard is a southern Methodist. He is a member of Mountain City Lodge, No. 48, Knights of Pythias. He ranks among the useful citizens and successful business men of his district, and has lived a straightforward life.

On January 8, 1878, Mr. Prichard wedded Sarah E. Cunningham, a daughter of E. F. Cunningham, a farmer of Paw Paw district. To this union have been born six children, four sons and two daughters: John G., Dorcas M., T. F. W., Franklin A., A. S. (dead), and Nellie F.

JOSIAH W. PRICKETT, one of the comfortably situated farmers of Lincoln district, Marion county, and a descendant of one of the oldest families of northern West Virginia, is a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Jolliffe) Prickett, and was born near Prickett's Fort, in Winfield district, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), August 31, 1826. The Prickett family came from the state of Delaware during the latter part of the seventeenth century to western Virginia, and were among the pioneer settlers of Marion county. They located across the river from the old David Morgan homestead and it was after them that Prickett's Fort, which played an important part in the border warfare, was named. They were two brothers, Josiah, who took up a large tract of land, and Jacob, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was at that time not old enough to take up land. Jacob became a farmer and distiller, and finally owned a large farm. He married and reared a large family of industrious and well-to-do sons and daughters. One of the sons, Richard Prickett (father), was born near Uniontown, Pennsylvania, where his parents resided for a few years. He became a farmer, and at the time of his death, in 1867, owned a fine farm of five hundred acres of land in Winfield district. He was a very careful farmer for his day, and lived to be eighty-five years of age. He wedded Elizabeth Jolliffe, a daughter of John Jolliffe, a near neighbor and to their union were born eleven children, six sons and five daughters: John T.; Jacob James; John H.; Josiah W. (subject); Raphael; Ellen; Jemima A.; Hartman; Juliet Smith; Elizabeth Merrill, and Mary Morgan. Of these children but five are living: John T., Jacob James, Josiah W., and Raphael, all of whom are prosperous farmers of Winfield district.

Josiah W. Prickett was reared on the farm, where he was carefully trained to all kinds of agricultural pursuits. He received his education in the old pay and subscription schools of his district, and then engaged in farming, which was then the main employment of all who lived in the country, as it was thinly settled and but little improved or developed. He has made farming and grazing his life work, and has spent the latter part of his life in Winfield district, where he purchased a farm one mile above Rivesville in 1878. Nine years later, in the month of April, he came to his present farm, nearly four miles above Rivesville. Mr. Prickett owns two farms in his district, one of fifty-five acres and the other containing eighty-one acres, and both heavily underlaid with the West Virginia coal.

On October 13, 1850, Josiah W. Prickett was united in marriage with Annie Hawkins, who was a daughter of William Hawkins, a farmer of Lincoln district. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Protestant church, and passed away in 1876, when in the forty-fourth year of her age. To Mr. and Mrs. Prickett were born eight children: Lavina Ellen, who married Ezra Harkwell, and is dead; William, deceased; Nancy, Alson and Lee, who are dead; James D., a farmer in Lincoln district; Henry Franklin, engaged in farming, and May, at home.

Mr. Prickett is a democrat in political sentiment, and has always supported the principles of his party. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, with which he united many years ago. As a neighbor, a friend, and a citizen, he stands well with all who know him. He has acquired a comfortable competency by years of honest and patient toil, and is now well situated to enjoy the comforts of life.

FRANK ROSS STEWART, a prominent business man of Mannington, and one of the highest Masons in the United States, and a descendant of the beautiful and celebrated Mary, Queen of Scots, is a son of Rev. Huston and Rachel E. (Ross) Stewart, and was born at Blacksville, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), April 11, 1847. The Stewart family is of Scotch extraction, and authentically trace their trans-Atlantic ancestry back to the family of Mary, Queen of Scotland. Four brothers of this family, John, James, William and Henry Stewart, left Scotland about 1760, and settled in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. One of the three brothers, John Stewart, was the father of Isaac Stewart, who was born in 1775, in eastern Pennsylvania, and removed to Fayette county, that state, which he subsequently left to settle in Greene county, the same state, where he died on his farm in 1835. His son, James Stewart (grandfather), was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1803, and died there in 1872. He was a farmer and a Baptist, as were all of his immediate ancestors and close relations, and married Mary Blair, whose grandfather, Abraham Blair, came from Scotland to New York, where he died. Mrs. Stewart's father, Major William Blair, was captured by Tories in the commencement of the Revolution, and after being released he enlisted and served under Washington as a drum-major. After the close of the Revolutionary War, Major Blair settled in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, where he was the first man to work at stone-cutting, and where he died in 1812, at sixty-five years of age. James and Mary Stewart had several children, one of whom is Rev. Huston Stewart (father), who was born July 17, 1825. He was reared in his native county, received his education in

the early common schools of Pennsylvania, and learned the trade of stone-cutter, which he followed in Pennsylvania until 1846, when he came to Blacksville, Monongalia county, where he resided up to 1887. In that year he removed to Mannington, in Marion county, where he has resided continuously up to the present time. In 1860 he was licensed to preach in the Baptist church, and two years later was ordained as a regular Baptist minister. Since his ordination he has been actively and continuously engaged in ministerial labors where his services have been most needed. On December 11, 1845, Rev. Stewart married Rachel E. Ross, who died September 11, 1890, aged 78 years. Rev. Stewart some years later wedded Mrs. Mary Reed, *nee* Rose. By his first marriage he had four children: Frank R. (subject), James L., a photographer and music dealer of Mannington; Mary J., the wife of Newton Straight; and Lucinda G. His first wife, Rachel E. Stewart, was a daughter of Francis Ross, a native of county Donegal, Ireland, who came to the United States during the War of 1812, to avoid serving in the English army, and after being in this country a short time he enlisted in the navy under Commodore Perry. He was in the battle of Lake Erie, and after the close of the War of 1812 settled in the lower part of "Cheat Neck," in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he died.

Francis Ross Stewart received his education in the Blacksville schools. After graduation he engaged in teaching, which he followed successfully in his native county, and in Monongalia and Marion counties, this State, up to 1869, in which year he came to Mannington, Marion county, and embarked in the marble business. Fifteen years later Mr. Stewart turned his attention to civil engineer-

ing, which he has followed ever since in connection with contracting on iron railroad work. He does a large contracting business in all kinds of steel and iron structure work, and in 1890 engaged in his present insurance business, which embraces life, fire, and accident insurance.

On July 15, 1869, Mr. Stewart married Mary E. Mort, a daughter of John Mort, of Palatine, Marion county. To their union have been born five children: John H., auditing clerk in the United States revenue department, St. Louis, Missouri; Gertie A.; M. Beryl; Roy H., and Jessie.

In political opinion Mr. Stewart is a democrat. He has served as councilman and mayor, and is now chairman of the water works board. He is an elder of the Presbyterian church, in which he has held membership for many years. Franklin Ross Stewart is one of the highest Masons in the United States, being a 32°, or Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Mason, and is a member of Mannington Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons, and Orient Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of Cameron Lodge, No. 21, Knights of Pythias.

The Stewart family (name often spelled Stuart) is one of the old and kingly families of Scotland. Its line of descent through many vicissitudes and changes of fortune is an interesting study. The founder of it in the line of royalty was Walter, the High Stewart, who married Marjory Bruce, the daughter of King Robert Bruce, and whose son, Robert Stewart, ascended his grandfather's throne by the title of Robert II. And then in the right of primogeniture came Robert III., James I., James II., James III., James IV., and James V., who in 1538, married Mary of Lorraine, daughter of the Duke of Guise,

by whom he had one child, the beautiful Mary, Queen of Scots. Her son, James VI., in 1603 became King of England as James I., as well as of Scotland, by right of descent from Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., of England. James was succeeded on the English throne by Charles I., Charles II., and James II., when the Revolution of 1688 ended his line as monarchs of Great Britain. And yet a peculiar fact, not generally known, is that the House of Hanover that supplanted the Stewart line, is also descended from Mary, Queen of Scots, who is a maternal ancestor of Queen Victoria. James VI., son of Mary, Queen of Scots, had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Frederick, Grand Duke of Palatine, and their daughter Sophia wedded Ernest of Brunswick, elector of Hanover, and was the mother of George I. of England, whose grandson, George III., was the father of Edward, Duke of Kent, whose daughter, Victoria, is the present Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India.

The spelling of the family name, by some —S-t-u-a-r-t—originated with Mary, Queen of Scots, during her exile in France. The French language having no *w* in it, she to accommodate this dropped the *e-w* and substituted the *u*.

ELMUS W. HAMILTON, of near Farmington, a man of standing and business ability, with an established reputation for integrity and usefulness, is a son of Henry F. and Mary (Wood) Hamilton, and was born in what is now Lincoln district, Marion county, West Virginia (then Virginia), May 13, 1842. The Hamiltons were originally from the north of Ireland, and James Hamilton, the grandson of the founder of the American branch of the family, was the grandfather of the subject of

this sketch. James Hamilton was a native of the state of Delaware (where his grandfather settled) and came with his father to near Morgantown, Monongalia county. He was a farmer and a United Presbyterian, and married Clara Fleming, daughter of Boaz Fleming, one of the founders of the Fleming family of West Virginia that is fully described in its biography that appears elsewhere in this volume. James and Clara Hamilton had six children, three sons and three daughters: Fleming, a retired farmer of Mannington district; Elizabeth, married William Parrish, and removed to Jackson county, where she died; Henry F., father; Mollie, widow of Norval Barnes; Elmus, a retired farmer; and Jane, wife of Marshall Jackson, of Moundsville, Marshall county. Henry F. Hamilton was born near Morgantown, in 1809, and died September 1, 1879. He came at an early day to Lincoln district, where he owned a farm of three hundred and forty-eight acres of good land. He was a Presbyterian and a democrat, and married Mary Wood, a daughter of Elijah Wood, a farmer of Mannington district. They reared a family of seven children: John N., a farmer of Wood county; D. F., a farmer in Mannington district; James M., of near Farmington; Elmus W., subject; E. C., a carpenter at Farmington; Melissa J., wife of Andrew Ice, of Barrackville, this State; and Charles E., of Monongah.

Elmus W. Hamilton was reared on the farm, where he received practical training in all agricultural pursuits. His education was obtained in the subscription and private schools. He engaged in farming and stock-raising, which he has followed successfully ever since. During the last four years he has held a position in the lease department of the South Penn Oil company, and has transacted a considerable

amount of business for them. Mr. Hamilton owns a good grain and grazing farm of one hundred and fourteen acres, which is underlaid with a heavy vein of valuable coal. His farm also lies in a definitely defined oil belt.

On January 11, 1866, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage with Elizabeth Martin, a daughter of William Martin, a resident of Lincoln district. To this union have been born two children, a son and a daughter: Jennie Belle, wife of George Huffman; and Willie, at home with his parents.

Mr. Hamilton has always supported the cardinal principles of the democratic party at the ballot-box since he attained his majority and was entitled to the right of suffrage. He has always been an order-loving and law-obeying citizen, and served as a justice of the peace for the last fourteen years. As a citizen, 'Squire Hamilton is respected; as a magistrate, he stands well with the people, and as a man, he is recognized as being honest and straightforward. He is a man of quiet energy and good judgment, and has before him the prospect of many years of useful and active life. He is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, who takes a kindly interest in the welfare of his fellow-man, and never refuses support to any deserving object or worthy cause.

Elmus W. Hamilton was one who rallied to the support of the sore distressed Confederate government. He enlisted in August, 1862, in company "B," Twentieth Virginia cavalry, and suffered all the privations and hardships of a soldier's life until he was honorably discharged from the Confederate service, at the close of the war. He was in the battles of Drupe Mountain, November 6, 1863; Monocacy Junction, July 8, 1864; and Cedar Creek, besides quite a number of skirmishes. He was wounded in the engagement at Carter's farm,

and had several hair-breadth escapes while in the Confederate service.

THOMAS SMITH, an ex-mayor and retired business man of Mannington, Marion county, and who owns some of the finest producing territory in the main West Virginia oil belt, is a son of Enos and Airy (Pitts) Smith, and was born on Sanco creek, near Middleburn, Tyler county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 24, 1824. He was reared on the farm, and at twenty-one years of age learned the trade of shoemaker with his uncle, Clayton Kearns, of Middleburn. A short time after completing his trade he went to Clarksburg, Harrison county, where he worked from 1849 until 1850, when he returned to Tyler county, and remained up to 1854. In that year he went to Morgantown, Monongalia county, which he soon left to locate at Mannington, Marion county, where, not finding at that time as favorable an opening as he desired, he shortly removed to Farmington, where he found sufficient inducements to remain five years. At the end of that time (1859) he saw a favorable opening at Mannington, and opened a shop there, which he conducted continuously and successfully up to 1891 when he retired from the shoemaking business, after having faithfully followed the same for nearly half a century.

On September 26, 1854, Thomas Smith was united in marriage with Barsheba B. Morgan, a daughter of Clement Morgan, of Marion county. To their union were born three children: Loyd L. S., who became favorably impressed with the great west, and made a home for himself in the recently-formed territory of Oklahoma, where he is engaged in farming at the present time; Jacob Raymer and Earnest W., both deceased.

Mr. Smith was a whig until that great political organization went down, and afterwards identified himself with the republican party, whose principles he has supported ever since. He has been active, to some extent, in local political affairs, and served one term as mayor of Mannington. He owns a farm of twenty-two acres of valuable land adjoining the town of Mannington, and on which are two producing oil-wells.

Thomas Smith's paternal grandfather, James Smith, was a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, from which he removed to Tyler county, this State, where he died in 1859, at an advanced age. He was a farmer and an old-line whig. His son, Enos Smith, was the father of the subject of this sketch, and was born near Middleburn, in Tyler county. He turned his attention mainly to farming, cleared up and improved a portion of his father's farm, and owned five hundred acres of land at the time of his death. He was a whig and a republican in politics, was thrice married, first to Airy Pitts, secondly to Rebecca Davis, by whom he had nine children, four sons and five daughters; and for his third wife wedded Mrs. Ruth Griffin. His first wife, whose maiden name was Pitts, died in 1826 and left two children, Israel and Thomas, whose name heads this sketch.

Mr. Smith has been an active and energetic worker, and, having acquired an ample competency, he now lives in retirement at Nos. 24-26 Main street, in a pleasant and comfortable home, which he erected in 1859.

HARRISON MANLEY, ex-sheriff of Marion county, and a collateral descendant of George Washington, is a son of John O. and Sarah (Stump) Manley, and was born in what is now Lincoln district, Marion county, West

Virginia, on March 13, 1831. He is of English ancestry. His grandfather, John H. Manley, was a man of wealth and influence, of English descent, and resided near Alexandria, Virginia, where he became the owner of a large plantation and a number of slaves. He married a cousin of George Washington, and reared a family of three sons and three daughters, as follows: George Washington, who removed to Ohio; Harrison, became a sailor; John O., Ann, Sarah, and Margaret.

John O. Manley, father, was born near Alexandria, Virginia, on August 10, 1801, and died September 9, 1862. He married Sarah Stump, a daughter of Joseph Stunip, of Loudon county, Virginia. In about 1822, he removed to this county, and located in what is now Paw Paw district, where he followed farming, and, as a historical fact, showing the progress made since then, it is worthy of note that he brought the first wagon into the district that was ever used in the county. He was of strong Union sentiment, and was a member of the Boothville home guards, and took part in the skirmish at Fairmont, when he was captured, but soon afterward was paroled. He desired to enter the service in the regular army, but was refused on account of his age.

His family consisted of nine children, five sons and four daughters, as follows: Thomas, who died in childhood; Margaret L., now of Lincoln district; Joseph S., who was a farmer of Grant district, and who died in 1894; John H., a farmer of the same district; George W., died in 1893, was the proprietor of the Continental hotel at Fairmont, West Virginia; Harrison, subject; Sarah E., deceased, was the wife of John F. Bice, of Lincoln district; Maria Jane, was the wife of B. K. Martin, of Grant district; and Ann, the wife of John Righter.

Harrison Manley was reared upon a farm,

and availed himself of such educational advantages as the facilities of the day afforded, attending the subscription schools. When but a boy of about fourteen, his father, being unfortunate in business, was forced to make an assignment, and Harrison was put to the necessity of skirmishing on his own account to secure a livelihood. For seven years he was engaged in driving cattle for the cattle dealers of Pennsylvania. In 1852 he married, and in 1855 purchased a farm of one hundred and thirty-four acres, comprising a part of the farm upon which he now lives. He has since added to this, until he now owns a large farm of three hundred and ten acres. His wife also owns a farm of two hundred and sixty acres. They are both underlaid with coking coal, and are valuable.

Since locating on his farm, farming and stock-raising has been his main business. He has always been a stanch democrat politically, and is popular and influential in his party, and it has elected him to the following positions: supervisor, two terms; overseer, two terms; overseer of the roads, two terms; and, in 1876, was elected sheriff of Marion county, and served one term of four years, the first democratic sheriff elected in Marion county since the Civil War; in 1884 he was re-elected sheriff of the county. As sheriff of the county, he won an enviable popularity. He was stern in the execution of the law, yet kind and considerate to a degree that made friends of all with whom he came in official relations. He took an active part in the organizing and drilling of the state militia prior to the war, in which body he held the commission of captain. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and fraternally, of Fairmont Lodge, A. F. and A. M. January 1, 1852, he married Sarah Righter, a

daughter of Peter B. and Mary Righter, one of the largest farmers and stock-dealers in the county. He now resides in Grant district, at the age of ninety years. To Mr. and Mrs. Manley nine children were born: Maeke, wife of Joshua Holbert, a farmer of this district; Charles E., at present clerk of the County Court of Marion county; Ann, wife of Rymer Southern, who is superintendent of the milling interests of the Fairmont Milling company, at Fairmont, West Virginia; P. B., at home; Richard T., clerk in his grandfather's store; H. C., lives in Montana; Virginia, clerk in her brother's office at Fairmont, Marion county, West Virginia.

THE MEREDITH FAMILY. This family, of Welsh origin, is one of the most prominent families of Marion county. The founder of the family in this country was Thomas Meredith, a wealthy silversmith of South Wales, who, with his family, emigrated to the United States in about 1800, and located in Hagerstown, Maryland. He remained there but a short time, and then removed to what is now Paw Paw district, Marion county, West Virginia, where he settled on a farm, but soon removed to another farm near Smithtown, Monongalia county, where he followed farming and stock-raising and stock-dealing. Becoming dissatisfied with his Monongalia county home, he went on a tour of inspection to Canada, with the idea of removing thence with his family if the country suited him. While thus engaged in seeking a favorable location he sickened and died. His family consisted of three sons and four daughters, as follows: Hester, who became the wife of William Brown; Thomas, who was a prominent business man of Morgantown; Margaret,

who married James Ross, William, Mary, who married John Riggs; Catharine, the wife of E. B. Ross; and John, who was a farmer and justice of the peace for many years, and who in 1870 removed to Bates county, Missouri, where he died in 1873.

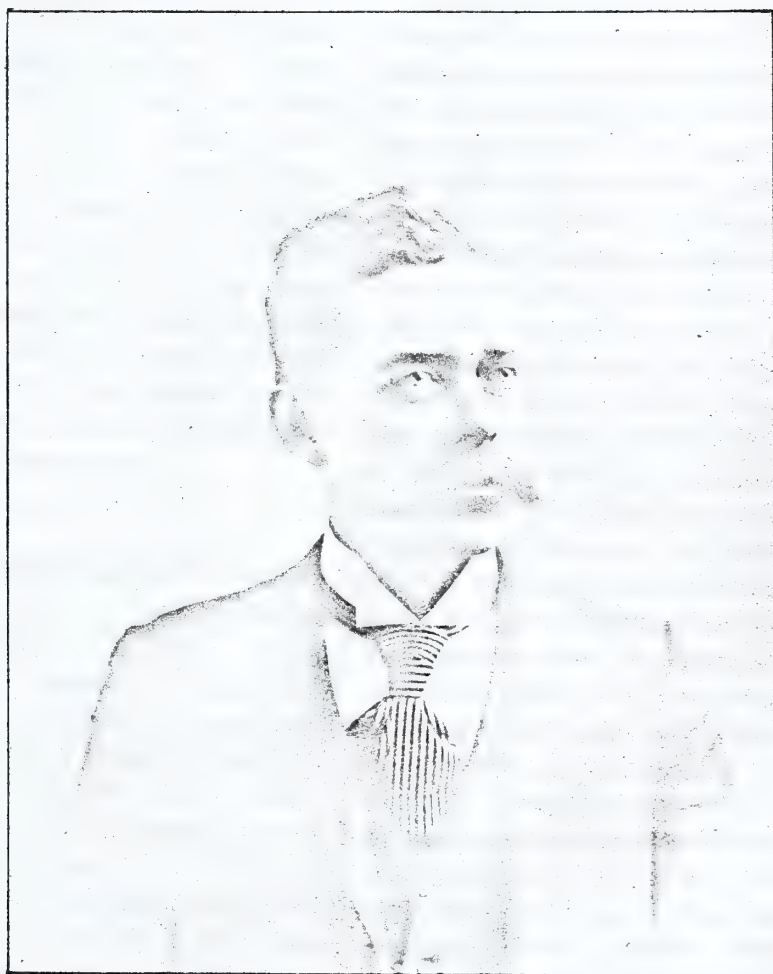
William Meredith was three years of age when brought to this country by his parents. He was reared a witness to many of the struggles characteristic to an early pioneer life in Monongalia county. He took up agricultural pursuits first on a farm which he cleared for cultivation on the Monongahela river, below the present town of Smithtown, Monongalia county, but later removed to Marion county, and located on a farm consisting of three hundred acres on Prickett's creek, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying February 13, 1869. He did not have an opportunity for securing an educational training, but was possessed of a vigorous mind and strong moral feelings, and was highly respected by the community as a man of good judgment and probity of character, and served a term of fifteen years as justice of the peace, during that period when the justices held the County Court. Politically, he was a whig until just prior to the Civil War, when he became a democrat. He served a number of years as deputy sheriff, and was president one term of the County Court of Marion county. He married Hannah, a daughter of John Powell, a native of Monongalia county. Six sons and six daughters were born to this union: Thomas, deceased, was a carpenter by trade, served in the First Virginia cavalry during the late Civil War; Mary, deceased, was the wife of Jefferson Gilpin; William, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this book; Catharine, deceased, was the wife of John M. Joliff; John Q. A., whose

sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; D. Clifford, deceased, was a teamster in the service of his country during the Civil War; Louisa, deceased, was the wife of John C. Jenkins; Amanda, widow of the late John Hawkins; Marquis Lafayette, a farmer, blacksmith, and wagon-maker of Winfield district, this county, and whose sketch follows; and Francis M. (See his sketch.)

WILLIAM MEREDITH, a prominent and respected citizen of Fairmont district, Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of William and Hannah (Powell) Meredith, and was born November 17, 1824, near Smithtown, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia).

His education was received in the subscription schools of his boyhood days. Upon leaving school he learned the trade of a wagon-maker, which trade he followed a number of years, first at Senecaville, Guernsey county, Ohio, and later in Palatine and Fairmont, Marion county. In addition to following his regular trade, he has engaged in a number of other business enterprises. From 1866 to 1887 he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Harrison and Ritchie counties, has done considerable work in the line of contracting and building, and devotes some time to agricultural pursuits. In his political faith he is a republican, and from 1878 to 1882 served as justice of the peace in Wirt county, West Virginia. In the Virginia state militia he was commissioned a lieutenant by Governor Pierpont. He is an ardent and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a steward and class-leader for a number of years.

On April 13, 1845, Mr. Meredith was united in marriage with Harriet, a daughter of Wil-



WINFIELD SCOTT MEREDITH.

liam H. Wilson, a farmer in Marion county, and a soldier in the War of 1812. To this union were born ten children: Amanda Jane, deceased, was the wife of Leroy Henderson; Sarah H., wife of Thomas Carter, a farmer of Ritchie county, West Virginia; Clinton B., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, now located in the Buckhannon circuit; Emma, wife of T. J. Coffman, a merchant of Cherry Camp, Harrison county; W. Scott, whose sketch appears elsewhere; Mary Olive, wife of Francis M. Davis, a farmer of Harrison county; Americus Wirt, a lumber manufacturer of Braxton county, West Virginia; Thomas G., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in the West Virginia conference; Melvin Clayton, a teacher in Iron City business college, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the Northern Indiana normal school of Valparaiso, Indiana; and Waitman T., a carpenter and lumberman.

WINFIELD SCOTT MEREDITH, of Fairmont, is one of the most prominent attorneys in northern West Virginia. He is a son of William and Harriet (Wilson) Meredith, and was born in Marion county, near Fairmont, West Virginia (then Virginia), August 13, 1855. He received a liberal education in the Salem academy at Salem, Harrison county, West Virginia, and at the Fairmont State Normal school, at Fairmont, from which he graduated in 1879, and afterward further broadened his mental culture and education by taking a post-graduate course in his *alma mater*, under the instruction of Dr. J. G. Blair. Prior to his graduation he had taught one year in the normal and one year as principal of the public schools of Cherry Camp, Harrison county. Upon the death of Dr. Blair, in 1879,

he was selected by the executive board to take charge of those classes until they were graduated. Subsequently he taught three years as principal of the public schools of Palatine and Mannington, this county. Having determined upon the profession of law as a life vocation, he registered as a student of law in the office of Judge James Morrow, Jr., a prominent attorney of Fairmont, and after duly pursuing the prescribed course and passing the examination was admitted to the bar in 1881, but did not begin the practice of his profession until 1882, since which time he has been actively and successfully engaged in his profession. In 1888, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State. Politically he is an ardent and active republican, and in 1882, shortly after his admission to the bar, was elected prosecuting attorney to fill the unexpired term of L. B. Haymond; at the end of this term, in 1884, he was re-elected for the full term of four years. Since then he has been importuned frequently to stand as a candidate for nomination to various offices within the gift of his party, but has always preferred to devote his time and energies to the duties of a constantly increasing practice. He was strongly urged by many of the voters of the Second congressional district of West Virginia, to become a candidate for nomination before the Elkins convention that nominated Alston G. Dayton, as the opponent of William L. Wilson in the memorable campaign of 1894, but refused to allow his name to go before the convention. He has also refused to allow the use of his name in connection with the nomination for the office of judge of the Intermediate Courts.

His mind is clear and logical, distinctly a legal one, and he has been frequently called upon by the judge of the Circuit Court of his district to preside during the temporary ab-

sence or inability of that official to perform the duties of the office. His duties in this relation have always been performed with a dignity and efficiency that have commended him highly to the consideration of the people. He not only possesses a thorough knowledge of the law and the ability to make the most out of a difficult and complicated case, but is fluent in speech, pleasing in address and affable in manner, qualities of head and heart that have secured to him a host of ardent and admiring friends.

Mr. Meredith has been twice married. His first marriage was with Dora, a daughter of B. F. Swisher, of Fairmont, in 1883. She died in 1886, and in 1894 Mr. Meredith married, as his second wife, Lola B. Hall, a daughter of S. W. Hall, of Fairmont.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS MEREDITH, a prominent farmer and active business man of Fairmont district, Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of William and Hannah (Powell) Meredith, and was born April 8, 1829, in the vicinity of the present village of Smithtown, Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia). He was reared upon the farm, and received such education as was usually the lot of a farmer boy of that day. The system in vogue was the old subscription school system, and a boy rarely obtained more than a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic. He remained at home upon the farm until twenty-one years of age, when he removed to what is now known as Hoult, Marion county, named for his father-in-law, Joryar Hoult, where he succeeded in the milling business, operating a flouring and saw-mill at that place, until 1871. In the latter-named year he purchased a farm two miles northeast of Fairmont, on the old

Maryland and Ohio river turnpike, upon which he has lived ever since. This farm consists of one hundred and seventy-five acres of well-improved land, and lies in the famous West Virginia coking coal belt. To the cultivation and improvement of this farm Mr. Meredith has given the greater part of his time since locating upon it, and is regarded as one of the most prosperous and successful agriculturists of Marion county. He does not confine himself, however, exclusively to farming pursuits, but has interests of a mercantile nature. He is one of the firm of Lough and Meredith, large general merchants of Fairmont, who carry a \$10,000 stock, and do a prosperous business. He was one of the organizers, and for two years a director, of the Marion county Creamery company, and is a stockholder in the First National bank of Fairmont.

Politically Mr. Meredith was a staunch supporter of the old-line whig party, but upon the organization of the republican party became one of its first and most ardent supporters. From 1865 to 1871 he served as a justice of the peace in Winfield district, and was elected for a second term, but resigned upon removing from the district. He has always been a hearty friend of the cause of popular education, and served a number of terms as a member of the board of education in Fairmont district.

On April 17, 1850, he wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Joryar Hoult, of Marion county. Five children blessed this union: Cornelius H., of the firm of Lough and Meredith, of Fairmont; Virginia E., wife of Z. E. Layman, a farmer of Marion county; William F., a carpenter by trade, and a resident of Barnesville, this county; Mary A., wife of F. J. Smith, of Beverly, Randolph county, West Virginia; and Charles, who died in childhood.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hoult Meredith died February 5, 1859, and Mr. Meredith married, as his second wife, Miss Margaret, a daughter of Richard Hall, deceased, a farmer of Winfield district, this county. Nine children have been born to this union: Martha, deceased, was the wife of George E. Amos, a carriage manufacturer, of Fairmont; Idella, at home; Sarah, principal of the Fairmont high school; James, a farmer and stock-dealer of Fairmont district, married Ola McKinsey, of Rice county, Kansas; Frank, stock-dealer of Barnesville, married Anna Latham, of Palatine; Anna, at home; Harry, a graduate of Iron City business college of Pittsburg, and is the present court stenographer of the Marion County court, and a notary public of Fairmont; Maggie and Nola, at home. Mr. Meredith is well and favorably known throughout Marion county, and is universally respected by all who know him.

MARQUIS LAFAYETTE MEREDITH, a skilled mechanic and prominent and intelligent citizen of Winfield district, Marion county, West Virginia, was born on the old homestead of the Merediths in Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), on December 3, 1839. He is a son of William and Hannah (Powell) Meredith. He early in life showed the incipient mechanic. After leaving school, where he received a rudimentary education, he learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he has followed all his life. For the last twenty-five years he has done considerable work in the line of wagon-making and carriage-building. In addition to the above he also owns a farm, a part of the old homestead, consisting of one hundred and forty-five acres, and devotes some attention to agriculture.

In political texture he is a democrat, and

because of his well-known sympathy with the cause of education was elected a member of the board of education in Winfield district, and served one term, was re-elected a second time, but refused to serve. During that crisis known as the Civil War, when this part of Virginia was threatened with an invasion, he was a member of the militia, and was twice called to the front.

On April 13, 1865, Mr. Meredith and Miss Nancy J., a daughter of Richard and Roda Hall, were united in marriage. To this union ten children have been born, as follows: James L., of Montana mines, of Winfield district; Leonard E., of Fairmont Machine works; Sarah Olive, wife of Charles Bowers, of Aurora mines, this county; Nora, wife of J. W. Prickett, a farmer of Winfield district; Bird, wife of Virgil I. Allen, a farmer and assessor of Doddridge county, West Virginia; George Marquis; Waitman H.; William W.; and Wayne L., at home, and one daughter that died in infancy.

FRANCIS MARION MEREDITH, ex-county commissioner of Marion county, and a prominent business man and farmer of Winfield district, is a son of William and Hannah (Powell) Meredith, and was born on the Meredith homestead on March 11, 1842.

Having but few school advantages to secure an education, the greater part of his mental training and education have been the result of self-study and general reading. In 1864, through inheritance and purchase, he became the possessor of his father's farm, containing over two hundred acres of well-improved and productive land. Up to the year 1893, Mr. Meredith made a specialty of stock raising and stock-dealing; since that time his efforts have been directed mainly along the line of

dairying. For twelve years, from 1870 to 1882, he was engaged in lumbering on the Monongahela river, transporting lumber from this county to the Pittsburg market. He was one of the organizers and is the present president of the Marion County Creamery company of Fairmont.

In political following he is an active democrat, and served as a member of the board of county commissioners of Marion county from January 1, 1881, to January 1, 1889. He was a member of the first board provided for by the new constitution, which provides that the term shall consist of two years, and for the election of a new member every two years. It was necessary to decide by lot which member was entitled to the long term of six years. By this method it was accorded Mr. Meredith. He is a conscientious member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of Marion Lodge, No. 9, A. F. and A. M.

On March 26, 1863, Mr. Meredith and Miss Louisa, a daughter of Morgan Clelland, were united in marriage. To their union have been born the following children: May, at home; Charles C., a practicing physician of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Harry B., a farmer; Dessie, wife of Bruce Hill, a farmer of Winfield district; Ella and Ruby, both at home.

THE MORGAN FAMILY.—Colonel Morgan Morgan was born in the principality of Wales, and received his education in London during the reign of William III. He came to the province of Delaware, a single man, during the reign of Queen Anne, and commenced business at what is now Christianna. He there married Catharine Garretson, a respectable lady of Delaware.

Their children were: Morgan, Jr., Anne,

Zacquil, Evan, David, Charles, Henry and James. Colonel Morgan was an ordained clergyman of the Church of England, and soon after his marriage removed from Delaware to the valley of Virginia, and established a church at Winchester, of which he and his son, Morgan Morgan, Jr., were pastors for many years. (See Bishop Mead's work, "The Churches and Families of Virginia.")

Colonel Zacquil Morgan moved to the mouth of Decker's creek, and was the founder of Morgantown, Monongalia county. His son, Zacquil, fell in defense of Washington City, at the battle of Bladenburgh, August 24, 1814.

Charles Morgan lived in Berkeley county, and Henry Morgan, who married a sister of Charles' wife and removed to South Carolina.

James Morgan was a captain in the Continental army, and while on a furlough was captured by Louis, a tory, and shot at a place that was afterward called Torytown, Berkeley county, Virginia.

Rev. Morgan Morgan remained in Berkeley county on his father's farm. He was an Episcopal minister of great purity and moral worth. Some of his productions are still in the possession of the family and are of the finest order of penmanship, and express moral sentiment of great beauty.

David Morgan was born at Christianna, Delaware, May 12, 1721 (old style). He married Sarah Stevens, a Quaker lady, of Pennsylvania, and removed with his father to the valley of Virginia, where he bought a farm near Winchester. He was a surveyor and was appointed by the Colonial government of Virginia to assist Steven Holsten to make surveys and explorations of the southwestern part of that state. Afterwards he was appointed one of the commissioners on the part of the colony of Virginia, to assist Colonel

Washington, in 1748, to locate and establish the northern boundary of the Lord Fairfax estate, which was to be the boundary between Maryland and Virginia. The historic monument erected at the head of the north branch of the Potomac, known as the Fairfax stone, was the consummation of their labors.

After that he assisted General Washington in taking up those fine tracts of land on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, known to this day as the Washington Bottoms.

David Morgan was pleased with the country west of the Alleghenies and predicted its great future. He removed to the mouth of Redstone creek, Pennsylvania, in 1769, where he remained two years, and then came to the Upper Monongahela, in 1771, into what is now Marion county. He settled about six miles north of Fairmont, Marion county. At that time the savages were at peace with the white settlers, but two years later a war broke out that equalled any of the border wars for individual prowess, savage ferocity and startling adventures.

It was in March, 1779, that a canoe was discovered floating down the Monogahela river with blood-stains upon it, and bullet holes through its sides. This led the settlers contiguous to Prickett's fort to suspect that Indians were lurking in the country. In all haste they repaired to the fort, but not hearing of any Indian depredations for some time, they concluded that it was a false alarm, and being anxious to have their spring work as far advanced as possible before the appearance of the savages, they only occupied the fort during the night, pursuing their work on the farms during the day.

Among those taking refuge in the fort was David Morgan, then a man of past sixty years of age. Near the first of April, 1774, being

unwell himself, he sent his two youngest children—Stephen, a boy of fourteen, and Sarah, a girl of twelve—to the farm, which was on the other side of the river, about a mile distant from the fort, to feed the stock and do the chores. Unknown to their father, who supposed they would return immediately, they took their dinner, intending to remain all day, clearing land for melons, and feeding the stock again before returning in the evening.

Accordingly Stephen set himself to work, his sister helping him in various ways, occasionally returning to the house to wet some linen that was bleaching. While the children were in the house eating their dinner they heard a suspicious noise outside, and on going to see what produced it they heard what appeared to be footsteps running away, but failed to see any one. Lunch being disposed of, they went prattling to their work, unconscious of the danger lurking so near, which nothing but High Heaven could avert. The savages observed the direction the children went to their work and made a reconnoissance of the place; found the youths were there alone, and knowing that their intended victims would be there when wanted, they entered the house, finding a plentiful supply of bacon, stale bread and a churn of sour cream, that had been left in the haste to get to the fort on the first alarm. They set to work to satisfy their hunger, after which they each tied up a bundle of bread and bacon, with such articles of clothing as they could find which suited their fancies. They then started for the children, laying their bundles by the path, to be taken up again on their return, after they had disposed of the youths; but upon ascending a slight eminence that concealed a view of the children from the home, they discovered Morgan with his gun.

MORGAN'S DREAM.

Morgan being ill at the fort, as before stated, fell asleep and dreamed that he saw Stephen and Sarah running around the house scalped. Not being superstitious, he gave it no thought, and again falling asleep dreamed the same a second time. On waking he inquired about the children and being informed of their determination to remain all day, his solicitude became very great, and seizing his rifle he hastened to the farm, fearing he would find the realization of his dream. But upon ascending an eminence that over looked the field, he saw, to his great joy, the children alive and busily talking while at their work. Seeing nothing that indicated danger, he seated himself on a log to rest and pick the flint, and examine his gun to see that it was in order for use. He then walked directly to the children, who were hid from view of the savages in the house by a small knoll.

While conversing with the children, and at the sametime scanning the woodland and fields, he espied the two Indians approaching from the direction of the house, and at the same instant they discovered him. They immediately halted, putting their hands on their mouths, uttering a "bow-wow-wow" sort of a sound and making other gesticulations in derision of the children. Morgan not wishing to suddenly alarm the children, carelessly remarked: "Stephen, there are two Indians. You run to the fort and I'll fight them." He crossed a fence and covered himself behind it. The Indians took to cover behind trees. Morgan delayed action to afford time for the children to escape. Each party hastily matured their plans for attack and defense, and to Morgan at least moments lengthened into a painful delay. He was aware of the odds against him, not a shot could be wasted,

and he determined not to fire until he had decoyed the Indians into open grounds. He selected a route to run and the trees to take for cover. He allowed the Indians to gain on him until they crossed the fence, but the savages were on the alert. They separated as far as possible; each time they moved after Morgan, who found that he would soon have one on each side of him: They were now near enough to commence effective work, and imperative necessity demanded that he should dispose of one of them. During this time he had taken a sapling too small to protect him, and from this he selected a large oak, and ran to that in a way that allowed the large Indian to reach the small tree he had just abandoned, at the same time he arrived at the large oak. He taking it, the Indian was compelled to take the small one. It being too small to protect him, he threw himself flat on the ground, peeping from one side, exposing the front of his shoulder, at which Morgan aimed and fired; the ball ranged through his body to his hip; the Indian threw himself on his back and stabbed himself twice to the heart, and expired partly by his own hand. When examined after the encounter two bullets were found in his mouth, placed there for convenience in re-loading. As soon as Morgan fired he looked around for the small Indian and found him taking deliberate aim at him. Morgan ran a zigzag course, looking back at the Indian as often as circumstances would permit, accidentally ran against a small bush that first yielded to his weight and then sprang back throwing him out of the course of the bullet the instant the Indian fired. Each now had an empty gun, but the savage was still armed with a tomahawk and a scalping-knife. Now each advanced on the other, Morgan with his gun raised to strike, the savage brandishing

his tomahawk. Morgan closed on the savage, who to avoid the stroke of the gun threw his tomahawk at Morgan's head. Morgan warded off the blow with his gun. The tomahawk cut off a finger of the left hand and nearly severed two others, and cut a deep gash in the iron gun barrel. Morgan still advanced, the savage slowly retreating. The Indian caught a dry ash pole, broke it off at the ground and dealt Morgan three violent blows on the head, breaking it so short that Morgan could reach him with his gun, with which he struck the savage with such force as to fell him to the ground, but the gun broke off at the breech. Before he could repeat the blow with the barrel, the Indian jumped to his feet and attempted to gouge Morgan's eyes out, but ran the thumb of his right hand into Morgan's mouth, who clutched it between his teeth and held it fast until the affray was ended.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE.

Now commenced the desperate struggle, Morgan repeatedly throwing the Indian, but was unable to hold him down, so around and around, up and down, over logs, against trees and saplings, the fierce encounter for life went on. Finally Morgan, finding his strength failing, and knowing the Indian would finally overpower him in the struggle, he feigned to give up, but really to await developments, while he had strength to act as the emergencies presented themselves. The Indian now, without difficulty, confined Morgan's elbows under his knees to the ground, one hand being confined between Morgan's teeth, with the other he attempted to draw his knife, but fortunately for Morgan the savage, while in the house, had seen a woman's apron, and pleased with its bright colors, had taken and wound it around his waist above the knife, thus hinder-

ing him from getting at it quickly, and he had great difficulty in getting it out of the rawhide scabbard which fitted it tightly, but worked it up with his thumb and fingers, until the handle pressed quite through his hand, Morgan seeing that this was his opportune moment, quickly jerked his arm from under the Indian's knee and instantly seized the handle, while the Indian held firmly to the blade; he drew it through his hand, cutting it to the bone; the savage now saw that his condition had greatly changed, and made an attempt to get away, but Morgan seized him around the neck and the Indian raised him to his feet. The savage seemed greatly surprised and alarmed and exclaimed, "Wooh" (meaning in the Indian vernacular, "I will now quit, if you will"), and struggled violently to free himself from Morgan, who said, "I'll Wooh you," and thrust the knife into his side and cut, turned, twisted, worked, and pushed it in so far that he could not draw it out; finally the Indian gave away; Morgan let go of him; he took a few steps and sat down; Morgan took the Indian's gun to load, while pouring powder in his hand, soon felt the cut finger, and the smarting sensation caused him first to observe the loss. Morgan arrived at the fort greatly exhausted from so desperate a struggle against a powerful young Indian.

When he related the story of his adventure to the occupants of the fort, the most intense excitement seized the men, and all, excepting David Morgan, repaired to the scene of the encounter, expecting to find more savages than the two Morgan had killed. The war had been going on for five years, and each one held the image in his mind of a scalped sister, a brother, a parent or a whole family massacred by the savages. The very name of Indian was a synonym of horror and disgust. They know-

ing that these Indians were on a similar mission placed them in a very unfavorable attitude to secure compassion from the hearts of the whites. When they arrived on the ground the wounded savage had disappeared, but by tracing the blood they found where he had taken the knife from his side and forced it in the ground with his heel and covered it with leaves. He had concealed himself about two hundred yards from the spot where Morgan had left him under the boughs of a fallen tree, with its dead leaves still on the branches. As they approached his retreat he saluted them by "How do, brudder?" "How do, brudder?" They took him out, carried him not more than a quarter of a mile from the spot, laying him down to rest. He made signs to them to tomahawk him, which they were only too willing to do. A man who had a brother not long before killed and scalped by them sank a tomahawk into his skull and he expired. Then they flayed him, tanned his skin, and converted the leather into saddle seats, shot pouches and belts.

THE RETREAT OF THE CHILDREN.

When the children started to the fort, Stephen outran his sister, and when he would gain a hundred yards or so, would wait until she would catch up, then scamper off again until he reached the top of the hill overlooking the river a mile below the fort; he ran down the hill, which was very steep, jumping and sliding to the river. He undressed and swam over, now regarding himself as safe and believing his father was killed. His grief and emotion of mind were great; he went into a house (where Catawba now stands) and found an old leather hunting shirt which he wrapped around himself and went crying to the fort. His sister got down the steep hill as well as she could, saw Stephen's clothes, and supposed

he had swam over; she waded in the edge of the water a mile to the fort to prevent the Indians tracking her in the soft earth. She got to the Canoe river at the same time her father did; seeing him covered with blood she did not recognize him; supposing him to be an Indian, she concealed herself in some bushes, but he espied her and called her to him and they crossed over to the fort together.

DAVID MORGAN'S CHARACTER.

David Morgan possessed a high character for honor, benevolence, morality and intelligence. Was a member of the Episcopal church, and was held in the highest esteem among the early settlers.

Dr. DeHass, in his history of Virginia, giving an account of this adventure, says: "Of those who removed their families to Prickett's fort, was David Morgan, one of the earliest settlers on the frontier, and a man of great energy of character, and of sterling worth. He was a near relation of General Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary times, and like that distinguished officer, possessed in a high degree, courage and capacity for almost any emergency. Some historians assert that he killed three Indians on this occasion, which is a mistake, he killed only two; others state that he tomahawked and skinned the wounded savages, which is likewise a mistake, for he was not on the ground after he returned to the fort; being wounded and exhausted from the fatigue of the encounter, he returned to his bed, which he had so recently left, and remained there for some time. Again, they all, in narrating the event, say that he attempted to escape to the fort by flight, which is also incorrect; he never ran a step to the fort or with the expectation of getting away from the savages. The running he did was to get ad-

vantage of the savages, which worked up fully to his expectations. He had traversed the frontier for a quarter of a century; from Pittsburgh to Tennessee, he had encounters with the Indians and had killed them before. He understood the Indians and their mode of warfare, as well as any man on the frontier, and regarded them as little.

The later history of David Morgan will be found in the sketch of Hon. Henry B. Morgan, which appears in this volume.

HON. HENRY B. MORGAN, an ex-member of the West Virginia legislature, and a great-grandson of David Morgan, whose famous Indian encounters will live in American history until the end of time, is a man of high standing, and leads an active and useful though unostentatious life. He is a son of Henry S. and Mary (Lanham) Morgan, and was born on the old David Morgan homestead, in Paw Paw district, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), July 3, 1847. The Morgan family occupies a conspicuous place in American history from Daniel Morgan, "The Wagoner General" of the Revolution, to David Morgan, the great Indian fighter of the frontier, many of whose descendants have been distinguished in political life and scientific pursuits. The family was founded in America by Colonel Morgan Morgan, a native of Wales, who settled in Delaware, where he married Catharine Garretson, and reared a family of eight children. His son, David Morgan, was born May 12, 1721, and finally settled in Marion county, near Prickett's fort, where he took up eight hundred acres of land, and had his celebrated fight with the Indians that is fully described in the history of the Morgan family that ap-

pears in this volume. David Morgan was a strict Episcopalian, and married Sarah Stevens, a Quaker, of Pennsylvania. His son, Stephen Morgan (grandfather), was born October, 1761. He was a farmer and mechanic, and a consistent member of the Episcopal church. He was justice of the peace for many years, and served as sheriff of his county for two terms. He died in 1849. Stephen Morgan married Sarah Summerville, and their children were: Hon. Charles S., who served in the general assembly and state senate of Virginia, and was warden of the penitentiary at Richmond, Virginia, from 1825 until the time of his death, in 1859; Henry S.; Hon. William S., who served in the legislature of Virginia, and was a member of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth congresses; was a naturalist of celebrity, being employed by the Smithsonian Institute till near the time of his death, in 1876, at Washington City; Ann, wife of Horatio McLean, of Moundsville, this State; Elizabeth, who married Colonel William J. Willey, of Marion county; Ruhama, widow of Notly Carter; Albert, a farmer on a part of the homestead; Sarah J., wife of Colonel Austin Merrill; and George P., a farmer. Henry S. Morgan, the second son of Stephen Morgan, was born June 4, 1799, and died September 26, 1873. He was a farmer and tanner, and passed his life on the homestead farm. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1825 married Mary Lanham, who died June 23, 1886, aged eighty-three years. She was a daughter of William Lanham, a farmer and saddler of Morgantown, Monongalia county. Henry S. and Mary Morgan had nine children: Louisa, wife of John C. Gallahue, of Palatine; Charles R. (see his sketch); William L. Morgan, a physician of Baltimore, Mary-

land; Edward L. Morgan, Stephen A., of Baltimore, Maryland; Sallie K.; Benton and Valinder, who both died in infancy; and Hon. Henry B., whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

Henry B. Morgan was reared on the farm where he has always resided. He received his education at Fairmont and Monongalia academies, the former of which he attended from 1858 to 1861, when under Professor White, D. D., and the latter from 1862 to 1865. Leaving school, he has followed farming ever since, except a period of four years, between 1869 and 1873, when he was engaged in the manufacturing of vehicles at Rivesville.

On September 18, 1873, Mr. Morgan wedded Myrtle Merrill, who died August 18, 1878, leaving two children: Lily S. and Eva Myrtle, who are now students at the Fairmont Normal school, the former being a member of the Dickens class of 1895.

In 1890, Henry Morgan was elected by the democratic party to represent Marion county in the legislature, where he served very creditably, and was a member of the committees on mining, humane institutions, state boundaries, and privileges and elections. In 1894, Mr. Morgan was again the nominee of the democrats for the same position, but in the great republican "landslide" of that year was defeated.

In 1892, Mr. Morgan was ordained as a minister in the Southern Methodist Episcopal church. Favorably known and highly esteemed throughout the country, he is a gentleman whose inclinations and tastes have led him to prefer the health, quiet, and contentment of a rural life to the wearying activities of a city residence, or the manifold cares and harassing duties of a continuous public life. Firm in his opinions and decided in his con-

victions, he supports with energy and determination the course of action he has resolved upon after mature reflection on any subject or measure affecting his private life or the public weal.

CHARLES R. MORGAN, the present county surveyor of Marion county, and who served as a Confederate soldier under General Early during the late Civil War, is a son of Henry S. and Mary (Lanham) Morgan, and was born on the old David Morgan homestead, in Paw Paw district, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), October 23, 1828. He is a descendant of the celebrated Morgan family, so famous in the Indian affairs of the western border, and whose history appears in full elsewhere in this volume. Charles R. Morgan received his education at the Monongalia academy at Morgantown, and Rector college at Pruntytown, this State, and followed farming until 1856, when he became a clerk in the Richmond penitentiary, then under charge of his uncle, Colonel C. S. Morgan. In 1859 he returned to his home farm, and three years later enlisted in the Twentieth Virginia cavalry, and under Early until Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court-house, being in all of the battles of the valley of Virginia. After the war, he returned to his farm, where he has resided ever since. He is an expert surveyor, and mapped out the coal fields of Paw Paw district. Within the last few months he was appointed by the court to fill out the unexpired term of the county surveyor, elected in 1890. Mr. Morgan is Jeffersonian in politics, and has been a member for several years of St. John's Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons. He now divides his time chiefly between the management of his farm and the duties of the county surveyor's office.

On November 19, 1873, Charles R. Morgan wedded Harriet Fairfax, and their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, named Daisy May. Mrs. Morgan is a daughter of Franklin Fairfax, of Preston county, and a direct descendant of Colonel John Fairfax, at one time Washington's plantation manager and afterwards prominent and influential in the civil, military, and political affairs of western Virginia.

THOMAS CONDIT MILLER, who is Principal of the Preparatory Department, and Professor of Pedagogy, in the West Virginia University, is an educator of high rank, who has labored long and successfully for the educational growth and development of the State, whose material resources are the wonder of the Nation. He is a son of Captain William E. and Nancy J. (Hall) Miller, and was born at Fairmont, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), July 19, 1848. The trans-Atlantic ancestry of the Millers is traced to their old-world home in a fair province of that great German empire, whose unification was brought about with blood and iron by William I. and Prince Bismarck, of Prussia.

The first new-world home of those members of the family that came to America was in New England. James Miller, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born near Hartford, Connecticut, in 1780, and in 1801 went to Ohio. He did not remain there long, and after a stay of some years at Morgantown, Virginia, and Greensboro, Pennsylvania, he removed, in 1837, to Fairmont, Virginia, near where he died, March 19, 1856. He was a cooper by trade, and, for the opportunities of his day, was a well-informed man. He was an old-line whig, and a Methodist,

and married Sarah Messenger, who was born in 1785 and died in 1839. Her mother was a Miss Pike, who was an aunt of the gallant General Pike, who fell at York, Canada, in the War of 1812. Of James Miller's five sons, Captain William E., father, has made Marion county his home. He was captain of a militia company that offered their services to the government during the Mexican War, but which was never called upon to go to Mexico. Captain Miller was born at Morgantown July 29, 1822; he is a republican, and a Methodist Protestant, and has been engaged largely in the milling and woolen manufacturing business. He married Nancy Jeretta Hall, a daughter of Thomas and a granddaughter of Asa Hall, who were both natives of Delaware. Professor Thomas C. Miller was reared in his native county, and received his education in private schools, the Fairmont academy when under charge of Professor W. R. White; at Adrian college, and the Fairmont State Normal school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1873. When the late Civil War opened he was but a mere youth, yet ere its close he had served in an "emergency" regiment of state militia that was called out several times in anticipation of Confederate invasions, and in the last year of the great struggle he enlisted in company "E," Seventh West Virginia infantry, in which he served as a sergeant until July 10, 1865, when he was honorably discharged from the Federal service at Munson's Hill, Virginia. Returning from the army, he taught during the winter, and attended private schools in the summer for several years. He then completed the full course at the Fairmont State Normal school, from which he was graduated in 1873. Immediately after graduation he was elected principal of the Fairmont high school, in which

his services were so valuable and satisfactory that he held the position for twenty-one consecutive years, during the latter part of which time he served as superintendent of all the schools of Fairmont district, including those of the rural section. During this long term of service he was offered various positions in the high schools and other educational institutions of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio, but declined to accept them. In 1893 he was elected principal of the preparatory department and professor of pedagogy in the West Virginia University, at Morgantown, which position he accepted and has filled up to the present time. The school of pedagogy is becoming very popular among those who are preparing for higher and advanced positions as teachers, and much of this popularity is due to Professor Miller's high standing as an educator and a lecturer on educational work. He has visited about one-half of the counties of the State as an institute instructor, in which capacity he has been very successful, having served as instructor as high as eight years in some counties. He has been a member and the treasurer of the West Virginia Educational association ever since its organization in 1870. He is a member of Meade Post, No. 6, Grand Army of the Republic, at Fairmont, and has served four years as assistant adjutant general and assistant quartermaster general of the department of West Virginia, of that Order. He is also a member of the National Union, and represented West Virginia in the Senate sessions of the Order at Detroit and Lookout Mountain in 1893 and 1894, and at Atlantic City in 1895. Politically, he is a republican, has served in various local and educational offices, and was the nominee of his party in 1892 for the office of State Superintendent of Free Schools of

West Virginia, but was defeated with the rest of the candidates on the republican state ticket, although receiving a very flattering vote in his own and other counties. His name has been mentioned twice in connection with the republican congressional nomination in the second district.

On September 6, 1876, Professor Miller was happily united in marriage to Drusilla C. Hamilton, a daughter of Elmus Hamilton, Esq., of Fairmont. Professor and Mrs. Miller have four children: Archie H., born November 4, 1877; Dwight E., born October 5, 1879; Dana Paul, born October 6, 1883; and Pauline Barnes, born June 14, 1887.

Professor Miller united with the Methodist Protestant church of Fairmont on February 4, 1866, and has been active in the work of church extension, besides serving as superintendent of its Sunday school for nearly twenty years. He is an ardent Sunday school worker, and has been president of the West Virginia State Sunday school convention, and a delegate to the International convention. He is a frequent contributor to educational and other publications of a literary character, and some of his productions have passed into standard readers and educational literature of national reputation. As a teacher and instructor, Professor Miller has always been noted for the thoroughness and excellence of his work. But the highest and most lasting claim that Thomas Condit Miller has to public regard is that of always holding up before his pupils and students a high moral standard. The unity and indivisibility of the moral and mental faculties is a fact that he has always recognized, and it is gratifying to him to see so many who have been under his teaching and influence occupying positions of honor and trust in society and in the state.

HON. ALPHEUS PRICHARD, who in his day was one of the leading business men and most highly respected citizens of Marion county, and who served with ability and credit as a member of the legislature of Virginia and West Virginia, was a son of William and Hannah (Meredith) Prichard, and was born in Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), October 31, 1822. His father, William Prichard, was of distinguished Welsh descent, and a member of one of the old and highly respected families of the valley of Virginia. He was born in Loudon county, Virginia, February 17, 1777, and after residing some time in western Maryland, removed to Marion county, where he lived to see his eighty-ninth birthday, and passed away in April, 1866. He was a whig and a Methodist, and wedded Hannah Meredith, a native of southwestern Pennsylvania.

Alpheus Prichard grew to manhood on the farm, received his education in the old subscription schools, and taught for a short time. He then turned his attention to commercial and industrial pursuits, for which he was well qualified by natural ability and remarkable energy. He first embarked in the mercantile business, and in 1849 removed to Mannington, where he conducted a large mercantile establishment for thirteen years. At the end of that time he disposed of his store and goods, and a year later, with Nimrod Morgan and J. Hibbs, purchased the second portable saw-mill ever brought into the county. He operated his mill up to 1873, when he turned his attention to the purchase and sale of lumber, in which he was very successful. Not finding his time entirely employed in his large lumber transactions, he opened a store, which he conducted from 1877 to 1882, and in 1879 he embarked in

the manufacture of lumber, which he continued up to his death, in 1884. In addition to handling and manufacturing great quantities of lumber, he owned a large tract of good farming and grazing land. In political faith, Mr. Prichard was a prominent democrat, of clear and emphatic views. He soon came to the front in the political affairs of his district, where he served as a magistrate for several years, and in a short time attained prominence in the county councils of his party. He represented Marion county in the general assembly of Virginia in the session of 1859-'60; and in the West Virginia legislature in the sessions of 1870-'71, and 1871-'72, and was a member of several important committees at each session which he attended. In the West Virginia legislature he was a member when the constitutional bill of 1872 was passed, and when the state officers, Bennett and Burdett, were impeached. He was always interested in congressional and state conventions of his party, and was a member of the Piedmont convention that nominated Hon. William L. Wilson (afterwards author of the Wilson bill) for congress in the Second district of West Virginia.

On August 2, 1849, Mr. Prichard was united in marriage with Millie A. Furbee, a daughter of James Furbee, and a sister of State Senator James H. Furbee. To this union were born four sons and two daughters: Hon. Charles A.; Mary L., wife of William P. Burt; William H., deceased; Major Arthur L., Fannie J., and Fred. A. Fannie J. Prichard was educated in the Fairmont State Normal school and a female seminary at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where she only took music and painting, and here she won the gold medal prize for the finest painting in a picture that portrays sea and sky in

a calm after a storm. After graduating, she taught for two years, then became manager at Philadelphia for the Inter-Ocean Publishing company. Fred. A. Prichard received his education in the Fairmont State Normal school and the West Virginia University, and in 1890 opened a store at Mannington, where he makes a specialty of oil and gas well supplies.

Alpheus Prichard had early formed his political opinions, and to him they were convictions based upon the great principles of right and justice, and not formed from expediency or self-interest. He had force of character, good judgment and persistent application, and was a logical reasoner. He had a commanding influence, resulting from his force of character, vigorous thought and sound judgment. He knew no fear; ambition and selfish interest never tempted to a deed that could destroy his own self-respect or forfeit the respect of others for him. He gradually wore out in the battle of life, and peacefully passed to the spirit-world on August 28, 1884. A few hours later, in the Mannington cemetery, his devoted wife, his mourning children, his sorrowing neighbors, his business associates and his many friends, with sad hearts committed all that was earthly of Alpheus Prichard to its last and final resting place. But the grave ends not the life of such a man, whose life record was clear of stain, and his memory is fondly cherished in the kind and loving hearts that he left behind him.

MAJOR ARTHUR L. PRICHARD, secretary and manager of the T. M. Jackson Oil and Gas company, and who has a fine record as a man of superior tact and business ability, is a son of Hon. Alpheus and Millie A.

(Furbee) Prichard, and was born at Mannington, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), March 11, 1857. Hon. Alpheus Prichard was a native of Marion county, and his ancestral history will be found in the sketch of him which appears elsewhere in this book.

A. L. Prichard received his education in the Mannington schools, and in 1875 became manager of the Mannington flouring mills, which position he resigned in the fall of 1876 to engage in the mercantile business, in which he remained three years. He then became a partner with his father in the manufacture of lumber, in Marion and Wetzel counties, where they operated up to 1882, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Prichard, however, continued in the lumber business until February 22, 1890, when he became a member and the secretary and manager of the T. M. Jackson Oil and Gas company, organized on that day by Professor I. C. White. In the preceding year Mr. Prichard and his cousin, A. W. Prichard, under the direction of Professors I. C. White and T. M. Jackson, of the West Virginia University, had secured a large number of land leases in the Mannington oil fields. The members of the company are Professor I. C. White, Professor T. M. Jackson, Hon. C. L. Smith, A. W. Prichard, and Major A. L. Prichard. The company owns large tracts of valuable oil territory, and the lands of the Flaggy Meadow Gas company. Mr. Prichard has shown rare tact and superior business ability in the management of the various enterprises with which he has been connected. He gets his title of major from serving in the West Virginia militia. He became a member of company "C" of that body, was commissioned captain, and afterwards was made quartermaster, with the rank of major, under Brigadier-General C. P. Snyder and Brigadier-

General B. D. Spillman. He is a member of Evening Star Lodge, No. 54, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and since 1881 has held membership in the Grand Lodge of West Virginia of that order.

Major Prichard is a strong democrat, and has always taken an active and intelligent interest in political affairs. He was a member of the congressional convention that met at Martinsburg, and on August 22, 1894, nominated William L. Wilson for Congress, while his father was a member of the convention that gave Mr. Wilson his first nomination for Congress.

On October 12, 1881, Major Prichard was united in marriage with Mary L. Woodburn, of Moundsville, West Virginia. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. T. M. Warden, who twelve years later preached the funeral sermon of Mrs. Prichard, who passed away August 20, 1893, at thirty-five years of age. To Major and Mrs. Prichard were born three children: Gypsey B., Hugh W., and Lena B.

Major Prichard is well qualified for business pursuits, and the control of large and complicated enterprises. He is careful, cautious, yet not timid or easily discouraged, and has been uniformly successful in the various business enterprises in which he has been engaged.

DR. DAVID C. COPLIN, physician at Boothville, Marion county, West Virginia, was born near Pruntytown, Taylor county, West Virginia, August 30, 1845, and is a descendant of one of the oldest families of Virginia. His great-great-grandfather, on the paternal side of the family, was a native of Rockingham county, where he was the owner of a large estate. He had two sons, Jacob and

Benjamin, and under the old English laws the eldest son inherited the estate. Thus it was that the Coplin estate was inherited by Jacob. Benjamin then emigrated to Harrison county, locating in the county when a large part of it was a wilderness, and was infested with roving bands of savages, with whom he frequently came in contact. He became an extensive farmer and land dealer, and at one time owned all the land lying between the city of Clarksburg and the village of Bridgeport, in Harrison county. The name was formerly written Copeland, but Benjamin changed it to Coplin, and the family has since adhered to that name. Benjamin Coplin was twice married. His first union was with a Miss Shinn, a representative of another old and highly-respected family of Harrison county. This marriage resulted in the birth of thirteen children, among whom were: Jacob, who was at one time sheriff of Harrison county; Benjamin, Rachel, Lucretia, and Debora.

His second marriage resulted in the birth of a large family of eleven children, twenty-four in all, and nearly all grew to maturity. The last family nearly all removed to Indiana, and are scattered throughout many of the western states. David Coplin, grandfather, was born near Clarksburg, Harrison county, on December 5, 1786, and died in December, 1881. He was a man of considerable business enterprise, and as a farmer was successful and prosperous. He farmed first for a number of years in Harrison county, then in Taylor county, where he died. He took an active part in the organization, equipment, and drilling of the Virginia militia; in which military body he held the commission of colonel. Colonel Coplin in his earlier days was a democrat, but upon the issues of the party anent the Civil War, he could not support its policies, and became a

republican. He was one of the first members of the Masonic fraternity in this section of the state. He married Mary Corbin, of Taylor county, and had eight children: Francis, father; Benjamin, a farmer of Taylor county; Nancy, who married John Greathouse, of Taylor county, now deceased; William, deceased, lived at Pruntytown, Taylor county; Sarah, dead, was the wife of John Robinson, of this county, late of Jackson county, this State; Elizabeth, widow of Daniel Morris, formerly editor of the *Family Visitor* of Pruntytown and Fairmont; Anderson, deceased, late of Wood county, West Virginia; Henrietta, dead, was the wife of John Prunty, of Taylor county.

Francis Coplin, father, was born in Harrison county, December 5, 1810. He now resides about four miles west of Pruntytown, Taylor county, on a farm consisting of about five hundred acres. His life-work has been that of farming and stock-raising, from which he has realized a fair competency. He married Nancy, a daughter of George Morgan, a farmer of Taylor county, and a descendant of the old Morgan family, so prominent in the history of this section of the State. (The Morgan family history appears elsewhere in this book.) This marriage was fruitful in the birth of nine children: Asa, who entered the Civil War in company "F," Third regiment West Virginia infantry, and was commissioned first lieutenant; was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, from which wound he died; Daniel, a farmer of Taylor county; Virginia D., widow of the late Josiah Morgan; Dr. David C.; Achsah, wife of Howard Cather, of Flemington, Taylor county; Mary C.; Alice, deceased; Emma, deceased, was the wife of Columbus West, of Taylor county, and George, a farmer of Taylor county.

Dr. Coplin was reared as a farmer boy of Taylor county, and was educated in the common schools and in the West Virginia College at Flemington. In 1871 he took up the study of medicine in the office of Dr. T. I. Elliott, of Flemington. In the autumn of 1873 he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and in 1876 entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, from which he graduated in 1877. He located at once at Boothsville, Marion county, and entered earnestly, and from the start successfully, upon the practice of his chosen profession. The doctor keeps fully abreast of the great profession of medicine, is a liberal reader and student of the current literature of the profession, and is a member of the State Medical Society of West Virginia. He is a republican in principle, and for four years served as treasurer of the board of pension examiners of the State.

On April 7, 1878, he was united in marriage with Miss Alice, a daughter of the late Greenberry Wilson, formerly of Pennsylvania, but later of Boothsville, where he was a justice of the peace and a blacksmith. He died September 17, 1883. Dr. Coplin and Alice (Wilson) Coplin are the parents of two children: Mary, a student of the Broadus Classical and Scientific Institute at Clarksburg, and Nancy.

DR. H. SANFORD YOST, physician and surgeon of Fairview, Marion county, West Virginia, was born in Fairview, April 28, 1869, a son of Dr. Josiah and Harriet (Neptune) Yost. He is a descendant of one of those numerous southern German families, who, seeking to better their condition, left the Fatherland with its crowded economic condi-

tions and emigrated to the United States. His ancestors settled in the beginning of the eighteenth century near the present city of Trenton, New Jersey, whence they drifted west and became the founders of the family in this part of West Virginia (then Virginia). They were among the pioneer families in what is now Monongalia and Marion counties. The great-grandfather of Dr. Sanford Yost was John Yost, born near Cumberland, Maryland, whence he emigrated to Monongalia county, and settled on Indian creek.

Aaron Yost, grandfather, was born in Marion county, took up agriculture as a means of securing a livelihood and died in the district of his nativity. He married Sarah Pitzer, a Marion county lady, and they became the parents of ten children, three sons and seven daughters. All are now deceased; five died young, they were as follows: Susanna, married Samuel Veech; Elizabeth, became the wife of Richard Poling; Mary, Delia, Helen and Rachel, died young; Dr. Josiah, father; Garlmida, became the consort of Z. J. Martin; Westley and Jonah, died young.

Aaron Yost died in about the year 1879, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife in 1885, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Dr. Yost's father was born in Paw Paw district, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), June 11, 1834, and died March 28, 1876. He was educated primarily in the public schools of his district and having determined upon the study of medicine as a profession, entered under the preceptorship of the late Dr. Fielding H. Yost, of Fairview. He was of the eclectic school of physicians, and during his fifteen years' practice in Fairview built up a flourishing practice. He died from the effects of injuries sustained by being thrown from a horse. In addition to his prac-

tice of medicine he was largely interested in agricultural and mercantile pursuits, owning a drug store in Fairview, this district.

Politically he was a democrat and served as president of the board of education a number of terms and collector of school tax.

On April 30, 1867, he married Miss Harriet, a daughter of Samuel Neptune, a farmer of Paw Paw district. Three children were the issue of this union: Dr. H. Sanford, subject; Rosa D., wife of Dr. D. L. L. Yost, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and Franklin Josiah, of Fairview. Dr. Yost received his preparatory education in the public schools of the county, and in the Fairmont normal school and Central normal college, of Danville, Indiana, graduating from the preparatory medical department of the latter. He then in September, 1888, entered the Eclectic College of Medicine at Indianapolis, Indiana, from which institution he was graduated in February, 1890. He then located in Fairview, where he has since successfully practiced his profession.

In the fraternal world he is a member of the following popular and influential orders: Mill City Lodge, No. 110, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past grand; Petroleum Council, No. 56, Jr. O. U. A. M., of Fairview, of which he is past counselor and ex-representative to the State Council; Washington Camp, No. 5, P. O. S. of A., at Indianapolis.

In political sentiment Dr. Yost is a prohibitionist, and is a member of the pension examining board of surgeons of Marion county. On August 28, 1890, he married Leonora, a daughter of R. L. Philips, an ex-justice of the peace and farmer of Paw Paw district. Two sons, Herschel Remembrance and Josiah, bless this marriage union.

WILLIAM LINN, a prosperous farmer and respected citizen of Union district, Marion county, is a son of Samuel and Anzy (Reese) Linn, and was born near Valley Falls, in what is now Union district, Marion county, West Virginia (then Virginia), February 9, 1824. His grandfather was William Linn, a farmer of Union district, where he died. He married, and they became the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters: John, William, Hugh, Gibson, Samuel, Anna and Sallie.

Samuel Linn, father, was born in Mineral county, Virginia, on September 22, 1789, and died, in 1852, at the age of sixty-three years. He located in Union district, this county, in 1835, and lived in the district the remainder of his life. He commenced the battle of life on his own account very poor, and by dint of industry, perseverance and economy accumulated a handsome competency. On December 25, 1823, he married Anzy Reese, who was born February 17, 1801, and died March 8, 1893, a daughter of George Reese, of Union district. Nine children, four sons and five daughters, were born to their marriage union: William, a farmer of Union district; Mary, wife of William Barnes, also a farmer of that district; George, a farmer of the same district; Nancy, wife of Alexander McCalister, a farmer of Grant district; Isabelle, wife of Robert Vance, a carpenter by trade; John, a farmer of Grant district; Sarah Ann, wife of Westley Hull, a jeweler of Grafton, West Virginia; Margaret, widow of Newton Hughes, she now resides in Palatine; Hugh R., whose sketch appears elsewhere.

William Linn was reared upon his father's farm, and has made farming his life-work. Religiously, he is a member of the Palatine Baptist church; a republican in political affilia-

tion, and has served four years as president of the board of education in his district.

On February 10, 1848, he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Anthony Johnson, a blacksmith and carpenter of this county. To this union was born ten children: Samuel J., a railroad foreman for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company; Martha A., John C., died in infancy; Mary A., wife of John R. Wilson, of Benton's Ferry; Lewis A., of Benton's Ferry; Margaret L., wife of James Bainbridge, of near Benton's Ferry; George B., a farmer of Union district; and Virginia E., Lucinda C., and Ira M., at home.

CAPTAIN P. G. WEST, an officer of the late war, and a successful business man of Logansport, is a son of Hon. James G. and Jemima (Thorn) West, and was born in Tyler county, Virginia (now Wetzel county, West Virginia), September 25, 1825.

The Wests are of Welsh and Irish extraction. Major John West, the paternal grandfather of our subject, settled in Monongalia county, Virginia, prior to the Revolutionary War. Here he became a pioneer farmer, and contributed largely to the county's early development. He and his two sons, James G. and David, were soldiers in the War of 1812, our second struggle for independence with Great Britain, and were stationed during their service at Norfolk, Virginia. John West was a man of considerable executive ability, and a good organizer, in recognition of which the rank of major was conferred upon him. He married Catharine Morgan, a daughter of David Morgan, the famous Indian fighter of the upper Monongahela valley. Major and Mrs. West were the parents of eight children, all of whom are deceased: Zacquell, David, John, James

G., Stephen, Bushrod, Mrs. Sarah Musgrave, and Mrs. Mary Snyder.

One of these sons, James G., the father of Captain West, was born on the waters of Fishing creek, in Grant district, in Monongalia county, Virginia, in 1794, and resided there until 1824, when he settled in Tyler county (now Wetzel), he resided there until 1861, then settled in Marion county, Mannington district, where he died October 20, 1872. He was a democrat until 1860, when he voted for Abraham Lincoln, the first republican president elected, and from that time he was identified with the republican party, in whose councils he was prominent and influential. He was justice of the peace nearly half a century, a member of the West Virginia legislature about twenty years, including two terms in the State senate. As a legislator he was aggressive, public-spirited, and true to the interests of his constituency, and during his service as such was instrumental in the passage of the bill creating Wetzel county, and in securing the appropriation for the building of the pike, extending from Brandonville and New Martinsville to the Ohio river. He took a leading part in the organization of the new State of West Virginia, and was a delegate to the constitutional convention which met at Wheeling in 1861, and formed the State constitution. He also superintended the building of the pike from Waynesburg to Middleburn. Religiously, he was identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was a local minister for many years. Kind, benevolent, generous, and actuated in all things by a true Christian spirit, he did much for the amelioration of humanity, through dissemination and promulgation of the Christian faith.

In 1719 he wedded Jemima, a daughter of Joshua Thorn, and to their union were born

eleven children: Charles N., deceased; Mrs. Elmira J. Snodgrass and Ann Jemima, deceased; Captain P. G., subject; Mary M., deceased; Lucinda C., deceased; James G., deceased; Stephen M., deceased; Sanson G.; Mrs. Sarah M. Kyle; and Mrs. Martha M. Morgan. Mrs. West died in 1863, aged years, and Mr. West took for his second wife Mary Morris, who bore him four children: Mrs. Jane L. Thorn, Boaz G., Mrs. Hulda C. Sturm, and James B.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, Wetzel county was recognized as being the banner county in the State for secession and rebellion, and in order to live there it was necessary for the people of that county to commence their defence early, and work hard and late in order to be able to stay on the south side of the Ohio river. Captain West found that without an organization he could do no good. This led him to organize a home-guard company. When Governor Pierpont legalized the organization of patrols, his organization was changed. Not long after that, their services were needed in some of the adjoining counties. In consultation with Governor Pierpont it was thought they could do more good by taking the position of State volunteers, so Captain West made the change and stood as such until another trouble arose. The State was called upon by President Lincoln for men. For some time it seemed that the quota could not be raised. Governor Pierpont, knowing Captain West had brought his company several steps, and knowing that things were in much better shape in this part of the State than they had been, asked him if he thought he could raise an independent company for the United States service, and thereby help to prevent a draft. Captain West wrote him he thought he could. In a short

time he made arrangements with the secretary of war to authorize Captain West to enlist an independent company for United States service, and forwarded to him a recruiting commission, in November, 1862. He had arrangements made with his two lieutenants to assist all they could if he got the order. When it came, J. S. Musgrave and Jesse F. Snodgrass, his lieutenants, and himself, went to work. They worked almost day and night until they enlisted eighty-three men, the smallest number that could be mustered into service. Captain West landed them in the city of Wheeling on December 24, 1862, and there kept on guard duty and handling prisoners until his company was honorably discharged in April, 1864. A number of these men were afraid they would be turned over to other officers, and Captain West had to promise the parents of some of his young recruits that he would not turn their boys over to other officers. He got along very pleasantly until his health failed from exposure and over-exertion, and he was advised by his doctor to leave the city. He could not do that without turning his men over to other officers; to do that would be to violate his promise that he would not do; so, as a last resort, to keep his promise, and, as he then thought, to come home to die with his family, he would try to get his company discharged. By the assistance of some of his superior officers, who were his personal friends, he succeeded in getting his company honorably discharged, when their term of enlistment was only half out.

In the fall of 1866 Captain West purchased a farm at Logansport, in Mannington district, upon which he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits.

In connection with this, he owns and operates the Logansport flouring mills, and also a

half interest in eleven hundred acres of valuable timber land in Wetzel county.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a zealous and faithful worker, and a liberal contributor.

In 1850 Captain West and Miss Mary C. Musgrave, a daughter of James Musgrave, of Grant district, Wetzel county, were united in marriage, and to their union has been born one daughter: Sarah Jane, who has been twice married. Her first marriage was with Gordon B. Vincent, and her second and last was with Hon. John A. Hoge, who is engaged in merchandizing and lumbering in Wetzel county, this State, and who is now a member of the State Senate, elected in November, 1894.

SIMEON BRIGHT, an industrious and successful business man, of Fairmont, West Virginia, who has won his way by continuous toil and careful and economical business methods, is a son of Elcaney C. and Annie Isabell Bright, and was born at Morgantown, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), May 21, 1855.

Elcaney Bright was born near Collen's ferry in Monongalia county, on March 5, 1830. The son of a farmer, he was reared upon his father's farm, and remained there employed in farming until eleven years of age, in 1841, when he removed to Morgantown and drove a wagon until he was fifteen years old. Then he owned and conducted a stage line, running at different times to Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and Clarksburg and Fairmont, this State. He resided in Morgantown until 1881, when in August of that year he removed his line to Hampshire county and his family to Keyser, Mineral county, and operated the stage between Keyser and Moorefield until 1885, when he ran

from Keyser to Petersburg until 1889. Upon the latter date he changed the line and ran from Keyser to Moorefield junction, and also ran a line for two years to Maysville. This he sold out and ran a coal-yard and livery stable until April 15, 1895, when he sold his livery stable to his son Jesse, and has recently purchased the stage line from Burlington to Petersburg and now operates both lines. It is estimated that during his long experience as a stage-driver, he has traveled a distance that would encompass the globe and claims that he has owned in his lifetime not less than two hundred horses. Sober and industrious, he is well known as an honest, upright and reliable citizen. He is a stanch and uncompromising republican, and a strict and consistent member of the Methodist Protestant church, since fifteen years of age. On April 26, 1849, he married Annie Isabell Miller, at her father's residence, in Morgantown, West Virginia, who was born on July 30, 1830, and who died January 13, 1882. She was a daughter of Armous Miller, who was a miller by trade and who for many years operated the Osage Mill, on Scott's run, in Monongalia county. Mr. and Mrs. Bright were the parents of nine children: three sons and two daughters are living, the others died young. Martha wedded William Brooke, who is a carpenter and undertaker of McKeesport, Pennsylvania; George R., who resides at Keyser, is in the employ of his father; Simeon, subject; Minnie V., became the wife of Charles Nuzum, who is a painter of Fairmont; and Jesse M., who resides at Keyser, is engaged in the livery, feed and coal business, and married Mamie M., a daughter of J. D. McIlwee, a painter of Romney, Hampshire county, West Virginia.

Simeon Bright attended the free schools of Morgantown until he was fourteen years of

age. At that early age he began to drive hack for his father, and continued until 1879, when he located at Fairmont, his present home and place of business. In October of that year, he opened a livery, sale and feed stable which he has since conducted successfully. In addition to this, he owns sixteen acres of valuable land, one mile west of Fairmont, and from 1893 to 1895, he owned a blacksmith shop which was conducted by another person. Fraternally he is a member of Marion Lodge, No. 11, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Mutual Lodge, No. 449, Knights of Honor. February, 1878, Mr. Bright and Miss Jeannette, a daughter of Thomas R. Hite, were united in marriage, and to their union have been born two children: Jeannette L. and Carrie E. C.; the former was born September 11, 1879, and the latter February 21, 1881.

Thomas R. Hite is a native of Monongalia county, born near Morgantown, February 14, 1826. In 1852, he came to near Fairmont; but after a short residence there and after a number of changes of location, he finally settled in 1874, upon what is known as the Wiley farm, near Farmington, where he has since resided. He has been a farmer all his life, and a firm believer in the doctrines of republicanism. His marital union, in October, 1851, with Elizabeth, born January, 1825, a daughter of the late Andrew McCray, of Marion county, resulted in the birth of five children: Rev. Raymond, who is an able minister of the United Brethren church, is located at Troy, Gilmer county, this State; John F., of Fairmont; Benjamin F., a farmer of West Fairmont; Mrs. Simeon Bright, and Mary E., the consort of C. M. Fawcett, of West Fairmont. Mrs. Hite died August 3, 1861, and Mr. Hite married as his second wife, in October, 1862, Jane Menear, and they became the parents of six chil-

dren: Maude, the wife of Peter Dragoo, a farmer of near Farmington; Lucy, the wife of Frank Dickerson, a member of the firm of Dickerson Brothers, of Fairmont; Amanda, the wife of Wm. Poundstone, a farmer of near Fairview, this county; Emma, who married Lewis Clellan, a farmer of Farmington, this county, and Dee and Madge, both at home.

DR. JOHN H. BINNS, of Starling Medical College, and who has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Fairmont for over a quarter of a century, was born July 12, 1838, in Columbiana county, Ohio, and is a son of William and Sarah (Balis) Binns. His paternal grandfather, James Binns, was a native of England, and came about the commencement of the present century to Pennsylvania, where he located near Brownsville, in Fayette county, that state. He followed merchandizing and farming for a short time, and then removed to the state of Michigan, where he died some years later. His son, William Binns (father), was born in 1806, in England, and at twelve years of age came to Pennsylvania, which he left shortly after his marriage to settle near Salem, in Columbiana county, Ohio, where he died in 1870. He followed merchandizing chiefly, and married Sarah Balis, who was born about 1808. She was a daughter of John Balis, a native and life-long resident of Winchester, Virginia, who had served as an officer in the War of 1812, and was a large slave-owner and land-holder, having several extensive plantations in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Binns reared a family of two sons and two daughters.

John H. Binns grew to manhood in Columbiana county, Ohio, and received his educa-

tion in the common schools and Lisbon College of that state. Leaving college, he made selection of medicine as a life profession, and commenced his medical studies under Dr. William M. Dent, of Preston county, this State. He then entered Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio. Immediately after leaving college he located in Doddridge county, where he remained until 1868. In that year he came to Marion county, locating at Palatine, where he practiced successfully for about twelve years. He then became a resident of Fairmont, and has enjoyed a remunerative practice ever since. Dr. Binns has made a specialty in his practice of female diseases and obstetrics during his many years of practice.

On April 19, 1864, Dr. Binns married Rebecca Cartwright, and they have six children, three sons and three daughters: Jacob Marmaduke, a resident of Marion county, and a teacher by profession; Arlington Ward, an electrician, and now residing in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; George W. C., who is now at Cleveland, Ohio, attending the Euclid Business college of that city; Cora Jessie, Flora Lou, and Josie.

In August, 1863, when there were many apprehensions of invasions along the Ohio river, Dr. Binns entered the Federal service, and served six months in the Fourth West Virginia cavalry. Dr. Binns has always taken more or less interest in agricultural affairs, and owns a considerable amount of farming land and good stock.

In political opinion, he is a supporter of the cardinal principles of the republican party. Active in his chosen profession and successful in his business affairs, the lines have fallen to Dr. Binns in pleasant places, and his labors have been abundantly rewarded.

ULYSSES SUMMERVILLE ATHA, an affable and courteous gentleman, and an active business man of Mannington, Marion county, is a son of Jacob O. and Eliza (Criss) Atha, and was born April 27, 1836, in what is now Lincoln district, Marion county, West Virginia. His paternal grandfather, Elisha Atha, was of Scotch descent, and came from Hampshire county, in 1815, to what is now Lincoln district, Marion county, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1824, when he was in the fiftieth year of his age. He was an old-line whig in politics, and married Scena Ann Cox, by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters. His son, Jacob O., was the father of the subject of this sketch. Jacob O. Atha was born in 1809, in Hampshire county, and was brought by his parents to Lincoln district, where he died May 12, 1882. His principal occupation in life was that of farming. He was an old-time democrat up to the late Civil War, and after its commencement supported the republican party. He was a great admirer of General Zachary Taylor, and voted for him for President while yet a democrat. He was a member and exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal church, where he was quite a leader in all church and Sunday-school work. He had held all the local offices of his church, and in civil affairs had served in nearly all of the offices of his district. He was a man of prominence and standing in his community. He wedded Eliza Criss, who was a daughter of Peter Criss, of Monongalia county. Mr. and Mrs. Atha reared a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, two of whom died in infancy.

Ulysses S. Atha was reared on his father's farm in Lincoln district, where he received his education in the ordinary schools of his

neighborhood. After attaining his majority, he remained with his father for two years, and then engaged in farming, which he followed continuously, except one year spent as a soldier in the Union army during the late Civil War. In 1873 he practically quit farming, and in that year engaged in stock-dealing and shipping cattle to the Baltimore market, which he followed until 1886. In the meantime, four years before retiring from stock-dealing, he had engaged in the general mercantile business at Basnettville and at Upton, both in Marion county, and continued these stores until 1886, when he disposed of them to engage in butchering, which he has followed ever since. One year later he removed to Mannington, and opened his present meat-market, which is well patronized. From the very start he did a good business, and now enjoys a first-class trade.

Mr. Atha is a republican, and takes an intelligent interest in political affairs. He served for four years as constable of Lincoln district, where he had held other local offices. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served as Sunday-school superintendent and assistant class-leader in early life. Mr. Atha, on September 6, 1864, enlisted in company "P," Sixth West Virginia infantry, and served until June 10, 1865, when he was discharged at Wheeling. He is a good business man, a true friend, and a well-respected citizen.

On November 3, 1861, Mr. Atha married Martha E. Wilcox, who was a daughter of Stephen Wilcox, of Marion county; she died May 14, 1880, aged forty-seven years, leaving seven children: Laura M.; Elmer E., a butcher of Grafton; Sarah F., wife of Howard Furbee, a merchant of Mannington; Mary E., wife of W. S. Basnett, a merchant of Man-

nington; Elizabeth A. and Louise C., who are teachers in the public schools; and Howard D., in the milk business in Mannington. After Mrs. Atha's death, Mr. Atha wedded, on May 1, 1881, Mrs. Minerva F. Snodgrass, *nee* Sturm, daughter of Rev. A. P. Sturm, and by his second marriage has four children: Lillie L., Asbury R., Georgia S., and Arley O.

JOHN HAMILTON BARNES, a member of the well-known firm of J. H. and M. N. Barnes, large brick manufacturers of Fairmont, Marion county, is a son of Norval T. and Mary A. (Hamilton) Barnes, and was born February 8, 1845, in what is now Union district, Marion county, West Virginia.

The Barnes family, of which John Hamilton is a descendant, is among the early pioneers of this part of the county. John S. Barnes, grandfather, settled at an early day at the mouth of Buffalo creek, about one mile northeast of Fairmont. Here he became the owner of a large farm, a part of which now constitutes the property of the West Fairmont Coal company. He lived upon that farm, successfully engaged in farming, until his death. Upon this farm, in 1810, was born Norval T. Barnes, the father of John S. Barnes and Marcellus N. Barnes, the members of the above-mentioned firm. He fell heir to a farm in Union district, this county, upon which he located and which he cleared up and lived on until 1860, at which time he sold it and purchased a farm in the suburbs of Fairmont, where he lived until death closed his active career in 1875. He was politically an adherent of the old-line whig party, and an ardent member of the Presbyterian church. He married Mary A. Hamilton, a daughter of James and Clarissa (Fleming) Hamilton, and to this union were born

seven children: Eleanor, deceased, wife of E. L. Morgan; Clara, was the wife N. B. Jones, dead, an attorney-at-law, who was accidentally killed by falling from a railroad car; Louisa A., dead, was the wife of E. M. Anderson; John Hamilton; Henrietta, deceased; Marcellus and Mary Etta, deceased.

John Hamilton Barnes married December 11, 1873, Anna, a daughter of Joseph Nuzum, of Fairmont, and to this union have been born the following children: Ernest E., born February 7, 1875; Louisa Virginia, born August 8, 1876; Eleanor Blanche, born March 18, 1879; and Mary Eva, born November 4, 1881.

Mr. Barnes was reared upon his father's farm and received such education as the common schools of the day afforded. In 1882 the business alliance of J. H. and M. N. Barnes was entered into. This firm, which then as now, consisted of John H. and Marcellus N. Barnes, engaged in the manufacture of bricks in the old-fashioned way by mixing and grinding the mud with a horse, but from time to time, as their business has grown and expanded, they have added to their plant many improvements. In 1889 they put in a hot floor for drying brick and in 1893 they put in a twenty-five horse-power engine. So great has been the increase in their business that their facilities are inadequate to supply the demands, although the last yearly output was two million bricks, and they contemplate putting in a fifty horse-power engine in the near future.

The firm is a very popular and reliable one and its growth from two hundred thousand bricks per year to the above enormous output is due to the superior quality of their work, and their square methods of dealing; they have furnished the brick for most of the larger buildings of the city, among which are the Thomas F. Watson hotel, the West Virginia

Grocery and Candy factory, and many others. Since 1891 they have used natural gas exclusively in their factory.

MARCELLUS N. BARNES, a member of the firm of J. H. and M. N. Barnes, and a brother of John Hamilton Barnes, whose sketch and ancestral history appear above, was also born in Union district, and on January 21, 1850. His education was obtained in the common schools, and after leaving school he followed agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he engaged in the manufacture of bricks.

On December 26, 1878, Mr. Barnes and Miss Mannie F. Watson were united in marriage, and to their union have been born three children: Thomas W., born September 9, 1880; Blanche, born March 6, 1882; and Caroline, born September 13, 1885.

Mrs. Mannie F. Barnes, *née* Watson, is a daughter of Thomas G. Watson, who for over half a century was one of the most prominent and conspicuous figures in the business and political history of Marion county. He was born near Fairmont, and died there in January, 1865. He was one of the most enterprising and successful business men of the State. Active, energetic and public-spirited, he became one of the founders and the first president of what is now the First National Bank of Marion county. Politically he was a democrat. Active and influential in the councils of his party, he served as clerk of the circuit court of Marion county continuously for a period of twenty years. His marriage with Susan Martin resulted in the birth of six children: Flora, the wife of J. F. Arnett, a farmer of near Rivesville, this county; Rebecca Fay; Mrs. Barnes; Charles and Edith.

SYLVANUS WILSON HALL, who for twelve years was clerk of the highest tribunal of the State of West Virginia, and who is well worthy of the high position he holds in the ranks of the leading business men of Fairmont and the Monongahela valley, is a son of John and Maria C. (Hare) Hall, and was born in what was Fairmont district, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), June 21, 1838. The Hall family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and traces its ancestry back in an unbroken and authentic line to Thomas Hall, Sr. (great-grandfather), who was born September 24, 1724, and died at or near Duck Creek Cross Roads, Delaware. He married Rebecca Story, an English lady, and reared a family of five sons and two daughters. The family left Delaware at the close of the Revolutionary War, in 1781, when Isaac Mason, who married the eldest daughter, and Jordon Hall, the third child, came to the western country to find a suitable location. They selected a site, and in the fall of that year the family removed to the "Forks of Cheat," a few miles below Morgantown, this State. Those who left Delaware were Rebecca Hall, Asa (grandfather) and wife and her mother, Mrs. Margaret White, Nathan, Jordon, Ryneer, Allen and Rebecca, Jr. Asa Hall was born in Delaware, January 20, 1758, and on March 26, 1778, married Sophia White, a daughter of James and Margaret White. Asa Hall soon left the "Forks of Cheat," and purchased a five hundred acre tract of land at the mouth of Buffalo creek, in what is now Marion county, and a portion of which is now owned by the subject of this sketch. The price for this land per acre was twenty-five cents, and the payment made was with a horse and a gun and a pair each of leggins and saddle-bags. On this land Asa

Hall built a large log-house, near the site of the present Jones house, in which he resided until his death, which occurred June 9, 1815. His wife survived him until August 25, 1818, when she passed away. They had a family of nine children, of whom the two eldest were born in the state of Delaware. John (father), the sixth son, was born in Monongalia county, Tuesday, April 22, 1788. He was twice married. On April 14, 1814, he wedded Dorcas Snider, who died June 19, 1815, and left one child, Aseneth, who married Scott Hess, and is now deceased. Mr. Hall on February 1, 1821, married for his second wife Maria C. Hare, who was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1794, and died at the residence of the son, S. W. Hall, on February 17, 1881, when well advanced toward the eighty-seventh year of her age. Mrs. Maria C. Hall united with the Presbyterian church in September, 1820, and lived such an exemplary Christian life that her influence for good was felt long after she had passed to the spirit-world. To John and Maria C. Hall were born eight sons and one daughter: Dr. James A., who was graduated from Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, and was a prominent and successful physician at Weston, Lewis county, for several years; Dr. Silas W., a graduate of Starling Medical College, and now in successful practice at Jane Lew, Lewis county; Martha E., wife of William E. Drummond, of Farmington, Marion county; Ashabel G., served for several years as postmaster of Fairmont, where he is now engaged in business, and has two children; Edgar M., Harry O. and Ozias W., deceased; Ellery R.; Festus B., who has been a machinist, of New Orleans, Louisiana, since before the late Civil War; Sylvanus Wilson; and Dr. J. L. S., a graduate of a medical college

of Chicago, in which great city he now has a well-established practice. John Hall was an industrious and prosperous man, and cleared up his large farm, on which he made many improvements. He was retired and reserved, yet had a warm heart and a free hand, and was a true friend and an excellent neighbor. His word was as good as his bond, and he was respected and honored by all who knew him. He was first a whig, then a republican in politics, and lived and died in the Presbyterian faith, in which he was reared. In the winter of 1841 he was stricken with palsy, from which he never fully recovered. He died on October 12, 1863, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, after twenty years of affliction, which deprived him of mingling with the world, but in the family circle he scattered sunshine by a wise and prudent counsel and words of cheer in hours of changing fortune.

S. W. Hall was reared on the Buffalo creek farm, which he now owns, and obtained such an elementary education as the old subscription schools of his day afforded, which he largely supplemented afterward by reading, self-study and observation. Leaving school, he entered the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court at Fairmont on May 1, 1860, where he was actively engaged in clerical work until May 1, 1861, when, on account of the Civil War agitation, all public as well as private business was in a manner suspended. For nearly two years he was variously employed, and on December 1, 1862, under the restored government of Virginia, he received the appointment of clerk of the district court of Appeals, which held its sessions in Fairmont. When the State of West Virginia was formed the district court, under the restored government, passed out of existence. Mr. Hall was

assistant clerk of the convention that formed the first constitution of the new State, and also served as assistant clerk one session each of the House of Delegates and the State Senate. When the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia was organized, on July 9, 1863, Mr. Hall was appointed clerk of that important tribunal, and continued in office until August 18, 1874, when he resigned. At the time of Mr. Hall's resignation, the judges caused to be entered of record their confidence in the ability and promptness with which he had conducted the business of the office of clerk of that court. Eight years later he engaged in the drug business, being a member of the firm of Logan Carr and company, and on September 12, 1885, he purchased his partner's interests. Since that time the firm-name has been W. H. Hall and company, and Mr. Hall conducts a drug business second to none in the State.

On April 14, 1862, Mr. Hall was united in marriage with Mary Isabella Gantz, who was a daughter of Daniel Gantz. She died October 28, 1868, aged thirty-eight years. They had five children: Lola B., who on the 5th day of November, 1894, married W. S. Meredith, a prominent attorney of Fairmont; Willey H., a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, in the class of 1885, a member of the drug firm of W. H. Hall and company, and who married Jennie L. Haymond, December 19, 1888; Mamie B.; Charles W., now dead; and Georgia E.

In politics Mr. Hall is a republican, and was alternate to the National Republican Convention that nominated James A. Garfield, held in Chicago in 1880. Denominationally he is a Presbyterian. Mr. Hall is a thorough business man, active, prompt and reliable, with a large amount of energy and sound

practical judgment to give it proper direction. Bound up in the interest of his municipality, he has ever sought for the advancement of her material and educational interests. His record as a business man and a public official of the young and growing Commonwealth is one of efficiency and usefulness.

ALFRED HOOD, of Rivesville, who has been largely identified with several of the leading industries of northern Marion county for nearly half a century, is a son of John and Letitia (Smith) Hood, and was born at the college town of Jefferson, Greene county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1825. The Hood family traces its trans-Atlantic ancestry to Dumfries, Scotland, where its old-world home had been for several generations. Archibald Hood, in the latter part of the last century, left Scotland to settle in southwestern Pennsylvania, and finally made his residence at Waynesburg, Greene county, that state. He was an energetic and industrious man and followed peddling on a large scale, handling heavy lots of goods and doing a good business. He was twice married and had five children: William, who was born in Scotland, where he remained; Isabella, married Zephaniah Martin; Nellie, wedded William Seals; Anne, married Jesse Dalison; and John, the father of the subject of this sketch. John Hood, one of the most remarkable and successful business men that southwestern Pennsylvania has ever produced, was born at Frederick, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1799. He operated two or three large farms, ran several lines of huckster and peddling wagons, and in 1836 started the large wholesale grocery and provision house of Hailman, Hood and company, of Pittsburg. He also ran a line of trading boats

on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, and operated several large saddlery and harness shops, whose products he sold throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia. In connection with these different lines of business he engaged in numerous other enterprises, one of which was the buying of large quantities of whiskey, which he shipped west and sold. The last twelve years of his life were spent principally in western Virginia, and he died at Laurelville, Monongalia county, March 21, 1843, when only forty-five years of age, and in the very prime of life. He possessed rare organizing powers, good judgment and fine executive ability. At the time of his death he was entering upon a wider career of business that promised abundant prosperity to himself and usefulness to the commercial interests of western Virginia and western Pennsylvania. Prudent but energetic in his enterprises and enthusiastically hopeful in whatever he engaged, his untimely death was severely felt in the Monongahela valley from Pittsburg to Fairmont. John Hood wedded Letitia Smith, who was a daughter of John Smith, a farmer of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, and died September 9, 1888, when in the eighty-sixth year of her age. To John and Letitia Hood were born five sons and five daughters: John S., a prosperous farmer and mill owner of Lowesville, Monongalia county; William, a farmer of near Shinnston, Harrison county, who owns a creamery and is an extensive dealer in coal lands; Alfred, subject; James, postmaster at Lowesville, Monongalia county; Joseph A., a merchant of Lowesville; Maria, wife of Philip Lowe; Letitia, married Jacob Huffman; Margaret; Caroline; and Mary Ellen, who died when young.

Alfred Hood was principally reared on his father's farm, received his education

in the schools of Waynesburg and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1847 became a resident of Paw Paw district, in which he has lived ever since. In early life he commenced farming and dealing in stock, and in a few years became one of the largest stock-dealers of Marion county. In addition to farming and stock-dealing, in which he has continued until the present time, he has been engaged at different times in other lines of business. He dealt for some time in lumber, was in the mercantile business at Rivesville for ten years, and was engaged with Joseph Sands, for several years, in leasing coal lands in different parts of the State.

On June 10, 1846, Mr. Hood married Sarah Straight, who was a daughter of Jacob Straight, and who died September 8, 1867. To Mr. and Mrs. Hood were born eight children: Mary Alice, married Charles E. Wells, and died October 8, 1894; John, deceased; Milton C., a farmer and bricklayer; Laura, wife of Alva Morris, a farmer; David B., now dead; Frank, a general dealer in grain and cattle; Thomas J., a merchant at Farmington; and Smith, a merchant at Rivesville and Fairmont, and whose sketch appears elsewhere in this book. Seven years after his wife's death, Mr. Hood, on February 26, 1874, wedded her sister, Mary C. Straight, who passed away October 16, 1888.

In politics Alfred Hood has been a life-long democrat, who has always given his party his earnest support. He served two terms as revenue commissioner, one term as justice of the peace, and six years as postmaster of Rivesville, while he was the first postmaster of Hoodsville, which office was named in honor of him. Inheriting many of the business traits for which his family is noted, he has led an active and useful life. His freindship, when

given, is a genuine thing, a living fact, and he supports any cause that he thinks to be right at any cost, even at his own personal expense and self-sacrifice. With a strong native sense of justice, and excellent business qualities, he takes a deep interest in all movements for the material development of the great Monongahela valley.

SMITH HOOD, Jr., of Rivesville, a descendant of an old and respectable Scotch family, and one of the young business men of Marion county, is a son of Alfred and Sarah (Straight) Hood, and was born near Hoods-ville, in Paw Paw district, Marion county, West Virginia, November 19, 1865. The Hood family had its old-world home in Dumfries, Scotland, and the American branch was founded by Archibald Hood, a man of energy and enterprise, who came to Pennsylvania, where his son, John Hood, was born, and became one of the leading business men of that state. John Hood died in Marion county, and his son, Alfred Hood, father, has been one of the leading business men of the northern part of the county for nearly half a century. (The ancestry of the Hood family is given in full in the sketch of Alfred Hood, which precedes this.

Smith Hood grew to manhood on his father's farm, and was carefully trained to correct business methods. Leaving school, he assisted his father in various enterprises until 1888, when he went into the general mercantile business at Rivesville, with his brother Frank. Since then, he has continued merchandizing there, until he now carries constantly over five thousand dollars of a stock of goods, and does a yearly business aggregating twelve thousand dollars.

Mr. Hood is a democrat in politics, and

was appointed a notary public in 1888. He served as secretary of the board of education in 1889, 1890, and 1891; refused a clerkship on the Indian agency, and on July 22, 1893, was appointed, by President Cleveland, postmaster of Rivesville; was twice elected councilman of his town, and refused a third term. Smith Hood, although young in years, is rich in experience, and has rapidly won his way to the confidence of the public. His standing in the community, his success in business life, and his interest in the growth of his town and county, give full promise of an honorable and useful life.

On December 10, 1890, Mr. Hood was united in marriage with Allie Hayhurst, a daughter of Jasper Hayhurst, of Rivesville. Their union has been blest with two children, a son and a daughter: Hazel and Robin Adair.

MORGAN D. ORR, a wounded Union veteran of the late Civil War, the senior member of the well-known mercantile firm of Orr and Pople, of Palatine, and a superintendent of important coal mines for over thirty years, is a son of Hiram and Kesiah (Menear) Orr, and was born in Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia), March 22, 1841. His ancestry is traced back to that wonderful north of Ireland, whose sturdy and conscientious sons left home and all its comforts by thousands and plunged into the wilderness depths of the new world in preference to yielding up their religious convictions and passing under the supremacy of an antagonistic church. From the north of Ireland — Orr came to Maryland, but which he soon left to become a resident of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where his son, John D. Orr, was born in 1763. At sixteen years of

age John D. Orr enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and after its close served in several Indian campaigns, being wounded in the Crawford expedition. After the cessation of the Indian troubles he became a farmer, and about the commencement of the present century settled in Preston county, West Virginia, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his final summons came, in 1840. He was a whig and Baptist, and married Elizabeth Johns. Their children were four sons and two daughters. One son was Hiram Orr, who was born in 1804, and died near his birth-place, on April 25, 1855, after a short but useful life as a farmer. He owned three hundred and thirty-three acres of land, was an extensive farmer for his day, and in politics and religion was prominent and active as a whig and a Baptist. He married Kesiah Menear, who died in 1846, at thirty-six years of age, leaving six children, four sons and two daughters. After her death, Mr. Orr married Mrs. Charlotte (Hartley) Holt, and by his second marriage had one child, named W. L.

Morgan D. Orr was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education in the old subscription schools during the latter part of their existence, and at the age of fourteen years was cast upon his own resources by the death of his father. For two years after commencing the battle of life for himself he was variously engaged, and at the end of that time entered the employ of the Newburg Orrel Coal company, with whom he has remained ever since, except twenty-two months spent in the army. He started as a mule-driver, and gradually worked his way up from that position until 1864, when he became superintendent of the Newburg mines. In the last named year he removed to Palatine,

where he became superintendent of the company's coal mines at that place, a position he held for twenty-two years. He then, in 1886, took charge of the Aurora mines, just opened, and has held that position up to the present time. In 1891, Mr. Orr purchased the interest of James D. Lloyd in a large store at Palatine, which has been successfully operated ever since under the firm-name of Orr and Pople.

On September 22, 1863, Mr. Orr married Isabella Henry, a daughter of Lawrence Henry, of Scotch Hill, Preston county. To their union have been born five children, two sons and three daughters: Lawrence, now holding a position in the store of Orr and Pople; Charles H., assistant superintendent of the Palatine and Aurora coal mines; Mary A.; Alice D., and Isabella M.

Morgan D. Orr is an active republican, and a member and deacon in the Palatine Baptist church. He served two terms of four years each as school commissioner of the Palatine Independent district. He is a member of the Fairmont Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons, Orient Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons, and Palatine Lodge, No. 27, Knights of Pythias, of which he is Past Chancellor Commander.

Mr. Orr, on June 21, 1861, enlisted at Newburg, in company "D," Third West Virginia infantry, and served twenty-two months, being discharged at Grafton, April 17, 1863, on account of wounds received in action at the battle of Cross Keys, June 8, 1862. He had participated in the battle of McDowell, under General Milroy, and still carries in his left leg a ball that was received there, and that gives him trouble still. Mr. Orr commenced in early life that careful course of action and complete system of methods that

have marked his entire business career, and brought as their result abundant and enduring success.

JOHN W. GRUBB, a prosperous farmer of Mannington district, Marion county, is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Eddy) Grubb, and was born in Paw Paw district, Marion county, West Virginia, December 14, 1845.

His paternal grandfather, Samuel Grubb, was a native of England; but emigrated to the United States when a young man and settled in Winfield district, this county, where he was engaged in farming the remainder of his life. He was twice married and became the father of two children, one of whom, Samuel, the youngest of the children, was the father of our subject. Samuel Grubb was born in Winfield district, January 8, 1813, and died in Paw Paw district, February 12, 1892. He was a farmer all his life and married Rebecca Eddy, a daughter of Asel Eddy, a farmer of Paw Paw district. Mr. and Mrs. Grubb were the parents of fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters.

John W. Grubb was reared in his native district, and remained there until 1871, when he located upon a farm of two hundred and eighty acres, situated upon the head waters of Flat run, in Mannington district, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which he has been successful. His farm is in the West Virginia oil belt, and underlaid with the Pittsburg coking coal—the finest in the country. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a democrat in politics.

Mr. Grubb has been twice married. August 17, 1869, he married Mary, a daughter of Thomas Dicken, of Paw Paw district, and to them were born two children: Martha Ellen, died in childhood, and William R., at home

with his parents. Mrs. Grubb died October 26, 1874, and he took for his second wife Mrs. Rebecca Wells. Their marriage, which was celebrated July 1, 1875, resulted in the birth of three children: Mary C., the wife of John W. Thomas, a farmer of Mannington district; and Laura B. and Luella C., who are at home with their parents.

GEORGE R. THOMAS, president of the board of commissioners of the Marion County Court, is a son of Israel and Orpha (Brookover) Thomas, and was born in the Forks of Flat run, in Mannington district, Marion county, West Virginia, then Virginia, on August 18, 1847. The Thomas family of which George R. is a member, traces its old world origin to Wales, whence some of its members were transplanted to this country several generations ago. Joseph Thomas, grandfather, was a native of southeastern Pennsylvania. He was among the first settlers in the vicinity of the Forks of Flat run in Mannington district, where he took up a tract of four hundred or five hundred acres of land and where he followed farming on a large scale the remainder of his life. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and a member of the Baptist church. He married Miss Nancy Rigs, a Pennsylvania lady, and they became the parents of the following children: George, Joseph, John, Isaac, Israel, Nancy, Massa, Cynthia, and Mary.

Israel Thomas, father, was born in Mannington district, and died on a farm adjoining the old homestead in the same district in 1886. He was an extensive farmer all his life, owning a farm of five hundred acres. Politically he was a democrat and religiously a member of the Baptist church. He married

Orpha, a daughter of Jack Brookover, of New Martinsville, Virginia, and six sons and one daughter were born to their union: James A., a farmer of Mannington district and deputy sheriff of this county; George R., subject; Dr. William N., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Rufus B., a farmer; Emerson L., a farmer; Lott, also a farmer; and Rebecca, wife of C. B. Tetrick, a farmer of Lincoln district.

George R. Thomas grew to manhood upon his father's farm and as a boy attended the subscription schools of his neighborhood, then very poorly kept and very poorly taught. He naturally took to farming as a means of securing a livelihood. In 1875 he moved upon the farm where he now lives, on the head waters of Flat run, where he has since resided engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. This pursuit, however, does not entirely engross his time, but for the last nine years he has been extensively engaged in the lumber business. For the first five years he owned and operated a mill and for the last four has been buying timber and having it sawed.

He takes a commendable pride in the organized militia of his native State and from October, 1888, to October, 1893, was sergeant of Company "D" West Virginia militia. He is a member of the following fraternal and beneficiary organizations: Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 17, at Glover's Gap and Knights of the Golden Eagle at Metz, of which he is a past chief.

In political texture, Mr. Thomas is a democrat, and in 1890 was elected a commissioner of the courts of Marion county, for a term of six years, and on January 1, 1891, was elected president of the board.

He has been twice married, the first time on February 2, 1872, to Mary Evaline Ammons,

a daughter of William Ammons, of Battelle district, Monongalia county. One child, a daughter, Viola Myrtle, now deceased, was born to this union. Mrs. Thomas died on March 16, 1875, and Mr. Thomas took, as his second wife, Mrs. Drexia Sine, *nee* Hamilton, and eight children, as follows, were born to their union: Orpha E., and James B., Winfield Jefferson, Cornelius B. Carney, Israel Francis, Nancy Rebecca, Lena Blanche and William Ray. Mrs. Thomas, by her first marriage, was the mother of two children, Mary Lovina, wife of Irvin Tennant, a farmer of Battelle district, Monongalia county, and Anna Belle, wife of Jesse Stewart, a farmer of Mannington district.

ISAAC HIBBS, a farmer of Mannington district, Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of Samuel and Ann (Rice) Hibbs, and was born in Paw Paw district, Marion county, West Virginia (then Virginia), September 23, 1823.

Jacob Hibbs, grandfather, was a native of Loudon county, Virginia, whence he removed to Greene county, Pennsylvania, and later to Paw Paw district, Marion county, where he died. His marriage to Jane Strump, of Loudon county, resulted in the birth of six children that grew to maturity. Of these, Samuel Hibbs, father, was the oldest. He was born in Loudon county, and died in Paw Paw district, this county. His life-vocation was that of a farmer, owning two hundred acres of land, in the cultivation of which he took a pride, and was enterprising and successful. He was twice married; his first wife was Ann, a daughter of Isaac Rice, of Paw Paw district. They were the parents of six sons and three daughters. His second wife was Mrs. Mar-

garet Boor, *nee* Mason; and to his second union were born two sons.

Of the first marriage Isaac Hibbs, subject, is the second child in order of age. His youthful surroundings were such as are the lot of all farmer boys. He was early taught the lesson of industry and economy. His education was such as he was able to obtain under the old subscription school system, and included only a knowledge of the primary elements of knowledge. Schooled to farming, he took up the pursuits of an agriculturist when he first assumed a course of individual action. In 1846 he moved upon his present farm, on Rocklick fork of Dent's run, or what is known as Hibbs's run. Here he owns three hundred acres of good, well-improved land, within one and one-half mile of a producing oil-well, and all is underlaid with a good quality of coking coal. He is a deacon in the Baptist church; a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity; a democrat of the Jacksonian type, and served three years, prior to the Civil War, as a justice of the peace. He was elected a member of the first board of county commissioners under the new constitution of the State, and was elected president of the board upon its organization, but resigned in favor of Alpheus LeMaster. Prior to the war, he held first the commission of captain, and later, for a short time, that of lieutenant colonel in the Virginia militia.

Mr. Hibbs was thrice married; his first marital union was on September 6, 1846, with Malinda Wilson, daughter of W. B. Wilson; she died on January 5, 1848. On March 13, 1849, he married Joanna, a daughter of David F. Underwood, of Mannington district, and thirteen children have been born to their union: Mary E. and Sarah J., died in infancy; William R., a farmer and teacher of Manning-

ton district; Louis Westley, a farmer of Upshur county, this State; Albert, a farmer of Mannington district; Eliza Ann, wife of Samuel Neptune, of the same district; Laura, wife of Jesse Clayton, Benwood, West Virginia; Robert E. L., of Benwood, this State; Elliot J., of Benwood; C. M., widow of Isaac Hulbert; Ambrose, died in childhood; David A. and Samuel I., both farmers of Mannington district.

On September 8, 1868, Joanna Underwood Hibbs died, and in October, 1871, Mr. Hibbs married, as his present wife, Mrs. Susan Ryon, *nee* Freeman.

GEORGE HAUGHT, a farmer of Mannington, Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of Tobias and Elizabeth (Santee) Haught, and was born in Battelle district, Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia), August 17, 1836. The family of which Mr. Haught is a representative, is of German origin, and were among the pioneer settlers in what is now Clay district, Monongalia county, West Virginia, whither they came from the state of Maryland.

Joseph Haught, grandfather, was born in that district, and removed to Ohio county, where he died. Tobias Haught, father, was born in Monongalia county, in about 1812, grew to manhood in that county, removed to Ohio county, and then to Tyler county, West Virginia, where he now lives.

He married Elizabeth, a daughter of George Santee, and five children, two sons and three daughters, were born to their union: George, subject; Alexander, a farmer of Kansas; Sarah J., became the wife of Jesse Gaitwood; Mary Ann, married Fred. Lee; and Elizabeth, who became the consort of John Clark.

Mr. Haught was reared on a farm, and received such education as was afforded in the

subscription schools of Monongalia county, and by attendance for a time at the common schools of Greene county. He then took up and pursued farming exclusively for a period of about twenty-seven years, and then took a position with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company as road-walker and foreman. In 1885 he went into the saw-mill business for a few years, and in addition devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. He owns a farm of fifty-three acres where he now resides, and another of eighty-seven acres, all in the well-known Mannington oil belt, and underlaid with coal.

On March 15, 1857, he married Anna F., a daughter of Edmund Fleuhorty, a farmer of Marion county. Their marriage has been blessed in the birth of twelve children: Anora Celestia, died in childhood; Alice L., deceased; Lewis, a farmer of Wetzel county; Clenons M., at home, a farmer; Angeline, wife of C. Toothman; Anna Belle, widow of Andrew Conoway; Emerson A., a farmer, at home; James H., attending the high-school at Mannington; Cardella J., Emily Rosetta, George K., and Thomas Miller.

MARK W. RICHARDSON, a prosperous farmer and intelligent citizen of Mannington district, Marion county, is a son of William L. and Mary E. (Round) Richardson, and was born in Harrison county, Virginia (now West Virginia), October 8, 1833. The great-grandfather of Mark W. Richardson was William Richardson, a native of England, whence he emigrated to Maryland, and became a factor in the early history and development of that state. His son, John Richardson (grandfather), was born below the city of Baltimore, Maryland, but in his early life

came to Harrison county, West Virginia, where he ranked among its earlier settlers, and where he died in 1825. He was a man of energy and enterprise, and as a farmer and business man was prominent and successful, accumulating a very respectable fortune. He was drafted into the service for the War of 1812, and started for the front, but the conflict closed ere they reached the scene of action. He married Nancy Ogden, who bore him nine children, of which William L. (father) was the oldest.

He was born November 8, 1808, in Harrison county, and now resides in Eagle district, in the county of his nativity. Farming has been his life-work until recently, when he retired, and is now enjoying the fruits of a well-spent, industrious career in happy retirement. He is a member of the Baptist church, and a strong adherent of the Jeffersonian democracy. He married Mary E., a daughter of John Round, a cabinet-maker of Marion county, and twelve children were born to their union.

Mark W. Richardson was educated in the subscription schools, obtaining a fair rudimentary education. He then followed a diverse line of work, which included teaming and threshing, until 1870.

He came to Marion county in 1859, and in 1876 moved upon the farm where he now resides, in Mannington district, situated in the oil belt, and underlaid with the coking coal.

On April 3, 1863, Mr. Richardson married Minerva J., a daughter of Alfred Sine, and six children are the issue of their union: Lovina Virginia, widow of the late Alfred Wilson, of this county; Elmer C., a farmer of Oregon; Permelius Benton, a painter and cabinet-maker of Fairmont; Alfred and Emery, at home; and Maggie, deceased.

WILLIAM C. SHAFER, a photographer of recognized skill and artistic talent of Fairmont, West Virginia, is a son of Dr. Jacob P. and Amanda (Stilwell) Shafer, and was born January 23, 1862, in Morgantown, Monongalia county, West Virginia.

His grandfather, Jacob Shafer, was a native and a life-long resident of Monongalia county, and his father was also a native of that county, born near Morgantown, June 4, 1832. He read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Hugh Brock, of Morgantown; subsequently he entered the Louisville Medical college, Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1880. After his graduation he located at Parkersburg, West Virginia, and entered actively and energetically upon the practice of his chosen profession. After six years of successful practice there, he removed to Terra Alta, Preston county, this State, where he now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. Believing that our country's future prosperity depends upon the sobriety and morality of her citizens, Dr. Shafer has identified himself with the prohibition movement, whose advancement and progress have been materially aided by his example and influence. He married Amanda Stilwell, by whom he had three children: William C., subject; Mary Lulu, the wife of C. Sprigg Sands, the cashier of the Trader's National Bank of Clarksburg, Harrison county, and Jennie, at home with her parents.

William C. Shafer obtained his mental training at the West Virginia State University, at Morgantown and Denison University, at Granville, Ohio. In early life he evinced a special talent for photography, and entered upon its study in the studio of his father at Morgantown. He was a close student and an apt scholar, and at the early age of sixteen had made such rapid advancement, and had

become so proficient in the art, that he was given entire charge of a gallery at Morgantown. Leaving there in 1879, he conducted galleries successively at Independence, Kingwood, and Terra Alta, West Virginia, and at Oakland, Maryland, until January 10, 1893, when he located at Fairmont, his present home and place of business. Here he occupies a tastefully and artistically arranged studio, forty-five by eighty feet—the entire upper floor of the Skinner block.

Mr. Shafer does not confine himself to regular photographic work, but does a vast amount of free-hand crayon work and crayon finishing. He is a skilled and finished artist in his line, and is active in and alive to every movement whose object is the advancement of the art and science of photography, and its related work. And in order to more thoroughly equip himself for his work, he, during the winter of 1891, attended the National Academy of Design and the Cooper Institute in New York City; and the winter of 1893 he spent in Pittsburg, under the direction of H. S. Stevenson, an artist of high repute in that city.

THOMAS W. SHAW, a retired citizen of Grangeville, in Mannington district, is a son of Bayles and Anna (King) Shaw, and was born near Ice's Ferry, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), January 6, 1834.

His paternal grandfather was James Shaw, who was a native of the State of Maine; but who, in about 1790, settled near Ice's Ferry. Seven years later, in 1797, he took up and patented a tract of four hundred acres of land, situated on Little Bingamon creek, in what is now Lincoln district, Marion county. In the early spring of that year, he went to his prop-

erty to make some improvements, preparatory to removing his family there; and that is the last positive knowledge of him. Some weeks later there was, however, the body of a man found in Little Bingamon creek, which was so badly mutilated that it could not be identified, but it was presumed to be his, and that he had been killed by the Indians, who were then harassing the few white inhabitants. His marriage with a Miss Bayles resulted in the birth of two children: Margaret, deceased, was the wife of John King; and Bayles, the father of the subject of this sketch.

Bayles Shaw was born near Ice's Ferry, January 14, 1797, and resided there until 1838, when he removed to Preston county, this State. In 1847 he settled in Harrison county, this State, near Grangeville, where he died in February, 1872. In early life he was employed for a number of years as the keeper of Wood Grove furnace, but finally engaged in farming and carpentering, which he pursued co-jointly the remainder of his life. He was a strong whig, and for many years was identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, but finally associated himself with the Baptist church. He was a devout Christian, and took a leading part in church work. In 1820 he married Anna King, a daughter of James King, of Preston county; and to them were born twelve children, eight sons and four daughters: James, who was a stone-mason and farmer, was born October 28, 1821, and died in Bates county, Missouri, in January, 1894, having removed there in 1870; William K., who, in 1854, settled in Doniphan county, Kansas, where he became a pioneer farmer, was born July 9, 1823; Mary A., who was born June 6, 1825, became the wife of Thomas L. Simpson, a farmer of Newburg, Preston county; Alpheus A., who is a farmer of Harrison county,

was born March 11, 1827; Eliza, who was the wife of Frederick W. Boggess, was born January 22, 1829, and died in September, 1887; Jesse, a prosperous farmer of Mannington district, and for many years justice of the peace, was born September 24, 1832; Thomas W., subject; John G., a conductor on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, resides at Newburg, and was born May 20, 1836; Edward, a plumber and gas-fitter, of Anderson, Indiana, was born April 18, 1838; Isaac N., who was born January 27, 1840, removed to Nebraska, where he died in 1886; Martha J., who was born May 24, 1842, became the wife of Caleb Moor, of near Grangeville; Elizabeth A., who was born July 23, 1846, married Peter Mason, of Mannington district.

Thomas W. Shaw resided successively in Monongalia, Preston and Harrison counties until his marriage, after which he settled at Newburg and resided there until 1875, when he located at Grangeville, his present home. He has been essentially a farmer, but from 1888 to 1892 inclusive, he was engaged in merchandizing at Grangeville. Upon the latter date he closed out his business, and has since lived in practical retirement. He is a republican, and a member of the Baptist church, of which he is deacon. July 13, 1863, he enlisted in the Civil War, at Wheeling, in company "B," Fourth West Virginia cavalry, served until March 7, 1864, and here he was honorably discharged from the Federal service. July 2, 1852, Mr. Shaw and Miss Caroline, a daughter of John Orr, of Preston county, were married; and to their marriage have been born three children: Mary, who was born February 18, 1853, wedded William A. Rusk on October 24, 1870, and they reside near Grangeville; Martha E., who was born February 17, 1855, married Caleb Boggess on

December 14, 1879, and resides at Grangeville; Clara L., born May 15, 1859, married James R. Tetrick September 3, 1875, and resides near Grangeville.

FRANCIS M. MASON, a farmer of Mannington district, Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of Francis H. and Mary (Eddy) Mason, and was born in Mannington district, Marion county, West Virginia, October 28, 1858.

The grandfather of Francis Mason was John W. Mason, a native of Culpeper county, Virginia. He was reared in his native county, and learned the trade of a shoemaker, at which trade he worked during his earlier days. In 1814, he removed to Monongalia county, and in about 1850 to Marion county, and resided in Mannington district, pursuing agriculture as an occupation. He was three times married. His first wife was Matilda Henry, and they became the parents of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity. His second marriage relation was with Mrs. Margaret A. Clark, and his last marriage alliance was with Zelpha Phillips.

Francis Mason (father) was the eldest child, and was born December 4, 1816, in Monongalia county, and died November 11, 1885. He was a farmer by avocation, a Baptist in religious faith, sentiment and practice, and a member of the home guards during the Civil War. He married Mary, a daughter of Goyne Eddy, of Monongalia county. Eleven children were the issue of this marriage: George W., deceased; Cordelia, deceased, was the wife of Cornelius W. Thomas; Ulysses, deceased, enlisted in company "M," Fourteenth Virginia infantry, near the beginning of the war, and served three years, when he was killed by

Mosby's guerrillas while carrying a message from Winchester to Martinsburg; Joshua, Margaret and Matilda, all deceased; Sarilda, deceased, was the wife of Jarrett Hawkins; Sarena, wife of W. F. Simpson, of Monongalia county; Elza M., living; Francis M. (subject); and Prudy, who married Sanford Wilson, of Paw Paw district, this county.

Mr. Mason was born and reared upon a farm, and is indebted to the common schools for his educational training.

He has always followed the pursuits of a tiller of the soil, and, since 1894, where he now resides; he owns a farm of one hundred and sixteen acres in the oil belt, and underlaid with coal. He is a member and deacon of the Baptist church, and takes a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare and progress of the same. He has been twice married; first time on September 12, 1886, to Emma, a daughter of Isaac Wise, of Monongalia county, and one child, Ella D., now deceased, came to this union.

Mrs. Mason died May 5, 1888, and Mr. Mason's second marriage relation was entered into on October 16, 1892, with Miss Dora O., a daughter of Samuel Hibb, of Paw Paw district, this county.

E. D. MORGAN, a prosperous farmer of Marion county, and a veteran Union soldier of the late Civil War, who was at Appomattox court-house, is a son of George B. and Hannah (Dudley) Morgan, and was born in what is now Lincoln district, Marion county, West Virginia, January 4, 1838. He was reared on the home farm, received his education in the schools of his boyhood days, and engaged in farming, which has been his life vocation. He owns one hundred and

forty-four acres of his father's farm, which is well adapted to grazing and grain raising. Mr. Morgan has made many improvements on his farm, which is underlaid with the finest of the West Virginia coal-veins. On August 14, 1862, he enlisted in company "F," Twelfth West Virginia infantry, and served in the Eighth army corps up to December, 1864, when his company was transferred to the First Independent division of the Twentieth corps, then in the Army of the James, in which he remained until he was honorably discharged from the Federal service on June 16, 1865. Mr. Morgan participated in the battles of Martinsville, December 22, 1862; Kingstown, July 24, 1863; Tucker's Gap, in 1864; Winchester, September 19, 1864; Cedar Creek, in 1864; and Petersburg, April 2, 1865. When Lee evacuated Richmond and Petersburg, he was in the division that cut off the Confederate chieftain's retreat at Appomattox court-house. He helped to capture in the valley of Virginia the man who was Lee's guide at Gettysburg.

Mr. Morgan is a republican in politics, and has been for some years a member of Meade Post, No. 6, Grand Army of the Republic, at Fairmont. He is a solid, substantial business man and a prosperous farmer of Lincoln district, which he has never been tempted to leave by the offered advantages of any other section of the county, the state or country.

On March 28, 1862, E. D. Morgan married Mary L. Burgoyne, a daughter of Charles E. Burgoyne, of Grafton. To Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have been born ten children: Clara Belle, wife of Ezekiel Brandt, a blacksmith of Barracksville, this State; Charles E.; Abbie F., wife of Coleman Parrish, a farmer of Lincoln district; Ida J.; George W.; Lucille;

William French; Jessie; James F., deceased; and Ira Homer.

E. D. Morgan is a great-grandson of David Morgan, whose celebrated encounter with Indians constitutes one of the most thrilling pages of American frontier history. In the sketches of Hon. Henry B. Morgan and the Morgan family, that appear in this volume, will be found a full account of David Morgan, together with his ancestry and the history of his children. David Morgan's son, David L. Morgan, was a Presbyterian, and a well-to-do farmer, residing two miles east of the site of Farmington. He married Eve Bultz, of Berkeley county, Virginia, and their children were: Jacob, who was a farmer; Morgan, who owned a farm in Harrison county, where he died; George B. (father); William A., who was a farmer of Howard county, Indiana; Levi, who owned a farm in Maryland; Willoughby, now a miller of Monroe county, Ohio; and Maria, wife of Absalom Davis, of Monroe county, Ohio. George B. Morgan was born February 26, 1805, in Lincoln district, where he died July 8, 1875. He learned the trade of stone-cutter, which he followed continuously during his life-time at Fairmont and Farmington, and along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He volunteered to go to Mexico as a soldier, but the war closed before his company was called to report for duty.

He was a republican, and a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and served for several years as overseer of the poor for Lincoln district. On September 1, 1829, George B. Morgan married Hannah Dudley, a daughter of Asa Dudley, a land surveyor, and a large landowner of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan had eight children: Asa D., who died in childhood; Elvira, wife of Herschel Darby;

Jemima, who married Coleman Morris, a miller of Clinton county, Ohio; E. D. (subject); and Luther, James R., William L., and Mary C., all of whom died in childhood.

WILLIAM RIDGELY, one of the foremost business men, and the first mayor of West Fairmont, was born in the city of Cumberland, Alleghany county, Maryland, April 3, 1825, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Fowler) Ridgely. He grew to manhood in his native city, where he received his education in the private and subscription schools of his boyhood days. Leaving school he was engaged for three years in farming in the vicinity of Cumberland, and then engaged in the mercantile business in that city. Five years later, in 1861, he came to Fairmont and commenced the general mercantile business, in which he continued successfully for over twenty years. He then turned his attention to his present real estate business, and has his office in West Fairmont, where he has resided ever since. He has built up a large and prosperous trade in his last and present line of business. He owns a farm of seventy acres, which now lies within the corporate limits of West Fairmont, and which when laid out in lots and improved will add largely to the wealth, progress and prosperity of the place. While in the mercantile business Mr. Ridgely became one of the organizers of the Peoples' Bank of Fairmont, which he served as president for some time. In political faith he has always been a democrat, ever yielding to the cardinal principles of that party a hearty support. He served as the first mayor of West Fairmont, holding that office from 18— until 18—. His administration of the municipal affairs of his town was such as won him

the commendation of his fellow-citizens, irrespective of political opinion or party affiliation, and he retired from the office with the good will of the citizens of the place.

Mr. Ridgely was united in marriage with Mary E. Stafford, daughter of Joseph Stafford, of northeastern Virginia, and a resident of near Cumberland, Maryland. To their union have been born six children, four sons and two daughters: David, now a resident of the city of Baltimore, Maryland; Lloyd and Frank, who are engaged in the manufacture of brick, and in the ice business at Fairmont; William, who has been in the general mercantile business at West Fairmont for some years; Elizabeth L., wife of Thomas F. Bradenbaugh, a druggist of West Fairmont, and Cora.

The Ridgely family was settled at an early day in Maryland, where Absalom Ridgely, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born, and died at Annapolis, that state. His son, James Ridgely (father), was born in Annapolis and settled in Cumberland, in his native state, about 1810. He served as a soldier in the second war for independence, when the British burned the national capitol and attacked the city of Baltimore. Some years after returning from the army he removed to Annapolis, the capital city of the state, and resided there until his death in 1855. James Ridgely was an industrious and useful citizen. He wedded Elizabeth Fowler, who was a daughter of ——— Fowler, of ———, and died in 18—, aged ——— years. Mr. and Mrs. Ridgely reared a family of nine children, of whom six are still living.

The Ridgely family is of English ancestry, and its earliest American home was in Maryland, where its members were among the

order-loving and law-obeying element of population, and wherever its descendants have been found since they have always maintained the good name of the family.

JOSIAH W. P. JARVIS, M.D., a graduate of the Western Medical College, of Baltimore, and now in successful practice at Amos, Marion county, is a physician of skill and ability, who acquired at an early age a thorough knowledge of the profession of his choice. He is a son of Granville E. and Maria (Reeves) Jarvis, and was born at Philippi, Barbour county, Virginia (now West Virginia), February 28, 1853. His paternal grandfather was the celebrated Rev. Solomon Jarvis, who was an old-side Baptist minister at Philippi, where he owned and operated a farm, store and mill. He was a noted preacher throughout northwestern Virginia, and died about 1852 at eighty years of age. He married Henrietta Rightmire, and their children were: Granville E., father; Margaret, wife of Isaac Strickler; Mary Ellen, married Nathan Taft, and is now dead; Angeline, wife of John Byer; Henrietta; Columbia, wife of Judge W. T. Ice, of Philippi; William D. F., a lumber merchant of this State; and Solomon. Granville E. Jarvis was born near Pruntytown, in Taylor county, and for many years was a prominent merchant and extensive business man of Webster and Grafton. He also dealt largely in oil and real estate, and only retired from active life in 1885. He is a Baptist, a democrat and a Mason. About 1850 Mr. Jarvis married Anna Maria Reeves, a member of the old Reeves family of the valley of Virginia. Her father was Rev. Josiah W. Reeves, an able Methodist Episcopal minister and a very popular man, who

came to Philippi about 1845, and at the close of the war was sent to Baltimore, Maryland, where he died in 1889, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. To Granville E. and Anna Maria Jarvis were born eleven children, of whom four grew to maturity: Dr. Josiah W. P.; Claude S., assistant cashier, at Philadelphia, of the Western Union Telegraph company; Anna, now a stenographer in Philadelphia; and Lillian, a stenographer and teacher in Philadelphia.

Josiah W. P. Jarvis received his education in the public schools of Grafton and Baltimore, Maryland, and Flemington college. At the completion of his college course he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas Kennedy, of Grafton, and the next year (1874) attended the Western Medical college of Baltimore, where he received his first course of lectures. He then served one year as— of the Baltimore infirmary, and at the end of that time returned to Philippi, where he practiced over a year. He then returned to the Western Medical College, took his second course of lectures, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1876. In March, 1877, he came to Amos, in Marion county, where he soon proved himself to be a skilled and successful physician, and laid the foundation for the large and remunerative practice which he now enjoys.

On April 16, 1880, Dr. Jarvis was united in marriage with Ida R. Hawes, a daughter of David Hawes, of Basnett, Marion county. Their union has been blessed with one child, a son named Claude, who was born ——. Dr. Jarvis is a liberal democrat in political opinion, and gives intelligent attention to state and national affairs, upon which he keeps himself well informed. He is one of the highest degree Odd Fellows in the state, being

a member and past grand of Mill City Lodge, No. 190, and a member and past officer of Mountain City Encampment, No. —, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was the representative of his lodge, in 1891, to the grand lodge of West Virginia, that met that year at Grafton, and has taken the patriarch militant degree in — Canton, No. — which is the highest degree in the order. He is also a member of Marion Lodge, No. —, Knights of Pythias, and — Council, No. 58, Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Dr. Jarvis is a pleasant and genial gentleman, a useful and public-spirited citizen, and a prominent and popular physician.

PROF. JOHN A. BUCK, a popular business man and progressive citizen of Farmington, and the present grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of West Virginia, is a son of Harrison and Elizabeth L. (Floyd) Buck, and was born in what is now Lincoln district, Marion county, West Virginia, February 17, 1849. John A. Buck is in the fourth generation from Michael Buck, who came in 1750 to the United States, and was successively a resident of Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania, dying near Uniontown, in Fayette county, of the last named state. He owned a good farm, and his son Nicholas, who was born near Uniontown, came to what is now Lincoln district about the year 1800.

Nicholas Buck had five brothers, David, George, Solomon, Michael and John, and six sisters, among whom were Mary and Sallie. Nicholas Buck was a successful farmer for his day, and owned a part of the large body of land that his father had patented in Lincoln district. He wedded Amelia Mil-

ler, of Pennsylvania, and their children were: John, who is a farmer; Harrison, father; Mary Ann, married Caleb Davis, of Calhoun county, and is now dead; and a son who died in boyhood. Harrison Buck was born August 28, 1826, and died December 2, 1865. He was a farmer and a democrat, and in 1848 married Elizabeth L. Floyd, who was a daughter of Henry T. Floyd, who died in 1850, at the age of twenty-four years, leaving two children: John A., subject; and Dorsey, a farmer. After Mrs. Buck's death, Mr. Buck married, for his second wife, Mary Parrish, a daughter of Calder H. Parrish, a neighboring farmer. By his second marriage Mr. Buck had eight children, of whom but one is living, Ella D. John A. Buck was reared on the farm, received his education in the public and graded schools of his county, and then (1867) engaged in teaching, which he followed for seven years, being principal of the Farmington graded schools for three years, and holding the principalship of the Mannington schools until he was elected superintendent of the free schools of Marion county in 1872. He served as county superintendent from 1873 to 1875, and did much during his term of office to increase the efficiency of the free schools, and to elevate the profession of teaching. Retiring from the superintendency, he was variously employed until 1879, when he formed a partnership with I. N. Lough, under the firm name of Lough and Buck, and they conducted a general mercantile business at Farmington for three years. Then in 1881 the firm name was changed from Lough and Buck to that of Buck and Fox, the present title. They carry a large and complete assortment of goods, and have an extensive and remunerative patronage. They constantly carry about a seven thousand dol-

lar stock of goods, and do a business of about twenty thousand dollars a year. Mr. Buck has contributed largely to the building up of the flourishing business which the firm enjoys. Known for efficiency and progress as an educator, he is now recognized for ability and correct methods as a business man. Mr. Buck is a republican in politics, and has been a member of the Congregational church for several years. He is active, congenial and popular, yet firm and unbending in supporting any right cause or just measure, regardless of self-interest or public opinion.

On October 20, 1880, Mr. Buck was united in marriage with Millie M. Short, of Clay district, Harrison county, this State. Mr. and Mrs. Buck have two children, a son and a daughter: John Lynde and Hazel L.

Mr. Buck has always been an active laborer in every good work for the benefit of his town and the community, and has won the respect and confidence of the public, whose best interests he has ever served independent of selfish interest or hope of future gain. John A. Buck is a member of Electric Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F., and of the Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was initiated into Electric Lodge on the night of institution, September 4, 1873, took the five degrees under the the old work of the order, and passed all of its chairs. He became a member of the grand lodge at Martinsburg, in 1875; was elected grand warden at Charleston in 1892, was made deputy grand master at Wheeling, in 1893, and was elected grand master of the Order in West Virginia, at Harper's Ferry, in 1894. He is a past high priest of Mountain City Encampment, No. 5, of Fairmont, and a member of the Grand Encampment of West Virginia. In every field where he has labored, from the principal's

desk to the counting-room, efficiency and progress have been the result, and in every office that he has held, from superintendent to grand master, careful supervision and an honest, economic administration of affairs marked his course of action in most emphatic form.

JESSE G. FLOYD, a resident of near Rivesville and a man of varied and successful business pursuits, is a son of John L. and Elizabeth (Shuman) Floyd, and was born in Paw Paw district, Marion county, Virginia, (now West Virginia), March 25, 1853. He received his education in the pay or subscription schools of his district, and after following farming for fifteen years, went to Hoodsville, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for four years. At the end of that time he withdrew from merchandizing entirely and turned his entire attention to his present saw-mill business that he had commenced on a small scale when he first came to Hoodsville. He afterwards associated with him a Mr. Swisher, under the firm-name of Floyd and Swisher, and to meet a great demand for their lumber, they ran three mills for a considerable length of time. At the present time the firm owns and operates but a single mill and have all the orders they can fill. Mr. Floyd is and old time democrat in political opinion.. He was a road surveyor for four years, served as a justice of the peace for one term, and has been a member of the board of education nearly continuously ever since he attained his majority. In 1892 he was elected by the democratic party as assessor of one of the districts of Marion county, for a term of four years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South; Mountain City Lodge, No.—, Knights of Pythias, and Marion Lodge, No. 11, Inde-

pendent Order of Odd Fellows, of Fairmont. He has held several offices in his respective lodges, and has been steward and trustee of his church.

On September 12, 1872, Mr. Floyd married Belle Swisher, a daughter of George W. Swisher, a merchant of Paw Paw district, Marion county.

The paternal grandfather of Jesse G. Floyd, Henry Floyd, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was a farmer and shoemaker of Paw Paw district, in which he died. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married, for his second wife, Elizabeth Johnson, by whom he had nine children, two sons and seven daughters. One of the two sons was John L. Floyd, the father of the subject of this sketch. John L. Floyd was born May 11, 1808, in Paw Paw district, Marion county, where he resided all of his life and died August 10, 1886. He owned a tract of two hundred and fifty acres of land and was among the most successful farmers of his district. He was a democrat and a Methodist, and married Elizabeth Shuman, who was a daughter of John Shuman, of Monongalia county, and died in 18—. To their union were born eleven children, nine sons and two daughters: Thomas, a farmer of Paw Paw district; James, who was engaged in farming, in Mannington district; Henry and William, farmers of Paw Paw district; Johnson and Samuel, who are deceased; Crawford, engaged in farming in Paw Paw district; three died young; and Jesse G., whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

JOHN E. MICHAEL, an old and highly-respected citizen of near Hoodsville, who has devoted his entire time and attention to

farming and stock-raising, with profitable results, is a son of Henry and Martha (Felty) Michael, and was born in what is now Paw Paw district, Marion county, West Virginia, July 3, 1819. He was reared on his father's farm, attended the old subscription schools, and when he attained his majority commenced life for himself as a farmer. He also engaged to small extent in raising some stock, and in 1848 purchased his present well-improved farm of one hundred and fifty acres of good land, which lies some miles from Hoodsville, and is well situated in regard to school, church, and market. His early years of toil and care have been crowned with comfort and success, and in his later years he can look back over a long life spent honorably and industriously. Mr. Michael is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and in politics has always supported the principles of the old-time democracy of Jefferson and Jackson.

Mr. Michael has been twice married. His first marital union was with Anna Musgrove, who was a daughter of David Musgrove, a prominent farmer of the county. In September, 1882, he married Maggie Wilson, a daughter of Brackett Wilson. By his first marriage he had ten children: Samuel, Sarah C., Henry, Jonathan, Remus, James, Martha Ann, David, Felix, and Luther. All of these children are dead except Remus, James, Luther, and Martha Ann, who is the wife of John Bell, a farmer.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Michael was Daniel Michael, of German descent, and a prosperous farmer of near Arnettville, in Monongalia county. He served as a soldier in several Indian campaigns, and married a Miss Arnett, by whom he had five children, one son and four daughters: William,

Andy, James, Henry, and Mrs. Katie Hawkins. Henry Michael, father, was born and reared in his native county, and in early life came to what is now Paw Paw district, where he purchased a three hundred acre tract of land and became a very successful farmer. He was a democrat, and lived and died a strong adherent to the faith. He married Martha Felty, who was a daughter of George Felty.

The children born to Henry and Martha Michael were: Matilda, married John Lough, and is now deceased; Daniel and Felix, who were farmers; John E., subject; Sarah Ann, wife of a Mr. Cowell; Aeria, widow of Andy Hoag; and Dorcas, widow of Levi Yost.

JOHN SHARPS, a resident of near Rivesville, and one of the industrious and thrifty farmers and tradesmen of Marion county, is a son of William and Margaret (Trickett) Sharps, and was born in Taylor county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 12, 1837. He received the limited education of his boyhood days, when the old pay or subscription school was the highest institution of learning whose portals were open to the majority of farmers' sons in most of the counties of the present State of West Virginia. Leaving school, he learned the trade of carpenter, which he has pursued more or less regularly up to the present time. In 18— he came to Marion county, and now owns a small but valuable farm within one and a quarter miles of Rivesville. He has a pleasant and comfortable home with neat and tasteful grounds. Mr. Sharps divides his time between mechanical labors and farm pursuits, and at the present time is acting as a

general agent for the Canton Steel Roofing company, of Canton, Ohio. He is a democrat in political belief, but takes no very active part in politics, and devotes his time and attention chiefly to his increasing business affairs.

On May 1, 1862, Mr. Sharps wedded Isabel Amos, a daughter of John Amos, a farmer and blacksmith of Marion county. To this union have been born five children, three sons and two daughters: Thomas N., a carpenter, of Fairmont; Jennie M., wife of Clarence Creamer, of Barrackville; William F., a carpenter; and Charles and Nora, still at home.

John Sharps is to the manner born. His paternal grandfather, Jesse Sharps, was a native of Taylor county, where he followed blacksmithing and owned a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, which he kept in a high state of cultivation and production. He was a democrat and Baptist, and married and became the father of four children, three sons and one daughter: William; John, who was a farmer, of Preston county; George, who was a farmer and cattle-dealer of Taylor and afterwards of Calhoun county; and one who is now deceased. William Sharps was born in Marion county, and followed farming in Taylor county, where he owned a good farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres of land. He was a democrat in politics and a Baptist in religion, like his father before him. He was a very successful farmer, and died in 18—, when in the ——— year of his age. Mr. Sharps married Margaret Trickett, a daughter of William Trickett, a farmer, of Taylor county. Mrs. Sharps was born in Taylor county, and died in the county of her nativity. To Mr. and Mrs. Sharps were born three sons and four

daughters : Jesse, a farmer and blacksmith, of Upshur county; Lovina, married William Neptune, and is dead; Mary Jane, deceased, who was the wife of John Veach; John, subject; Cynthia, a widowed lady; and Evaline, who married Corbin Jamison, and is dead.

JAMES D. LLOYD, one of the older business men and most highly respected citizens of Palatine, Marion county, is a son of Andrew Leechman Standley and Maria (McAllister) Lloyd, and was born at Valley Falls, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), June 30, 1838. His father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and came from Monongahela City, that state, to Fairmont. While there he resolved upon going to the Pacific coast, and started for California. He was never heard from after leaving on the then long and dangerous trip to the fair ocean-lying lands beyond the Rocky Mountains, and was one of the many whom friends and relatives mourned as lost, not knowing how they met death, whether by famine, fever or the Indian arrow. Andrew L. S. Lloyd married Maria McAllister, and their family consisted of a number of sons and daughters. They were the second family to settle at Palatine.

James D. Lloyd at six years of age was taken by his parents to near Palatine, where he grew to manhood and received his education in the ordinary schools of his neighborhood. He was employed in various kinds of work until 1872, when he engaged in the butcher business, which he followed for six years. He then opened a general mercantile

store, which he conducted in connection with his meat market up to 1890. In that year he retired from both those lines of business, and since then has dealt to some extent in real estate. He is also connected with the Richmond Loan Association, and has an interest in some other enterprises, that while profitable, yet do not require any large share of his time or attention. Slow, careful and certain in all of his business affairs, he has been sure, exact and successful in results. His long residence in and actual knowledge of the country around Palatine enable him to deal intelligently in real estate there.

Mr. Lloyd is a republican in politics, and served as township treasurer in 1869, and as constable some years later of Union district. In politics as in business he is pronounced and firm, but not rash or erratic. He is a member of the order of the Knights of Honor.

On August 25, 1864, James D. Lloyd wedded Virginia Nuzum, who was a daughter of Joel Nuzum, of Palatine, and died in February, 1866, at the age of twenty-three years, leaving one child, John G., who married Iva Hair, and is employed in printing the affairs of the Supreme Court of appeals. Two years after Mrs. Lloyd's death Mr. Lloyd married Catherine Hughes, a daughter of James Hughes, of Houlton, Marion county. To this second union have been born five children: Charles Earnest, a member of the pottery firm of Lloyd and Reger, of Palatine; Minnie, Lawrence, now with the chinaware firm of Lyons and McKee, of Fairmont and Thomas H., a silversmith, and Anna.

JAMES R. HARTLEY, of near Palatine, and a substantial and comfortably situated farmer, is a son of Joseph O. and Jemima (Prickett) Hartley, and was born in what is now Lincoln district, Marion county, West Virginia, September 13, 1842. Joseph Hartley, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of some eastern state, and came with his father, Joseph Hartley, Sr., to the vicinity of Prickett's fort, where their remains were interred when they died. Joseph Hartley, Sr., was a descendant of one of three Hartleys who were Quakers, and came over with Penn. He was born October 18, 1742, and his son, Joseph Hartley, was born February 10, 1773, and lived to see his ninety-first birth-day, dying in 1864. Joseph Hartley owned a large farm in what is now Lincoln district, was a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and on November 13, 1794, married Ann Houlst, who was born August 15, 1775, and passed away October 12, 1853, aged seventy-eight years. Their family consisted of ten children, four sons and six daughters: Ulysses, Polly, Ralph, Elizabeth, Mahala, Ann H., Nathan, Hannah, Sarah O., and Joseph O.; Ulysses and Ralph died in childhood; Polly married Mr. Kincaid; Elizabeth wedded Mr. Talkington; Hannah became the wife of J. J. Prickett; Sarah O. wedded Jacob Prickett, and is the only one of these children now living. Joseph O. Hartley was born July 29, 1807, and died May 26, 1889. He was a surveyor and civil engineer, owned a large farm in Lincoln district, and was a man of note and prominence. He was a democrat, and served fifteen years as a notary public, four years as assessor of the east side of Marion county, besides holding at various times all the school offices of his district, and serving for several years as

sergeant of a cavalry company. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant church, in which he had been trustee, steward and class-leader. On August 28, 1838, Joseph O. Hartley married Jemima Prickett, daughter of Richard Prickett, a farmer, and to their union were born two children: William, a banker of Chrisman, Illinois; and James R., whose name appears at the head of this sketch. Mrs. Hartley was a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and passed away August 2, 1892.

James R. Hartley was reared on the farm, received his education in the ordinary schools of his district, and assisted his father in farming until the death of the latter in 1889. He then purchased his present farm of two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, which is partly underlaid with coal. Mr. Hartley has followed farming and stock-raising with good success all his life. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, in which he has served acceptably as a steward and class-leader. He has lived full well in steadily pursuing his chosen vocation with energy, patience and a spirit of true contentment.

On September 26, 1871, Mr. Hartley was united in marriage with Jane Dimond, who is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and a daughter of Daniel Dimond, a farmer and former resident of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. To their union were born two sons: William D. and Clarence O., who passed to the spirit world and life celestial when life terrestrial was opening before them with all of its joys and its sorrows.

GEORGE ADAMS, a resident of Palatine for the last twenty-three years, and a substantial and prosperous farmer of his district,

is a son of Abraham and Margaret (Jenkins) Adams, and was born June 18, 1842, in Monongalia county, Virginia, now West Virginia. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Adams, was a native of Maryland, and settled in this county, where he died about 1854, at seventy years of age. He was a farmer by occupation, and his son Abraham Adams was the father of the subject of this sketch. Abraham Adams was born in Monongalia county, where he followed farming and teaming until his death, which occurred in 1842.

He married Margaret Jenkins, who is a daughter of — Jenkins, and had a family of two children, a son and a daughter.

Mrs. Adams, after her husband's death, wedded Adam Smith, now deceased, and by her second marriage had three children, two sons and one daughter. She was born in 1824, and now resides at Smithfield, Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

George Adams grew to manhood in his native county, where he attended the district or old subscription schools. He chose farming as his life pursuit, and followed the same in Monongalia county up to 1872, when he removed to Palatine in Marion county. He there purchased a valuable farm underlaid with coal, and in addition to raising grain and stock, does a large and thriving business in mining and selling coal. The principal part of his coal trade is with Palatine and Fairmont.

On February 1, 1866, Mr. Adams was united in marriage with Eliza A. Hall, a daughter of James Hall, of Monongalia county, this State. To their union have been born four sons and nine daughters.

George Adams is a member of the Baptist Church, with which he united a number of years ago. He is a member of Palatine Lodge, No. 84, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; No. —, Knights of Honor; and of the order of the National Union. He is an old-time democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and believes in an honest and economical administration of the government, with a just regard to the rights and liberties of the people. Mr. Adams has served for six terms as a member of the borough council, and in 18— was nominated as their candidate for county commissioner, but, along with the rest of the ticket, was defeated.

Mr. Adams is an upright man and a good citizen, who is well and favorably known wherever he has resided in Monongalia and Marion counties.

WILLIAM L. DOOLITTLE, one of the older and well-known residents of Palatine, who has been prominent for over a quarter of a century in the local, civil and political affairs of his district, is a son of Thomas and Sarah Ann (McCausland) Doolittle, and was born seven miles southwest of Morgantown, in Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), March 6, 1823. His paternal grandfather, Moses Holland, was a farmer of the old Holland settlement, in Monongalia county, where he died in 1852, at seventy-five years of age. He was twice married, first to a Miss Miller, and after her death wedded a Miss Riggs. He reared a family of five sons and five daughters, all born to his first wife. His son Thomas Doolittle was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Thomas Doolittle was born in the old Holland settlement in 1798, and died on White

Day creek, in Marion county. He was an extensive and prosperous farmer and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served for several years as a steward. He was a democrat up to the late Civil War, and after that a republican. In 1822 he married Sarah Ann McCausland, a daughter of — McCausland, of Martinsburg, this State, who died —, 18—, when in the ——— year of her age. They had a family of six sons and four daughters, of whom three sons and two daughters are still living.

William L. Doolittle was reared on the farm and received his education in the pay schools of Monongalia and Marion counties. On leaving school in 1840, he went to Fairmont, where he spent three years in learning the trade of shoemaker, at which he has worked at various times in connection with other kinds of business. In 1848 he left his father's farm and removed to Palatine, where he has resided ever since, excepting six years, from 1861 to 1867, spent as toll-gate keeper, in Taylor county, and also served as postmaster while residing in the county. Within the last four years Mr. Doolittle has turned his attention to photography, and has now a fully equipped photographic establishment. He is a staunch republican, and has served several terms as a councilman of Palatine, of which he was mayor in 1887. He served as supervisor for two years, was justice of the peace from 1872 to 1876, and in 1887 was elected a second time as justice, which office he still holds. His first term of justice was when the justices constituted the old County Court. Mr. Doolittle has been a member for fifty-four years of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has held many local offices. He is a substantial business man and a good citizen.

Mr. Doolittle married Nancy Steel, of Monongalia county, who died and left one child, Nancy, now deceased. After Mrs. Doolittle's death, Mr. Doolittle in 1850, wedded Hannah M. Hugill, a daughter of — Hugill, of Clarksburg. To this second union have been born seven children, six sons and one daughter: George, Luther, Jesse and William, who are dead; Carrie, wife of Albert E. Meredith, and U. G., still at home.



JOHN COLEMAN FLEMING, a prosperous farmer of near Fairmont, and a member of one of the oldest families of West Virginia, is a son of Alfred and Margaret (Vandervort) Fleming, and was born on the farm on which he now resides, in the suburbs of Fairmont, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 23, 1832. His paternal grandfather was Benoni Fleming, who came from Delaware in 1789 to western Virginia, and whose ancestry and descendants are given in the sketch of the Fleming family, which will be found elsewhere in this volume. Alfred Fleming, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born October 15, 1804, on the farm where he spent his life as a farmer.

He was a democrat in politics, and died in September, 1883, when nearly completing his seventy-ninth year. He was a steady, industrious man, and wedded Margaret Vandervort, a daughter of ——— Vandervort, and who was born March 15, 1813, and died August 29, 1887. The children of Alfred and Margaret Fleming were: John Coleman, subject; Fielding Marshall, who died while serving in the Union army during the late Civil War; Mary Ellen, wife of George Mayers, an active business man of Fairmont;

Martin Luther, a prosperous farmer of near Fairmont; and Martha A.

John Coleman Fleming attended the old subscription schools at a time when they were barely beyond the pioneer stage of their existence. He received a rather limited, but a very practical education, which he afterwards largely supplemented by some self-study and considerable amount of reading. He turned from the school-room to the plow, and has successfully followed farming ever since. His farm originally contained one hundred acres, but he has sold all of it except six acres to the Fairmont Development Company, and his once grain fields are being fast graded into streets and building sites, where city trade and travel will succeed farm quiet and rural scenery. Mr. Fleming owns a second farm, which is a valuable tract of land near Farmington. In his chosen vocation of life he has done well, and while not piling up enormous gains, that often are dishonestly acquired, yet has earned an honest competency, involving no sacrifice of honesty or self-respect.

Politically, he is a republican, and has supported the principles of that party since the commencement of the late Civil War. Thrifty and prudent, yet ever active and progressive, he has toiled hard, managed well, and commands the respect and good-will of his neighbors.

In 1879, Mr. Fleming was united in marriage with Fannie Conaway, a daughter of George Conaway, of near Fairmont. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have three children, two sons and one daughter: George Alfred, Nellie Margery, and William Coleman.

JOHN O. HUEY, a leading druggist and one of the young successful business men of Mannington who have carved out with honor their own life career, is a son of Jacob B. and Rebecca (Dancer) Huey, and was born near Logansport, in Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), December 17, 1859. His paternal grandfather, George W. Huey, was born and reared in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1851, in which year he came to what is known as Huey's run settlement in Marion county, where he lived the remainder of his life. In early life he followed boating on the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and afterwards turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he was engaged during the remainder of his life. He was an old-line whig, and married Mary W. Wilson, by whom he had nine children, eight sons and one daughter. His son Jacob B. Huey, father, was born near Elizabethtown, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and came with his parents, in 1851, to Marion county, where he followed farming until 1862, when he enlisted in company "B," Fourteenth West Virginia volunteer infantry. He participated in a number of hotly contested battles, among which was Fisher's Gap, at which he was wounded, but recovered and afterwards sickened on a march and died in a hospital, in Virginia. Before the war, Jacob B. Huey wedded Rebecca Dancer, a daughter of Jonathan Dancer, of Preston county, and their union was blessed with two children: John O. and George.

John O. Huey passed his boyhood days on the farm, attended the free schools and was engaged in different kinds of agricultural work, until he was nineteen years of age. He was then variously employed until 1886, when he became a clerk in the drug store of J. N. Ogle.

Liking that business, he studied so well to qualify himself for its successful pursuit that he passed the pharmaceutical examination in 1888. Shortly afterwards he opened a drug store and in a short time purchased the stock of J. N. Ogle, with whom he had served as a clerk. After combining his two stocks of drugs, he sold them to J. M. Telrich, and on October 1, 1889, he removed to his present place of business at No. 201 Market street. Mr. Huey handles fresh and pure drugs, stationery, school and other books, paints, oils, dyes and all other articles to be found in a first-class drug house outside of a large city. Aside from the demands that his business makes upon his time, he gives his attention to the improvement of his borough. He takes an interest in its schools and churches and of all new enterprises born within the incorporated territorial limits of Mannington. He is member of Mannington Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons. He is one of the highest degree Odd Fellows in the United States, and holds membership in Evening Star Lodge, No. 54, the Encampment and the Canton.

Mr. Huey wedded Delia Newell, a daughter of S. B. Newell, of Mannington, and their union has been blessed in the birth of two children: Lowery B. and Glenn.

Mr. Huey has always been identified in politics with the republican party. Being a popular gentleman of pleasing manners and fine business tact, Mr. Huey soon acquired prestige after he had opened his drug house and at the same time built up a profitable trade, which he has ever since conducted. He has a neat and carefully arranged establishment in which order and taste are evident to every eye. Energetic and enterprising, though not ostentatious and vain, Mr. Huey is modest and re-

tiring, he discharges all of his transactions with promptness and fidelity.

JAMES A. HOUGH, a well-known, active and experienced business man of Mannington, who has successfully managed important enterprises in three different states of the Union, is the only child of Joseph and Elizabeth (Van Zandt) Hough, and was born at Fairmont, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), July 18, 1842.

One of the early settlers of western Virginia, who came from Loudoun county, Virginia, in the early years of the present century, was Thomas Hough, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Thomas Hough settled in Harrison county, and afterwards died on the Mississippi river, while on a business trip.

He was a cabinet-maker by trade and a whig in politics, and wedded Sarah Bartolet, by whom he had eight children, five sons and three daughters. His son, Joseph Hough (father), was born at Clarksburg, in Harrison county, December 10, 1818, and between 1830 and 1840 removed to Fairmont, which he left in 1850 to become a resident of Mannington, where he died October 26, 1883. He learned the trade of painter, which he followed up to 1850, and then was engaged in the general mercantile business at Mannington for thirty years. He retired from active business in 1880, and at the time of his death owned considerable real estate. He was a whig and republican in politics, and during the late Civil War was appointed as a United States marshal, an office that he held for several years. He married Elizabeth Van

Zandt, who was born May 18, 1822, and died June 10, 1865.

James A. Hough was reared, until he was nine years of age, at Fairmont, and then was taken to Mannington, where he received his education in the graded schools of that place. At eighteen years of age he became a telegraph operator, and three years later, in 1863, embarked in the general mercantile business at Mannington. Ten years later he retired from merchandizing, and opened an hotel and livery stable, which he operated up to 1879, when he went to Oakland, Maryland, where he remained but a year. From Oakland he went to southwestern Missouri, where he remained three years. Returning from the west in 1884, he engaged in his present business of farming. He owns the home farm of one hundred acres adjoining the borough of Mannington, and this land promises to become very valuable in the near future. He is a successful farmer, and bestows the same attention to his present agricultural operations that he gave to his varied business enterprises in the past.

On December 31, 1863, he married Mary J. Beatty, a daughter of James C. and Maria B. (Dent) Beatty, and a sister to Newton S. Beatty, one of the most prominent and successful business men of Mannington. Mr. and Mrs. Hough have three children living: Clara E., wife of Philip Deitz, who is engaged in the saddlery and harness business; Sarah C., wife of Albert J. Simon, of Mannington; and Willa E.

Mr. Hough is a republican in his party affiliations, and has served continuously as constable of his district since 1884. He earnestly supports the general policy of his party, and especially every measure calculated to afford protection to American industries, or

is in any way necessary to their up-building and prosperous perpetuation. Mr. Hough has a very pleasant home, which is happily presided over by Mrs. Hough, who is an intelligent and amiable woman. Mr. Hough is a good business man and conducts any enterprise in such a manner as to win confidence and assure success.

HARRISON W. JOHNSON, a prominent and public-spirited citizen of Mannington, who may feel justly proud of his magnificent war record and great business success, is a son of Wick and Clarissa B. (Zinn) Johnson, and was born three miles south of Grafton, on Tygarts river, in Taylor county, Virginia, now West Virginia, November 3, 1841. The Johnson family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and Wick Johnson was born in what is now West Virginia, and died on Tygarts river, in 1841. In early life Mr. Johnson kept a hotel at Kingwood, the county seat of Preston county, where he was well and kindly remembered as an excellent landlord a few years ago, by the then surviving old people of that beautiful and prosperous town. From Kingwood Mr. Johnson removed to Evansville, in the same county, where he was engaged for some time in the general mercantile business. He finally went to Tygarts river, where he followed farming until his death in 1841. As landlord, merchant, and farmer, Mr. Johnson was popular, and had the good will of all who knew him.

He married Clarissa B. Zinn, who was a member of the old and honorable Zinn family of West Virginia. Mrs. Johnson was born

in 1801, and died at Independence, Preston county in 1875, aged seventy-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters.

Harrison W. Johnson was after the death of his father brought by his mother to Preston county, where he was reared on a farm, and received such an education as the old subscription schools afforded in the last stage of their existence. Leaving school he was engaged in farm work until 1862, when he enlisted in company "B," Third West Virginia cavalry, and served till the close of the war, being honorably discharged from the Federal service in 1865.

He was appointed sergeant of his company shortly after enlisting, and underwent all the privations and sufferings of a soldier's life in the fatiguing campaigns and forced marches of his regiment in the Shenandoah, and two months passed in the terrible rebel prisons at Richmond, Virginia. He saw his first active service in the Shenandoah Valley, where he was in two engagements, one under General Averill and one under General Crook, and he was in the two days' siege of General Milroy. He was taken prisoner at Winchester, and confined for two months in the rebel prison at Richmond before he was exchanged. Returning to the Union army, he was under Hunter in his Lynchberg raid, and then participated in Sheridan's wonderful campaign in the valley that gave commander and soldiers alike a "high niche in the temple of fame." With Sheridan in his daring raids and famous battles in the valley, he then served under him at Five Forks, and was a part of the cavalry curtain that drew aside at Appomattox court-house to reveal to Lee the embattled legions of Grant and the fall of the Southern Confederacy. After the close of the war, Mr. Johnson re-

turned to Preston county, where he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber until 1872. In that year he removed to Mannington district and continued in the lumber business until 1890. In the meantime (1882) he and L. C. Furbee engaged in the manufacturing enterprise, under the firm name of Furbee and Johnson, a partnership that continued up to 1890, when Mr. Johnson retired from both this and the lumber business to embark in general merchandizing at Mannington, which he has followed successfully up to the present time with Frank Burt, under the firm name of Johnson and Burt. They purchased the fine store-room and large stock of Friend H. Burt, and have continually added to the conveniences of the one and the amount of the other until now they have one of the largest and heaviest-stocked general mercantile establishments in the northern part of Marion county.

In 1866, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Augusta J. Hull, of Philippi, Barbour county. To their union have been born five children, three boys and two daughters: William H., the present mayor of Mannington and manager of Johnson and Burt's mercantile establishment; Charles W.; Clarissa A.; Clinton B.; and Lizzie.

In politics Mr. Johnson takes an active part. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Marion Lodge, of the Knights of Honor. He is a straightforward man of generous disposition and fine business qualifications. He is an affable and pleasant gentleman, liberal in his sentiments, and placing much stress upon conduct and character as essentials in all affairs of business, church, and state. He is a warm advocate of public improvements in all lines that add either to the value of church and school, or

to municipal or county growth and progress. Harrison W. Johnson is of that class of men whose life-work is representative of the solid worth and true progress and prosperity of the community in which they reside.

JAMES A. THOMAS, a prosperous farmer of Mannington district, Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of Israel and Orpha (Brookover) Thomas, and was born on the old Thomas homestead, on Flat run, this county, May 30, 1846.

His ancestors were of Welsh nativity, his great-grandfather, Thomas, having emigrated from Wales to western Pennsylvania, locating in Fayette county, where Joseph Thomas, grandfather, was born. He was among the pioneers to settle on the head waters of Flat run, where he took up and purchased a large tract of from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred acres of land, upon which he spent the greater part of his life, dying in 1870, at the advanced age of one hundred years. He married Nancy Riggs, of Monongalia county, and they became the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters. Of this family, Israel Thomas, father, was the sixth child. He was born on the Flat run homestead in November, 1819, and died in September, 1885, having followed the arts of husbandry as his occupation all his life.

The boyhood days of James A. Thomas were passed upon his father's farm, and he profited by attendance upon the subscription schools. He then took to farming and has made that his life work since 1874, upon the farm where he now lives, containing one hundred and eighty-two acres, situated in the oil belt, and upon which are a number of wells,

and all underlaid with coking coal. In matters political, Mr. Thomas is a democrat, and from January 1, 1892, to January 1, 1895, acted in the capacity of deputy sheriff of the county of Marion.

On October 15, 1887, he joined company "D," First West Virginia infantry, of the National Guard, as fourth sergeant, in which capacity he served three years, when he was promoted to second lieutenant, and in 1894 was eleven days at the Boggs run strike. He was mustered out October 15, 1894. On April 17, 1870, he married Nancy A., a daughter of William Ammons, a farmer of Monongalia county, West Virginia. Three sons were born to this marriage: William I. L., a merchant of Flat run; John W. B., a farmer of this district, and Charles F. E., at home. Fraternally, Mr. Thomas is a member of Lee Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle, at Metz, this county, and religiously, a trustee of the Baptist church.

EMERSON THOMAS is a son of Israel and Orpha (Brookover) Thomas, and was born on his father's farm November 12, 1858. Emerson Thomas is a brother of James A. Thomas, whose sketch appears above, in which will be found something of the ancestral history and origin of the family.

Emerson Thomas was reared upon the farm, and was educated in the common schools of Mannington district. His farm, containing eighty acres, is a part of the original homestead, and is located in the rich oil belt of West Virginia. On October 13, 1879, Mr. Thomas and Lucinda, a daughter of William Ammons, were united in marriage, and one child, Bessie G., blessed this union.

JAMES GUMP, a descendent of a sturdy and thrifty German ancestry, and a highly reputable retired citizen, residing near Rymer post-office, in Manington district, is a son of Philip and May (Fox) Gump, and was born near Newtown, Greene county, Pennsylvania, February, 1817.

Frederick Gump, paternal grandfather of James Gump, was a native of the German empire, but when a young man left the Fatherland to seek a home in the New World. He located in Greene county, which was his home the remainder of his life. He was a farmer by occupation, and was a soldier in the war of our second struggle with Great Britain.

Philip Gump, father, was born near Newtown, and died there in 1850, at an advanced age, having resided there all his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. His marriage with Mary, a daughter of Peter Fox, of near Newtown, resulted in the birth of eleven children, nine sons and two daughters.

James Gump, the subject of this sketch, resided in Greene county until 1840, when he settled upon the upper waters of Buffalo creek, in what is now Mannington district, Marion county, West Virginia (then Harrison county, Virginia). Upon settling there he purchased a farm of sixty acres, to which he added by purchase until he owned two hundred and sixty acres of good land. In 1880 he retired from active business, having acquired an ample competency, and is now enjoying the comforts of a well-earned rest. As a business man, he has been active and progressive; as a citizen, reliable and trustworthy, possessing in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of all who are brought into business or social relations with him. A consistent and devout Christian, he has been for many years identified

with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee.

Mr. Gump has been twice married; his first marital union, on March 4, 1841, was with Malinda, a daughter of Joshua Higgins, of this county; and to this union were born six children: Serilda became the wife of Stephen Wilson, who is postmaster of Rymer, in Manington district; S. J., a farmer of Logansport, Mannington district, married Rosa Brumage; Cephes, who enlisted in the Civil War, in 1864, in company "H," Fourteenth regiment volunteer infantry, was mortally wounded at Cloyd mountains, in eastern Virginia, and died two days after the battle; Elmina, the wife of James De Vore, a farmer, residing upon Buffalo creek; Mahala, wedded Jacob Brumage, a farmer of Wetzel county, this State; and Emaline, the wife of Jackson Arnett, a farmer of West Virginia.

Mrs. Gump died June 30, 1888, and Mr. Gump took for his second and present consort Mrs. Melvina Rogers (*née* Mellet). The nuptials which made them husband and wife were celebrated May 9, 1889.

ABEL W. SWIGER, a farmer of Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of John and Hannah (Whiteman) Swiger, and was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, on July 10, 1834.

Tradition has it that the Swiger family was one of the prominent families of the German empire. It is an established fact that one John Swiger, great-grandfather, was a native of the "Fatherland," and that some time prior to the Revolutionary War he emigrated to the United States and settled near the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he died shortly after the war. Prior to and during

the Revolutionary War, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, and in this way came into the possession of considerable Continental money. His executors invested it in a large tract of land, in what is now Barbour county, West Virginia (then Virginia), this being the only way in which the government would redeem the money. Owing to a neglect on the part of the heirs to look after and pay the taxes and revenues upon it the land reverted to the government. He was the father of five children, three sons and two daughters, as follows: John, grandfather; Jacob, deceased, was a farmer of Harrison county; Christopher, who settled in Doddridge county, West Virginia; Mary and Elizabeth. After the death of John Swiger, his widow and family removed to Greene county, Pennsylvania, where she married Benjamin Hoffman and reared a family. John, grandfather, was born in Philadelphia, in 1759, came with his mother to Greene county, the family being among the pioneers of that county, living there at a time when the Indians were there. After the second marriage of his mother, he removed to the vicinity of what is now known as Kuhn's run in Harrison county, where he became the owner of a large tract of land and was a successful farmer and business man, giving each one of his sons a farm. He died in 1845. He married Elizabeth Tetrick, of Harrison county, by whom he had six sons and five daughters: George, late a farmer of Harrison county, West Virginia; Thomas was a farmer and a prominent member of the Baptist church of Harrison county; Rebecca, died in girlhood; Jacob, was a farmer of Harrison county; Lovinia, deceased, was the wife of David Miller, of this county; Abel, was a farmer of Harrison county; Elizabeth, deceased, was

the wife of Josiah Hugh, of Roane county, West Virginia; Sarah, married Wilson Swiger, of Harrison county, both are deceased; John, father; and Henry, was a farmer and grocer of Harrison county, and because of his strong Union sympathies was killed at his home in that county, by rebel sympathizers.

John Swiger, father, was born in Harrison county, on February 2, 1810, and died on October 13, 1878. He was a prosperous and successful farmer of Harrison county, and also owned and operated a saw and flouring mill. He was a prominent and devout member and a deacon in the Baptist church, and a whig in political affiliation until the republican party came into existence when he became a republican and held district offices. He married Hannah, a daughter of A. Whiteman, a farmer of Harrison county. To them were born nine children: Abel W., subject; Hamilton G., a farmer of Burke county, Nebraska; Henry C., deceased in early life; Edmund E., a farmer on the old homestead in Harrison county; Ruth E., deceased, was the wife of John A. Fancher, of Marion county; Wilson C., died in boyhood; Nancy R., deceased in early girlhood, and Lavinia also died in early girlhood.

Abel Swiger was reared upon the farm and has followed farming all his life. He owns a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of land in this district, well improved and underlaid with coking coal. He is a member of the Baptist church and an adherent of the principles of the republican party, and is at present serving as a member of the board of education in his district. On October 5, 1856, he married Miss Mary, a daughter of George S. Smith, a farmer and blacksmith of this county. Five children have been born to them; George E., deceased; Hannah E., Nancy J., Henry E. and Hartman.

CHARLES B. REARDON, gauger for the Standard Oil company in the Fairview district of West Virginia, and a member of the French Academy of Sciences, is a son of William and Delilah Gay (Haskill) Reardon, and was born near Freyburg, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1848.

The family is of Irish lineage, his grandfather, Rev. Patrick Reardon, and his brother having emigrated from the "Emerald Isle" to America about 1800. He had not been long in this country when he began to take an active part in its military affairs. He was on the fleet that was sent, in 1807, by President Jefferson, to the Barbary States to humble the piratical Bashaw, and also served in the War of 1812 as a midshipman. After this service he returned to Baltimore city, and took up the ministry in the Baptist church, and also taught school. In about 1835 he removed to Shippensburg, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged by contract in iron smelting, at so much per ton. He was thus engaged until the iron business became unprofitable in the panic of 1842.

The latter year he took up the ministerial work in the Baptist church, and followed it until death called him to his Master. He died in Cooperstown, Venango county, Pennsylvania, in 1876, at the age of eighty-eight years. He was twice married. His first union was with Ruth Williams, of Baltimore, Maryland, and resulted in the birth of five children, as follows; Martha, deceased, was the wife of William Kennedy, who was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864; William, father; John, dead, was one of those who went to California in 1849 seeking a fortune, and was killed while blasting for gold; Rachel, dead, married

William Hollis; and Milton, deceased, a bookkeeper by avocation. He, grandfather, married, as his second wife, Mrs. Jane Prinkey.

William Reardon, father, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1818. He has had quite a varied and interesting history, one that is typical of the fortunes and failures of the wonderful oil fields of Pennsylvania in their palmy days. He learned, when a young man, the trade of a blacksmith, and has followed it more or less all his life. He went into the oil fields and became a contractor along the lines of his trade, drifted into oil-producing on his own account, and was one of the first developers in the town of Pitt Hole, Venango county, a town that grew in a marvellously short time to a city of twenty-five thousand inhabitants.

For a time he was quite successful in oil operating, but his luck turned and he struck nine dry holes in succession, which was very embarrassing financially. He now resides in Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a republican in politics. He has been married three times. In 1841 he married Miss Delilah Gray Haskill, a daughter of George Haskill, of German nativity, and a resident at the time of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. To this union were born seven children: George, died in infancy; Lucretia, deceased, was the wife of George D. Davis, now also deceased, who was an accountant at the stock-exchange in New York city, and also later for the Mahattan Elevated Railway company, and was one of the bankers in the mushroom city of Pitt Hole, Venango county; Charles B., subject; Edwin Morris, cashier of the City National Bank, of Dallas, Texas; Josephine Augusta, dead, who married James

Pettit; Frances, wife of W. W. Duffield, sugar refiner of San Francisco, California; and William H., died in childhood. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a cousin of the late lamented ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, war governor of Pennsylvania. She was born October 1, 1818, and died in 1883.

He (father) married as his second wife Rachel McGinnis, of Emlenton, Pennsylvania. She did not live long to cheer his life, and he married Mrs. Minnie Slemaker, of Franklin, Pennsylvania. Three children have blessed this union: Millie, John and Frances.

Charles B. Reardon was educated in Rural Seminary, in Ohio. After leaving school, he engaged in the oil business with his father for four years, or until 1870. He then learned the trade of a machinist, but did not follow the trade long, but accepted a position as book-keeper in the office of the Boston Iron works, at Franklin, Pennsylvania. Then for five years he was engaged as a traveling salesman for a wholesale house of Cleveland, Ohio. It was during this experience that he was shot near Franklin, Pennsylvania, and robbed of considerable money. While thus disabled, he put his inventive faculties to work, and invented and patented an electrical valve, the object of which was to open a valve of any kind at will, and was designed for the purpose of controlling railroad trains on any part of the road, similar to the block system of the present day, only applicable to any part of the road, instead of short distances. In recognition of the scientific nature and value of this patent, he was made a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, France, by which body he has been awarded a diploma and a gold medal. In 1888, he took the position he now holds, that of gauger for the Standard Oil company. He

was first located at Fern, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, but since 1890 has been the gauger for the Fairview oil district. His duties are to measure all the oil before it is turned into the Standard's pipes. Fraternally, he is a member of Lodge No. —, A. O. U. W., of Franklin, Pennsylvania, of which he is past master workman, and Crawford Lodge, No. 116, Knights of Honor, at Franklin, Pennsylvania.

On February 1, 1868, he married Martha, a daughter of John Irwin, a blacksmith of Plumers, Venango county, Pennsylvania. To them have been born the following children: Lou Edna, wife of Albert J. Smith, who is farm boss for the South Penn Oil company; Charles, dead; Bertha M., wife of F. L. Hugus, an oil operator, and an engineer on the Eureka pipe line; Jennie, William, an oil-pumper; Mable, Alma, deceased; George and Edwin (twins); A——, deceased; Ralph, John and Evan.

GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY, a jeweler of Glover's Gap, Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of Stephen and Barbara (Gatts) Montgomery, and was born in Marshall county, West Virginia, January 30, 1852. The family is of French origin, the great-grandfather Montgomery being an early immigrant into Virginia from France. His son, Andrew Montgomery, was grandfather of the subject of this memoir. He was born in Virginia, and followed the pursuits of an agriculturist in Marshall county. When the occasion arose, requiring the people of the United States to again take a stand for freedom in the War of 1812, he entered the service of his country and fought for its rights.

He married Margaret McDonald, and had a family of seven children: William, a far-

mer, living on the ancestral home in Marshall county; Daniel, deceased; Stephen, father of subject; Virginia, deceased, was the wife of Ephraim Palmer; Anna, wife of William Palmer; Sadie, deceased, became the wife of Hamilton Sweeney; David H., a farmer, of Wetzel county, West Virginia. Stephen Montgomery was born in Marshall county, Virginia (now West Virginia), on May 8, 1818. He learned the trade of a cooper, and when a young man removed to Wetzel county, this State, where he now lives, and where he followed his trade continuously up to 1890, when he retired. He is an elder in the Campbellite church, and a democrat in political faith. He married Miss Barbara Gatts, a daughter of a farmer, of Marshall county. They were the parents of six children: Margaret, wife of Walter Midcap, a farmer of Wetzel county; Samuel, a farmer, of near Moundsville, Marshall county; Esula R., wife of James Conner, a farmer, of Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Virginia; Brady, a farmer and mason, of Gilmer county, West Virginia; George W., subject. Mrs. Barbara Gatts Montgomery died in 1888, at the age of fifty-two years, and Mr. Montgomery married as his second wife Mrs. Barbara Huggins, *née* Yoho.

George W. Montgomery was educated in the common schools, and then learned the trade of a machinist in the shops of Hobbs and Taylor, of Wheeling, and then for about fourteen years, from 1869 to 1883, was an engineer on a steamboat plying on the waters between Pittsburg and New Orleans. From 1883 to 1885 he was engaged upon a device for the boring of engines. He finally perfected it and secured a patent upon the same, and until 1894 was engaged throughout the West Virginia oil fields in repairing

engines. At the latter date he sold his machine, and has since been engaged in the jewelry business at Glover's Gap. He has been twice married; his first union was with Miss Capitola, daughter of Thomas Newman, and resulted in the birth of one child, Edna, who was born May 18, 1876. Mrs. Capitola Newman Montgomery died in December, 1878, and on January 29, 1881, he married as his second wife Ella M., daughter of Sanford Morgan. This union has been fruitful in the birth of four children: Julian E., Einstine, George Homer and Alonzo.

THORNTON FLEMING McINTIRE, a prosperous farmer of Grant district, and a member of an old family of West Virginia, is a son of Lewis and Mary Ann (Hardesty) McIntire, and was born in Grant district, Marion county, West Virginia, April 30, 1862. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his great-grandfather, Enoch McIntire, being an emigrant at an early day from the north of Ireland to Harrison county, Virginia (now West Virginia) where he took up a tract of land and devoted his active life to agriculture, owning extensive tracts of land in Marion, Harrison and Lewis counties. He was the father of the following children: Sallie, who became the wife of Mr. Ogden, father of Dr. P. B. Ogden, of Fairmont; another, who removed to the state of Ohio; Isaac, grandfather of the subject of this record; Elison, a retired farmer living at Enterprise, Harrison county; Presley, deceased; and Elias, deceased. Isaac McIntire, grandfather, was born in what is now Grant district, Marion county. He became a farmer by avocation, and owned two hundred and fifty acres of land, near the town of Worthington. He was a man who

took an active part and a deep interest in the organizing and drilling of the state militia of Virginia, in which military body he was a flag-bearer. At one of the famous musters of the militia his horse threw him, causing his death at the early age of thirty-eight years. He married a Miss Rohanna, a daughter of Richard Moore, a wealthy and prominent farmer of Harrison county. To this marriage were born three children: Minerva, wife of Alfred Tetrich, a farmer of Harrison county; Casper, a farmer of Grant district, Marion county, and Lewis, father of the subject of this sketch. Lewis McIntire was born on the old homestead of the McIntires in 1834. He came into possession of this old homestead, and has lived there all his life. He has been very successful and prosperous, and has accumulated a very handsome competency. His marriage has resulted in the birth of three sons and one daughter; of these, Thornton Fleming, subject, is the eldest; Eberal, at home; Alison, a farmer of Grant district, and Luella, at home.

Thornton Fleming McIntire was reared on the maternal acres, and received his education in the common schools of the district. He made rapid advancement while attending school, and at an early age took up teaching, and was engaged in that capacity five years. In 1888-9 he traveled for a business house, and then again returned to the farm in Grant district. In 1892 he located on one of his father's farms, where he has resided ever since.

He married a Miss McDonald, daughter of Adison McDonald, an ex-sheriff of Lewis county, West Virginia. His first wife died October 13, 1885, and he married as his second wife Rosa L., a daughter of Felix S. Martin, a farmer of Mannington district, this

county. To this union three children, Beulah G., Etta M., and Lucy D., have been born.

ORLANDO HAYHURST, a farmer of Grant district, Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Joliffe) Hayhurst, and was born September 21, 1822, in what is now Grant district, Marion county, then Monongalia county, West Virginia.

David Hayhurst, grandfather, was a native of near Baltimore, Maryland, but settled about the time of the Revolutionary War, at what is now known as Ice's Ferry, on Cheat river, in Monongalia county. He later removed to Pharaoh's run in Paw Paw district, near Rivesville, Marion county, where he followed the pursuits of an agriculturist and farmer. He married a Baltimore, Maryland, lady, and had a family of ten children: James, Benjamin, father; Joseph, David, William, Amos, John, Michael, Sallie and Andrew, all deceased. Benjamin Hayhurst was born in Maryland, in 1770, and died April 2, 1858. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, under his father, but did not pursue it very much, but took up farming and stock-dealing and grazing. He owned a large and well-improved farm of three hundred and fifty acres in Grant district. He served in the War of 1812, in the Army of the West, under General Harrison, of Tippecanoe fame. He was a Baptist in his religious belief, and first a democrat and later a republican in political adherence. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of William Joliffe, a farmer of Paw Paw district, this county. They were the parents of eight children: Nancy, widow of John S. Gain, a farmer of Braxton county, West Virginia; Orlando, subject; Charlotte, widow of Jacob Kuhn, of Grant district; Catherine, wife of Robert P. Neiman, a farmer of Taylor

county, West Virginia; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Cox, of this county; Sarah, who married Philip Hall; John, deceased, and James, who died in childhood.

Orlando Hayhurst was reared on the paternal acres and followed farming until he was thirty years of age, at which time he built a flouring and saw-mill on the Tygart's Valley run and operated them in connection with farming for thirty years. In 1890 the mill property was carried away by a flood, since which time he has devoted himself to farming. He owns a large farm of one hundred and seventy-two acres of land, in Grant district, all underlaid with a fine quality of coking coal. He makes a specialty and takes great delight in the raising of fine stock. He is a member of the Baptist church and a republican politically. He has been twice married; his first union was with Miss Annie, a daughter of George Household, of near West Union, West Virginia. She departed this life February 24, 1849, and on January 23, 1859, Mr. Hayhurst married as his second wife, Miss Dorcas Jane, a daughter of Shriver Constable, a farmer of Taylor county. Eight children blessed this union: Nancy Ann, wife of George Rose, a farmer of near Muncie, Indiana; James L., a farmer of Grant district; Clara Jane, a teacher near Muncie, Indiana; Lucy Caroline, a teacher in Mineral county, West Virginia; Lavina Ellen, wife of Thomas D. Conaway, a farmer and stock-dealer, of Fairmont district, Marion county; Inez, a teacher in the public schools of Grant district; Mary Beatrice, who died in childhood; and Charles O., a teacher.

ELMUS H. HIBBS, a prominent business man of Marion county, was born in Paw Paw district, Marion county, West Virginia, on May 3, 1853, and is a son of John

and Margaret (Nay) Hibbs. The family is of German origin, his grandfather, Jacob Hibbs, with one brother, having emigrated from the "Fatherland" to eastern Virginia, and after a short stay there removed to western Pennsylvania, thence to what is now Paw Paw district, this county, where he followed farming, and where he died. He married a Miss Shrimp, and had five children: Samuel, Thomas, Jacob, William, and Nellie, all deceased.

John Hibbs, father, was born August, 17, 1805, and died June 5, 1886. He was an extensive farmer, and a highly-respected and prosperous citizen of Paw Paw district. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but when, in 1844, the church split upon differences of opinion on the question of slavery, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

In his early life he was a democrat, but transferred his allegiance to the republican party. He was three times married. His first wife was a Miss Amos, and to them were born the following children: Dr. Steven, now a farmer of Wayne county, Iowa; Septimus, deceased, was also a farmer of Wayne county; Peter, farmer of the same county; John, a farmer of Wetzel county, this State; Martha, deceased, was the wife of Philip Mason, of Ritchie county, West Virginia; J——— was killed while serving in the Confederate army during the Civil War. He married, as his second wife, Mrs. Rebecca (Brumage) Ice, and his last wife was Margaret, a daughter of Oliver Nay, of Paw Paw district. To this union were born four children: Isaac, a farmer and stock-dealer of Wayne county, Iowa; Elmus H., subject; Rebecca E., wife of B. O. Billingsley, of Barnesville, Fairmont district, this county; and Sarah C., who died in girlhood.

Mr. Hibbs received a good elementary education in the common schools, and as he was reared a farmer, he took that up as a means of securing a livelihood. He farmed in Paw Paw district on a part of his father's farm. Since 1881 he has been dealing rather extensively in real estate, timber, wool, and oil royalties, and is regarded as an able and shrewd business man.

He has been twice married. His first marriage was to Susannah J., a daughter of John Layman, a farmer of Ritchie county, Missouri. Four children have been born to this union: Allie B., Festus O., Olive T., and Mary B., deceased. Mrs. Layman Hibbs died April 2, 1884, and on July 28, 1886, he married, as his second wife, Amanda S., daughter of Charles W. Boyles, a farmer of this county. Four children have blessed this marriage. They are Clarence, Olive May, Lester O., and Lawrence.

DR. WILLIAM N. THOMAS, a prominent physician of Marion county, located at Thoburn, near Fairmont, is a son of Israel and Ortha (Brookover) Thomas, and was born in Mannington district, November 7, 1857. The Thomas family, of which Dr. Thomas is a member, traces its origin to Wales. The family has been in this country, however, for several generations. His grandfather was Joseph Thomas, who was an early settler in what is now Mannington district, Marion county, settling near the Monongalia county line, where he was engaged as a tiller of the soil, and owned a large tract of land in that section. He married Miss Nancy Rigger, a Pennsylvania lady, and reared a large family. Israel Thomas (father) was born in Mannington district, where he died

in 1886. He followed farming as an avocation, voted the democratic ticket as a matter of conscientious principle, and adhered to the Baptist church as a matter of religious faith. He married Miss Ortha, daughter of Jack Brookover, of New Martinsville, West Virginia. Six sons and one daughter blessed this union: James A., a farmer of Mannington district, and deputy sheriff of the county; George R., a farmer of Mannington district, and a commissioner of the Marion county court; Dr. William N. (subject); Rufus B., a farmer of West Virginia; Emerson L., a farmer of near Monongah this county; Lott, also a farmer of Monongahela district; Rebecca, wife of C. B. Tetrick, a farmer of Lincoln district.

Dr. Thomas was reared a farmer boy, and attended the country schools of his district. Having obtained a good common-school education and profited by general reading, he, at the age of twenty-one, commenced the study of medicine. He registered in the office of Dr. Fred. A. Rymer, of Mannington. In 1873, he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland at Baltimore City, from which he graduated in March, 1875. In the autumn of that year he located at West Warren, Monongalia county, and remained there two years. He then returned to Marion county, and for four years was stationed at Fairview, after which he went to Shinnston, Harrison county, and remained in that place five years, running a drug store in connection with his practice. In 1889, he located in Thoburn, this county, and has remained there ever since, and has built up a large and constantly-increasing practice.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thomas and Miss Mary E., daughter of Adam Tennant, of Monongalia county, were united in marriage. They

have two children, William Howard and Claude A., as a result of this union.

ELIHU ATHA, a prominent and energetic business man of Amos, Marion county, West Virginia, and a veteran of the Civil War, is a son of Thomas A. and Nancy (Sutton) Atha, and was born in what is now Lincoln district, Marion county, West Virginia, on July 24, 1842.

To the "Emerald Isle," that little island in the Atlantic, insignificant in size, yet great when considered in the light of history, the Athas trace their ancestry. The family, however, settled several generations ago in the State of Virginia, in which state, in the historic town of Winchester, Jacob Atha, grandfather, was born. He came to this county about 1820, and located in what is now Lincoln district, where, on Dunkard Mill run creek, he owned a large farm of two hundred and fifty-six acres. Before coming to this county he married and was the father of six children: Jacob O., deceased, was a farmer, of Lincoln district; Thomas A., dead; one who married a Squires; another who married a Leggett, and Noble, a farmer of Mannington district, this county. Thomas Atha, father, was born in Lincoln district, and lived there all his life engaged in those pursuits, dying in 1874. As a farmer he manifested great enterprise, and was possessed of considerable financial ability. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal church he was active, and reflected a Christian and humane influence and spirit, whilst as a citizen he held the respect and confidence of those who had business or social relations with him. His marriage resulted in the birth of seven sons and one

daughter: William, who is a farmer of the Mannington district, this county; Elisha, of Harrison county, West Virginia, a tiller of the soil; Eliza, an agriculturist, of Lincoln district; Jacob S., deceased, enlisted in defense of the Union in company "K," Ninth West Virginia infantry, and was killed at the battle of Fisher's Hill in 1864; Elihu, subject; Thomas, a farmer and business man of near Farmington, this county; James and Nancy A.

Elihu Atha was reared on the farm and educated in the schools of his district. Prior to 1884 he followed the milling business at Amos for about fifteen years. He then embarked in the mercantile business at Amos, and has, in partnership with his son, been engaged in that line to the present time. He has, however, during this period followed other lines of business in connection with merchandizing. From 1880 to — he conducted a very flourishing tanning business in the town, and in 1889 added to this the manufacture of harness and boots and shoes. In August, 1862, Mr. Atha enlisted in company "H," Fourteenth West Virginia cavalry, and served to the close of the war, and was mustered out June 28, 1865. He took part in the following hotly contested engagements: Clay's mountain, Doublin Depot, Lynchburg, Carter's Farm, near Winchester; Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Bunker's Hill and a number of other skirmishes. It will be seen by the list of battles he took part in that soldiering with him was no holiday, but a very serious matter, and although he took part in some of the most perilous battles of that memorable conflict, yet was never wounded or taken prisoner. He is adjutant of John L. Goodwin Post, No. 39, G. A. R., a republican in political principle, and a member of the Methodist

Episcopal church in religious faith and practice.

In 1866, he was united in marriage with Frances V., a daughter of Charles Burgoyne, a farmer of Marion county. Three children have been born to this union: William H., who is engaged in the mercantile business with his father: Minnie, the wife of Jessie Kuhn, a teamster, of Amos; and Maggie, deceased, was the wife of Luther Wilson, a driller in the West Virginia oil fields.

GEORGE W. MARTIN, a reliable and prosperous carriage and wagon manufacturer and blacksmith of Worthington, Marion county, West Virginia is a son of George P. and Millie (Randall) Martin, and was born in Marion county, West Virginia, then Virginia, on July 16, 1844.

John H. Martin, grandfather, was one of the early settlers in the district and lived there all his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. Religiously he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and an ardent follower of the democracy of Jefferson. He was twice married and reared a large family, most of the members of which settled in the county. George P. Martin, father, was born in the county in 18— and died at the age of thirty-three years. He was also a farmer by avocation, a democrat in political texture and a member of the Christian church. He married Millie, a daughter of Norman Randall, of Marion county, by whom he had the following children: Charles, a saddler and harness-maker, of Harrisville, Ritchie county, West Virginia; Malinda, deceased, was the wife of John A. Hibbs, of Wetzel county, West Virginia; Stevenson, deceased; Hannah, deceased, was the wife of John Hawkins;

George W., subject; Sarah Ann, wife of Richard Rice, of Wheeling, West Virginia; and Capola G., deceased.

After the death of Mrs. Millie Norman Randall Martin, Mr. Martin married as his second wife Elizabeth Bossler. This union resulted in the birth of two children: Millie, wife of a Mr. Monroe, of near Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia, and Susan, deceased.

The father of Mr. Martin, dying when he was young, George was reared on a farm by his uncle, Dorsey Martin. At the age of twenty-one he learned the trade of a blacksmith with his uncle at Worthington, and has resided there engaged in the pursuits of his trade ever since. He first formed a partnership with his brother Martin, which alliance continued until 1871, when he succeeded to the entire business through a purchase of his brother's interests. Since coming into full possession of the plant, he has enlarged and greatly increased the scope of the enterprise. In addition to doing a large general blacksmithing business, he carries on a wagon and carriage-making business, giving employment to four blacksmiths, one woodworker and one painter. He has a very fair business, amounting to about five thousand dollars per year. Fraternally he is a member of Eclectic Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F., of Farmington, and religiously, a deacon in the Christian church. On November 15, 1871, he married Miss Elizabeth Jane, a daughter of John Gray, a farmer of Monongalia county, West Virginia.

JAMES T. MORRIS, a farmer of Lincoln district, Marion county, is a son of Samuel H. and Sarah (Shinn) Morris, and was born near Clarksburg, Harrison county, West

Virginia, June 25, 1814. The ancestors of James T. Morris are of Welsh nativity. Rev. Isaac Morris, his grandfather, was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but immigrated about 1775 to what is now West Virginia. He was a pioneer minister of the Baptist church in the State, a man of great natural ability, strength of character and executive ability, qualities of head and heart that won for him an unusual degree of success in his chosen field.

He married Miss Ruth Henton, of Rockingham county, Virginia, and had the following children: John, David, Thomas, who removed to Ohio, where he became prominent in the political history of the state which he served in the capacity of United States senator from 1833 to 1839; Daniel, Joseph, who became a minister in the Baptist church; Benjamin, Samuel H., James, Isaac, Esther, and Mary. Samuel Morris was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, in 1796. He was a wheelwright and joiner and farmer by avocation, and an old-line whig in political adherence. He married Miss Sarah, daughter of Captain Samuel Shinn, a farmer of near Clarksburg, West Virginia; eight children were the fruits of this marriage: James T., subject; Joseph T., deceased, a farmer of Grant district; Levi, who died when a young man; Henry Clay, a farmer and merchant of Indiana; Caroline R., who married John B. Holtese; Mary S., deceased, was the wife of Jordan Hall, of Harrison county; Hannah Elizabeth, wife of Ira Keiser, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and Louisa, died young.

James T. Morris was reared on the Morris homestead, and has followed the pursuits of agriculture all his life. He was an old-line whig in political faith and principle until that party collapsed in 1856, when he joined the

democratic party. He has always taken a commendable interest in the body politic. He served one term of four years as justice of the peace in Grant district; was president of the board of education a number of years, and has served as a notary public a number of years. In his younger days he took a deep interest in the militia of the state of Virginia, and held the commission of captain in that body. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South. On December 15, 1836, he married Mrs. Matilda Hall, whose maiden name was also Hall. She died shortly after marriage, on February 9, 1838, and on September 5, 1842, he married Sarah Ann Clark, and to this union eight children were born: Mary, died in childhood; James, of Monongah, Marion county; John, died in boyhood; Joseph, died in boyhood; Sarah, died in girlhood, as did also Ellen; S—— C., now a resident of Eldora, this county, a surveyor and formerly a merchant.

THOMAS A. NEILL.—An industry which, within the last few years, has been developed into one of the most considerable of the State, is the oil-producing business, and one who has been prominent in this development is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a son of John and Sarah (McCune, *nee* McCaslin) Neill, and was born in Neilltown, Forest county, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1858.

The great-grandfather of Thomas A. Neill was a native of Ireland, who, seeking to better his condition, emigrated to America, and located in Pennsylvania, some place east of the Allegheny mountains. One of his sons was George Neill, grandfather, who took up a vast tract of land in what is now Forest county (then Venango county), and became

the founder of Neilltown, one of the pioneers of that section of the state. His children were: William, an extensive cattle-dealer of Pennsylvania; Robert, John, Thomas, George, Hannah and Jane, all deceased. They all lived at or in the vicinity of the old homestead village, Neilltown.

John Neill, father, was born in eastern Pennsylvania, February 22, 1797, and died in 1871. He followed farming for a livelihood, having fallen heir to one hundred and sixty acres of land, near Neilltown, a part of the original homestead. He served as one of the first postmasters of Neilltown, and carried the mail on the route between Neilltown, Titusville and Oil City. In the Presbyterian church he was a prominent and active member, belonging to the official board of the church. He married Mrs. Sarah McCaslin, the widow of Robert McCune, and to this union were born one son and one daughter: Emma, wife of A. J. Siggins, a farmer and lumberman of West Hickory, Forest County, Pa.; and Thomas A. To the marriage of Sarah and Robert McCune were born the following children: Joseph, a prominent man of Titusville, Pa., having served as sheriff of Crawford county, and as a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania, from the same county; William, and Lizzie, wife of L. W. Brown, a plumber of Titusville.

Thomas A. Neill attended the common schools, and was reared on his father's farm until seventeen years of age. At that age, being reared in the heart of the wonderful oil region of Pennsylvania, he commenced working as a laborer in connection with that industry. He has had a varied and extended experience in all branches pertaining to this important industry. In 1891, when the South Penn Oil company was organized, he was

made superintendent, first of the Shoemanville district, and later of the Fairview district, where he has a very responsible position—the superintendency of one hundred and sixty wells.

In the fraternal world Mr. Neill is prominent and popular; he is a member of Union Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, of Morgantown; Crusade Commandery No. 6, of Fairmont; Sheffield Lodge, No. 51, Knights of Pythias, of Sheffield, Pennsylvania.

Thomas A. Neill is a typical representative of a large class of men of natural ability, who have been developed by the conditions surrounding them, for a particular work. We find them in the oil fields, and in the coal and mining regions; men who have commenced at the bottom rung, and by dint of close application and the display of good judgment and a commendable trustworthiness, have risen to positions of trust and honor. Theirs is a practical education—one obtained in the great university of experience—the best education that any man can obtain.

LEWIS E. BURGOYNE, a prominent farmer of Lincoln district, this county, is a son of Charles E. and Leah Ann (McCray) Burgoyne, and was born in Paw Paw district, Marion county, West Virginia, on January 17, 1843.

Joseph Burgoyne (grandfather) was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to America and located first in Loudoun county, Virginia, and in about 1823 in Marion county, in what is now Fairmont district, near Barnesville. He entered the service of his country in the War of 1812, for which service he received a grant of land in this county. He married a Miss McGech, by whom he had eight children, as

follows: Lewis H., Thomas, John, Charles E., Joshua, Mary, Martha Ann and two daughters that died in childhood. Charles E. Burgoyne (father) was born in Loudon county, Virginia, November 14, 1819, and died in August, 1892. He followed farming in Marion county from 1869 to 1873, when he retired from the farm and spent the remainder of his days in Grafton, Taylor county. He had learned the trade of a shoemaker in his earlier days, but did not follow it long, but took up farming and stock-dealing, along which line he was eminently successful, and was regarded as a man of more than ordinary business ability. He was a whig, then a republican in political following, and a steward and class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1839 he married Sarah A., a daughter of John McCray, a farmer of near Barrackville, this county. Eight children were the issue of this marriage: John, born January 23, 1840, and died in infancy; Mary V., born March 10, 1841, wife of Eber D. Morgan, a farmer of Lincoln district; Louis E.; Frances V., born November 30, 1845, wife of Hugh Atha, a merchant of Fairview, this county; Margaret L., born February 11, 1848, married John N. Toothman, a farmer of Ritchie county, West Virginia; Charles E., born January 2, 1850, a real estate agent of Santiago, California; William H., born October 6, 1853, now a resident of the state of California; Clara B., born April 12, 1856, wife of Jefferson Price, a saddler and harness-maker of Grafton.

Louis E. Burgoyne was reared on his father's farm, and received such education as the common schools of the day afforded, and, with the exception of four years, during which he was in the Civil War and dry-goods business, he has farmed all his life. On January 2, 1863, he enlisted in defense of the flag and

a united country in company "F" of a regiment of West Virginia infantry, and served until August 19, 1865. He took part in the following hotly-contested battles: Winchester, Cedar Creek, Newmarket, Fisher's Hill, Petersburg, Five Oaks, Richmond, Appomattox, and saw the surrender of General Lee, and has distinct recollections of the gracious act of General Grant in refusing to accept the sword. He was twice wounded, first time at Salem, Virginia, and again at Petersburg, and was captured at Newmarket, but made good his escape in less than an hour afterward, although he ran a hazardous risk of being shot by so doing. Coming out of the service, he again took up agricultural pursuits and has continued them to the present time. He owns a farm consisting of one hundred acres in the West Virginia oil belt, and all underlaid with coal. He is a past grand of Electric Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F., and has represented the lodge in the grand lodge of the State at Wheeling, and also belongs to Reno Post, No. 6, G. A. R., of Fairmont. He is a republican politically, and was appointed notary public by Governor A. B. Fleming, and still holds that position. On October 10, 1866, he was united in marriage with Agnes H., a daughter of Leander S. Laidley. To them five children have been born: Edwin L., who died in boyhood; Ada E., died in girlhood; Clarence F., Edith L. and Clyde R., all at home.

LEAENDER L. LAIDLEY, father of Mrs. Agnes H. Burgoyne, wife of Louis E. Burgoyne, whose sketch appears above, was born in Morgantown, West Virginia, February 20, 1798, and died in Lincoln district September 10, 1868. He was of Scotch lineage, his grandfather, Thomas Laidley, being born in Scotland,

where he learned the trade of a calico printer. He came to Philadelphia shortly after the Revolutionary War and followed his trade, and finally drifted into mercantile business in that city. In 1801 he removed to Morgantown, Monongalia county, and took up merchandizing, and pursued it until 1809, when he removed to what is now Lincoln district, Marion county, where he had previously taken up a large tract of land, and before his death became the possessor of several thousand acres of land, and was well-to-do and prosperous. He married Sarah Osborn, of Philadelphia, and had eight children: James, John, a soldier in the War of 1812; Thomas, who was a physician, and was located at Carmichaels, Greene county, Pennsylvania; Edmund, who died in boyhood; Leander S., Sarah B., became the wife of Jehu Davis; Eliza, who married Boaz Fleming, and Jane B.

Leander L. Laidley came with his father to this county in 1809, being then eleven years of age. He fell heir to a part of his father's large estate, and devoted, most of his life to the interests of agriculture, grazing and stock dealing. He owned one thousand acres of land all in one body in Lincoln district, besides farms in other parts of the county. He was for a number of years engaged in mercantile pursuits in Farmington. He was an active member and a prominent official in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was an old-line whig until that party collapsed, when he became a republican and served as justice of the peace in his district a number of years, when the magistrates held the county courts. He married Elizabeth B., a daughter of Joseph Morgan, one of the early families of the county, a history of which appears elsewhere in this volume. Elizabeth Morgan Laidley was a remarkable woman. She was

born September 1, 1797, and died May 19, 1882. She was a woman of great natural ability and individuality of character, and was possessed of an intense Christian spirit. She was one of the organizers and first teachers of the first Sunday-school ever organized in Marion county. Two sons and nine daughters were born to their marriage. They were Cordelia, born April 14, 1819, and who married Clement T. Davis, of Harrison county; Serena E., born March 26, 1821, and married Philemon L. Rice; Malissa A., born February 14, 1823, is the widow of James L. Hawkins, of Lincoln district; Valina E., born February 9, 1825, is the wife of John Prichard, of Barbour county, West Virginia; Louisa, born March 25, 1827, was twice married; her first husband was William H. Burns. After his decease she married Rev. Jonah Dillon, a minister of the Methodist Protestant church, now located in Allegheny city, Pennsylvania, in the Pittsburg Conference; Napoleon D., born April 7, 1829, and died March 31, 1845, while attending school; Helen M., born March 29, 1831, wife of William Armstrong, of Madison county, Iowa; Narcissa M., born April 12, 1833, widow of Benjamin B. Dillon, of Lincoln district; George L., born January 23, 1835, and died December 30, 1890. He was a soldier in the late Civil War,—enlisted in company "D" Third West Virginia cavalry September 3, 1862, and served until April, 1864, when he was discharged on account of disability, caused by a wound received at the battle of Winchester, in the Shenandoah valley; Martha L., born April 18, 1839, and died January 30, 1888, was the wife of William Rex, of Lincoln district; Agnes H., was born November 28, 1841, and became the wife of Lewis E. Burgoyne, whose sketch appears above.

CHARLES C. CONAWAY, an intelligent and representative citizen of Marion county, is a son of Edmund M. and Lydia S. (Clelland) Conaway, and was born in Fairmont district, Marion county, June 24, 1855. (For ancestral history see the sketch of Colonel Andrew F. Conaway.)

Edmund M. Conaway, father, was born in Fairmont district, September 24, 1821, and died September 24, 1880. He was the first male child born in the town of Barrackville after it was incorporated a borough. He received a rudimentary education, commenced a mercantile business in partnership with his father at Barrackville, which he conducted about seven years. He was also engaged at the same time in the hotel business in the town. He then purchased a farm in the district and followed agricultural and grazing pursuits the remainder of his life. He was a man of good mental capacity and of more than ordinary business ability. He was a democrat in political faith, and served one term as deputy sheriff of the county from 1860, under Thomas F. Conaway, and as justice of the peace two terms.

He married in 1852 Lydia S., a daughter of Patrick Clelland, a native of Ireland, but at this time a resident of Barrackville. To this union nine children were born: Eli, died in childhood; Charles C., subject; Sallie P., widow of George S. Evans. She is now a milliner of Fairmont; Thomas D., a farmer, and one of the most extensive stock-dealers of Marion county; Nathan F., a miller, grain and feed dealer of Barrackville; Robert L., a farmer and dairyman of Fairmont district; Eliza A., wife of Charles Gould, a farmer of Palatine, this county; Isabelle M., wife of James R. Floyd, Jr., a farmer of Fairmont district; and John B., a dairyman of the same

district. Charles C. Conaway received his education in the common schools and the Fairmont State Normal school at Fairmont. He then entered upon agricultural pursuits in Fairmont district, near Barrackville, which he followed until 1893, when he began dairying on an extended scale. He owns twenty-five cows, and ships the milk twice a day to the market at Mannington. He is also one of the largest small fruit-growers of the county.

He is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, in which he is a steward and Sunday school superintendent. On September 11, 1879, he married Mary V., a daughter of Charles Sturm, a farmer of Lincoln district. Ten children have been born to this union: Grace G., Edmund M., Georgia E., Gertrude M., Genevieve S., Ollie B., Thurman, Ermie, Clark and William L. Wilson.

ROBERT PERRY FLOYD, one of the oldest residents upon the waters of Buffalo creek, a soldier of the late war, and a thoroughly representative citizen and business man of Marion county, is a son of Henry T. and Nancy (Cunningham) Floyd, and was born near Mannington, upon the waters of Buffalo creek, in Monongalia county, Virginia (now Marion county, West Virginia), July 10, 1831.

The Floyds are descended from a sturdy and highly intelligent Welsh ancestry, and the American branch of the family was founded by Richard Floyd, who was a native of Wales, and who settled at Serauket, Long Island, in about 1680. Henry Floyd, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this biography, was a near relative, either a brother or first cousin, of General William Floyd, who distinguished himself in the early civil and military history

of this country. General Floyd was a member of the Continental Congress, was the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, was at one time a presidential elector that elected an early president, and served conspicuously with the rank of general through the Revolutionary War.

Henry Floyd was born on Long Island, and at the early age of sixteen years enlisted in the Continental army of the Revolutionary War, and served under the command of Washington for a period of six years and six months. He was a brave and daring soldier, and participated in many of the most hotly contested engagements of the war. At the battle of Bunker Hill, a Hessian soldier who had been captured was placed under his charge. The Hessian became stubborn and unruly, and they soon fell behind the Continental army, which was then retreating, and which was being hotly pursued by the enemy. He stopped, however, long enough to kill the Hessian, and then fled for his life. He made his escape good, but his clothes were riddled with bullets. He also took part in the battle of Brandywine, where he encountered and killed two Hessians in a hand-to-hand fight. After this he was captured by some Hessian soldiers, but was retained only a short time, when he escaped and joined his army, and served to the close of the war.

After the country's independence had been acknowledged, he settled in the beautiful and historic Shenandoah valley, where he resided until about the beginning of the present century, when he settled upon Indian creek, in Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), where he died, having resided in various parts of the county after his settlement within its limits.

He was twice married. His first marital

union was with a Miss Troutman, who bore him two sons and three daughters: Michael, Henry T., Eva, Rachel, and Drusilla. His second and last marriage was with Mary Johnson, who became the mother of two sons and six daughters: John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary, Jane, Sallie, Malinda, and Nancy.

Henry T. Floyd, father, was born in Shenandoah valley, June 29, 1798, and when a small boy came with his family to Monongalia county, where he grew to manhood and married. Soon after his marriage he, in 1829, settled upon Buffalo creek, one and three-quarter miles from Mannington. At that time this was a sparsely-settled country, inhabited principally by wild beasts and savage Indians. Not deterred by these, Mr. Floyd set earnestly to work, and by indefatigable efforts, succeeded in clearing up a good farm and establishing a comfortable home, for that time, and at the time of his death, which occurred December 28, 1879, owned four hundred acres of land.

Politically, he was an old-time democrat up to the breaking out of the Civil War, when he connected himself with the republican party, and was known as a stanch and true Union man, believing that the best interests of all could only be subserved by maintaining a union of the states. Religiously, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was class leader for some years.

Mr. Floyd wedded Nancy Cunningham, who was born October 9, 1800, and died April 13, 1893. She was a daughter of Robert Cunningham, who was a native of Ireland, but settled on the banks of the old Monongahela, below Fairmont, where he was engaged in farming and coopering, the latter being his principal business. He mar-

ried a Miss Morris, of Scotch-Welsh descent, who was born in the vicinity of Philadelphia, whence she was brought by her parents, when a small girl, to Monongalia county. This was long before the days of railroads in this country, and the family loaded all their belongings into a cart, drawn by one horse, and thus made the long and tedious journey from the "City of Brotherly Love" to the "Old Dominion."

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd were the parents of eleven children, four sons and seven daughters.

Robert P. Floyd was reared and has always resided upon the old homestead, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns one hundred and ten acres of land, upon which seven producing oil wells are located. In 1894 he purchased the Mannington Flouring Mills, and in the spring of the following year he repaired and improved the mill, putting in the roller process and greatly increasing its capacity. The mill is now operating successfully under the firm-style of Floyd and Sons, and turns out about fifty barrels of flour a day. He is an ardent and uncompromising republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is steward and trustee.

In 1862 he took up arms in defense of his country's flag, enlisting July 9 of that year in company "H," Fourteenth West Virginia volunteer infantry, and served until June 13, 1865, when he was honorably discharged from the Federal service at Parkersburg, this State. At the time of his discharge he was suffering from various vein troubles, caused by the exposure of army life. He served under Generals Grant and Sherman, and took part in a number of battles and skirmishes.

March 18, 1851, he married Elizabeth M. Roberts, who was born in Greene county,

Pennsylvania, July 28, 1831, and is the daughter of Richard and Sarah (Taylor) Roberts, both of whom were natives of Greene county. The former was born in 1808, the latter in 1801. They settled in Monongalia county in 1834. The progeny of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd are four children: Letha Ellen, who was born February 6, 1853, became the wife of Sanford Hibbs, a farmer of Mannington district; Richard E., a farmer of Mannington district, was born September 22, 1855, and married Nancy Campbell; Henry J., who was born April 22, 1860, is foreman of the Mannington Flouring Mills; Charles M., who was born September 10, 1876, married Minnie Koon, and is employed in the Mannington Flouring Mills.

GOLDEN M. FLOYD, a descendant of a sturdy Welsh ancestry, some of whom were conspicuous in the early civil and military history of the American republic, is a brother of R. P. Floyd, whose sketch contains the ancestral history of the Floyd family. Golden M. Floyd was born, reared and has since resided on the old homestead, near Mannington, in what is now Mannington district, Marion county, West Virginia. He was born September, 1834, and has followed the avocation of a farmer all his life. He owns ninety-two acres of land situated in the Mannington oil field, upon which six producing wells are located. Politically, he is a firm republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. During the late war he served in the West Virginia State Volunteer militia in Captain James H. Furbee's company, and was called to the front during Jones' raid.

November 10, 1859, Mr. Floyd and Miss

Nerissa Kendall, of Mannington district, were united in marriage, and to their union have been born nine children, eight of whom are living: Nancy E., who became the wife of I. N. Huey, a farmer of Mannington district; Robert J., married Lou Batson, and resides upon his father's farm, engaged in farming and drilling water wells; Irena F., married L. Ressegger, a Methodist minister, of Thompson, North Dakota; Rosella J., married Dwight Dutton, a farmer of Richland county, North Dakota; Anna M., married Z. P. Floyd, who resides in this county, engaged in farming; and Arthur A., Barbara E., and Nerissa M., who are at home with their parents.

REV. THOMAS BRICKLY HOLBERT, a minister of fifty years' service in the divine vineyard, and a pleasant, intelligent and affable gentleman, is a son of Michael and Hannah (Veech) Holbert, and was born on August 25, 1820, in what is now Fairmont district, Marion county, West Virginia (then Monongalia county, Virginia).

Michael Holbert, grandfather, was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, where he lived all his life. He was a farmer by avocation and served seven years as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, under General Washington. He was twice married; first time to a Miss Brickly, and of this union Michael Holbert, father, was the third son. James, the fourth son, died in the War of 1812, in which service he was a commissioned officer.

Michael Holbert, father, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, and died in Mannington district, at the age of one hundred years, ten months and twelve days. He came to the district when a young man and

lived there the remainder of his life, engaged as an agriculturist. He married Hannah Veech, a daughter of Benjamin Veech, a prominent citizen and farmer of near Fairmont, and ten children were born to their union: Benjamin, a farmer of Marion county; Mary, deceased, was married to a Mr. Barnes, of this county; Lydia, widow of Asa Shinn, of this county; Elizabeth, widow of Nathan Eddy, of Washington county, Ohio; Rev. Thomas B., subject; Abraham, a minister of the Baptist church, of Wetzel county; James, a farmer of Calhoun county, West Virginia; Sarah, deceased, was the wife of James Tetrick, of this county; Rebecca, died young, and Jacob, a farmer of the state of California.

Rev. Holbert's boyhood days were spent upon the farm, and his education was obtained in the subscription schools. At an early age he was converted and became a member of the Baptist church, and at the age of twenty-five years was ordained to the ministry and has been zealously and devotedly laboring for the Divine Master ever since, a period of a half century. His labors have extended over large portions of Marion, Monongalia and Wetzel counties. His ministerial work has been very uniformly successful, having taken at least fifty members into the church during the last year.

Rev. Holbert's interests are not confined exclusively to his ministerial labors, but he is also extensively engaged in the pursuits of husbandry. He owns two hundred acres where he now resides on Flat run in the oil belt, and has generously given not less than six hundred acres of land to his children.

His marriage on February 27, 1844, with Mary Ann, a daughter of Joseph Hildreth, a

farmer of this county, has been blessed in the birth of eight children: Sabra, deceased; another, deceased, was the wife of Caleb Freeland; Abraham, a farmer on Flat run; John A., a farmer of this county; Hannah, wife of Patrick McDonald, of this county; Mary, deceased; Isaac, deceased, and Arthela, at home.

COLONEL WILLIAM H. BAKER, a man of ability, culture and scholarship, and one of the young and rising lawyers of Fairmont, is the only son and child of William H. and Emma (Guston) Baker, and was born at Winchester, Morgan county, Virginia, August 28, 1859. His paternal grandfather, Robert Baker, was a native of England, and settled in early life at Winchester, Virginia, where he became prominent in business pursuits, and where he died in 1850. He was a partner with John Kerr in the wholesale mercantile business, operated a large furniture establishment, and was well known throughout the valley of Virginia. He was a member of the Episcopal church, in whose faith his descendants so far have lived and died. He was a man of standing and influence, and married a Miss Kennedy, by whom he had six children: Thomas, Charles, James, William H., Lucy and Sarah, of whom all are dead except Thomas and Lucy. William H. Baker, father, was born in 1834, at Winchester, and died at Martinsburgh, this state in 1890. He received a good education, and in early life, with his brother James, edited and published a paper at Moorfield, and the *Constitution*, of Berkeley Springs. Retiring from the newspaper business he read law, and was admitted to the Morgan county bar, at Berkeley Springs, in 1866. He practiced at Berkeley Springs for

a period of fifteen years, and during that time was elected for six years as clerk of the Circuit Courts of Morgan county. During his term of office he straightened up the court records, and left them in first-class condition for his successor. In 1881 he left Berkeley Springs and went to Martinsburg, where he practiced his profession up to the time of his death, in 1890. He dealt largely in real estate, and while at Berkeley Springs made many improvements there, adding to the beauty and the material value of that place. He was a strong democrat and an influential member of the Episcopal church. He married Emma Guston, who was a daughter of Colonel Robert Guston, of Berkeley Springs, and passed away in 1890, aged sixty years, leaving but one child, William H., the subject of this sketch.

William H. Baker was reared principally at Berkeley Springs, and received his education at Shenandoah Valley academy, where he always stood high in his classes, and won the scholarship for Washington and Lee university, held by the academy. After completing his full academic courses, he entered, in 1881, the law department of the West Virginia university, from which he was graduated. Returning to Berkeley Springs, he applied for admission to the Morgan county bar, and passed successfully before the examining committee, among the members of which were United States Senator Faulkner and Judge Brannon. After being admitted to the bar he practiced for a short time, and then removed to Morgantown, where he remained until 1887, in which year he came to Fairmont. Since coming to Fairmont he has been actively engaged in practice, and also in dealing largely in real estate and in coal, lumber and mineral lands.

On April 12, 1881, Mr. Baker was united in marriage with Nellie C. Core, a daughter of Christian Core, of Fairmont. To their union have been born five children: Kennedy C., deceased; Harry B., Nola G., deceased; William H., Jr., and Kenneth D. G.

In politics Mr. Baker is a democrat. He is a member of the Episcopal church and Mannington Lodge, No. 11, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is very prominent and active in the Pythian brotherhood, being a member of Mountain City Lodge, No. 48, Knights of Pythias, and grand vice-chancellor of the grand lodge of the jurisdiction of West Virginia. He is also a member of the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias, in which he is serving as assistant adjutant general with the rank of colonel. Mr. Baker is active and energetic, and is comparatively a young man in the great profession where he has already gained high standing.

John A. Clark's parents were in very moderate circumstances, and hence, at the early age of eleven years, he was thrown upon his own responsibilities. He first found employment in a store in the George's creek region at Lonaconing, and was continuously employed in that vicinity from 1866 to 1880. Upon the latter date he accepted a position as clerk and manager of the store of the Orrel Coal and Coke company at Newburg, Preston county, West Virginia. Here he remained until 1889, when he removed to Marion county as manager of the store of the Manongah Coal and Coke company at Monongah. He filled the position until November, 1890, when he became superintendent of the Linden Coke company at Clements. This position he filled about two years, when he resigned to engage in business on his own account. He accordingly, on January 1, 1892, organized a stock company, known as the Clark Coal and Coke company. Their plant is located at Prichard, on the Monongahela river railroad. Theirs is a well equipped plant, affords employment to about one hundred men, and its product, which is of a superior quality, finds a ready market throughout the country. The officers are: John A. Clark, of Fairmont, president; and George W. Clark, of Lonaconing, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Clark is an active, energetic and thorough-going business man. Honest and straight forward in all his business relations, affable and congenial as a companion, and liberal, almost to a fault, he has won and retains the confidence of all who are brought into either business or social relation with him. Politically he is a democrat, and takes an active interest in the advancement and success of his party.

JOHN A. CLARK.—The recent developments of the great coal fields of West Virginia have brought into Marion county a number of men who have been schooled along similar lines of business in the industrial centres of the adjoining states. Conspicuous among these is John A. Clark, president of the Clark Coal and Coke company. He was born in the city of Cumberland, Maryland, January 22, 1855. His parents were Andrew and Ellen (Colvin) Clark. His father was born in Ireland, but left his native country when quite a young man to seek a home in the New World. His first location was at Mount Savage, Maryland, but he finally settled at Louisville, Kentucky, where he died.

HON. BERNARD L. BUTCHER, a prominent lawyer of Fairmont, an active democratic leader of West Virginia, and an ex-state superintendent of free schools, is a son of Eli B. and Elizabeth (Hutton) Butcher, and was born near Huttonsville, Randolph county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 12, 1853. The Butcher family traces its trans-Atlantic ancestry to —, from which country Samuel Butcher came to the United States during the latter part of the last century. He was accompanied by his son, Eli Butcher, and their earliest home in the new world was in Loudoun county, Virginia, but inducements sufficient were soon presented to draw them westward across the Blue Ridge to Randolph county in the initial year of the nineteenth century. Samuel Butcher while in Loudoun county had served as a Continental soldier in the Revolutionary War, and after coming to Randolph county he resolved to push further westward, and finally settled in Wood county, where he and his wife each lived to be over ninety years of age. Eli Butcher remained in Randolph county, where he died in 1862, when in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He owned a farm, but followed merchandizing for many years, and was known as a leading merchant of his county. He was an old-line whig, but never sought for office, and after that party had lost power and prestige he never took any active part in political affairs. He married a Miss Heart, and after her death wedded her sister, Margaret Heart. His wives were both granddaughters of John Heart, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. By his second marriage he had several children, one of which was Eli B. Butcher, the father of the subject of this sketch. Eli B. Butcher was born in 1826, and died in his native county, March

25, 1862, at the early age of thirty-six years.

When but fourteen years of age he assumed the management of his father's store at Huttonsville, and conducted it successfully. He followed merchandizing up to the time of his death, but in connection with his business gave considerable time to political affairs. He was a whig and a republican, and served two terms as assessor of his county. Eli B. Butcher married Elizabeth Hutton, and they reared a family of four children, one son and three daughters.

Bernard L. Butcher was reared in his native county, and after receiving his elementary education in the public schools, entered the Fairmont State Normal school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1874. Before graduation he had commenced the study of law with Judge Alpheus F. Haymond, of Fairmont, and after graduation his reading was so careful and extensive that he was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1875 at Beverly, Randolph county, where he practiced successfully until 1893. In that year he came to Fairmont, and making a specialty of land and coal cases has built up a first-class and remunerative practice.

On January 23, 1878, Mr. Butcher was united in marriage with Mary E. Ayers, a daughter of Z. M. Ayers, of Palatine, a mention of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; to Mr. and Mrs. Butcher have been born three children: Willa, Samuel H., and Birch.

Bernard L. Butcher is a member of the Presbyterian church, and Randolph Lodge, No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons, of Beverly, this State. He has been active and influential in the educational and political affairs of West

Virginia. He served as a member of the board of regents of the Fairmont State Normal school from 1876 to 1880, and in the autumn of the last-named year was elected state superintendent of free schools, which position he held from 1881 to 1885. His administration as state superintendent was characterized by earnestness, activity, and improvement. He was in hearty sympathy with his sphere of labor, was progressive in spirit, and threw into his work all the power and zeal of his full manhood. He exhibited great energy in the organization of the teachers' county institutes, and did much to awaken a spirit of enthusiasm in the teaching corps of the State. His outline works for teachers' institutes were incorporated with those of the leading educators of the land in the official publications of the department of education at Washington city, and were sent all over the United States and to many of the leading educational institutions of Europe. State Superintendent Butcher gave West Virginia a clean, clear, and useful administration of her free-school affairs, and retired from the office with a record honorable to the State and creditable to himself.

His political career commenced in the centennial year, when he was elected prosecuting attorney of Randolph county on the democratic ticket for a term of four years. In 1892 he was elected as a presidential elector, and cast his vote for Grover Cleveland for chief magistrate of the republic.

Mr. Butcher is an active democrat, who believes in a Jacksonian enforcement of Jeffersonian principles, and has always been prominent in the State councils of his party. Unassuming and affable, he has made a wide circle of friends, and stands high as a man of integrity, public spirit, and excellent judgment.

JAMES J. BURNS, a former merchant of Fairmont, and who has been remarkably successful in his efforts for the development of the material wealth of Marion county, is a man of such energy and persistent determination that since 1888 he has organized five successful coal companies, now operating on a large scale. He is a son of James and Nancy (Ingman) Burns, and was born at Fairmont, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), June 18, 1832. His paternal grandfather, Captain William H. Burns, was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and had command of a company that was to serve under the patriot-martyr Robert Emmett, in the projected Irish rebellion of 1798. After the British forces had prevented the intended uprising and seized Emmett, Captain Burns succeeded in escaping to the United States, and thus saved his life. He first settled at Hagerstown, in western Maryland, where he married Philadelphia Burbridge, but afterwards removed to Westernport, in the same state, at which latter place he died in 1804. His son John Burns, father, was born at Westernport, Maryland, February 4, 1801, and in 1827, came to Fairmont, then Middletown, where on the site of the Skinner hotel he operated a tannery until 1856. In that year he removed the tannery to Fairview, and conducted it there until 1877, when he purchased a farm of one hundred and eighteen acres in what is now West Fairmont. Five years later, on the 10th of September, 1883, he started for Peoria, Illinois, where he died January 17, 1892, when lacking only a few days of reaching his ninety-first birthday. James Burns was energetic and active and in his business affairs displayed such good judgment and keen foresight that he was successful in every line in which he was engaged, from

tanning to farming. In every relation of life he was active and useful, and was well known in every community in which he resided for industry and honesty and benevolence. In July, 1823, he married Nancy Ingman, who was born December 18, 1803, and passed away February 19, 1878. To their union were born three sons and five daughters: Jane, born August 22, 1824, and died in childhood; William H., born September 26, 1825, died at Fairmont, November 24, 1852; Silas B., born January 23, 1828, and died in December, 1824; Philadelphia, born June, 1830; Ann, born 1830, died in 1831; James J., subject; Ellen, born in 1834, and died in 1839; and Laura L., born August 17, 1847.

James J. Burns was reared at Fairmont, where he received a practical business education in the old-time subscription schools then in their prime. Leaving school, he was variously engaged for a short time and then embarked in the general mercantile business, which he followed for three years in his native town. At the end of that time, in 1857, he went to Minnesota, in which northland state he made his home until 1869, when he returned to Fairmont and resumed the general mercantile business, which he pursued up to 1888. He then turned his attention to the material development of Marion county and northern West Virginia. He organized the West Fairmont Gas and Coal, the Virginia and Pittsburg Coke and Coal, and the New England Coke and Coal companies. He formed the Washington City Coke and Coal company, whose plant is at the mouth of the Valley river; and the Fairmont Gas Coal company, of New York. These different companies have all passed the paper stage of their existence and have their plants well equipped and in active operation.

In addition to forming all these companies Mr. Burns has organized the Marion county Oil company, which purposes to seek for whatever illuminating fluid treasures that may exist beneath the surface and below the mines of coal and iron ores.

On December 21, 1854, Mr. Burns wedded Margaret Steward, a daughter of John Steward, of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Ida E., born November 5, 1855; Delia A., March 5, 1857; Minnesota, August 17, 1860; Laura J., September 24, 1862; Mabel S., January 22, 1864; Mary Knight, April 8, 1871; and Maggie B., April 30, 1873.

James J. Burns was a whig until the disruption of that party and then united with the republican party, which he has supported ever since. With no thought for political honors or civil preferment his life has been one of business activity. Marion county owes him a lasting debt of gratitude for his successful efforts in securing the development of her rich mineral territory, which means increased wealth, prosperity and population.

WILLIAM KUHN, a representative farmer of Mannington district, Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of Daniel and Mary (Wells) Kuhn, and was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1833.

His grandfather, John Kuhn, was a native of Germany, whence he emigrated to the United States and located in Greene county, in western Pennsylvania, where he followed farming, and died at the advanced age of ninety years. He was a soldier in the War of

1812, a whig in political sentiment and practice, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Nancy Downer, and had six children, three sons and three daughters, of which Daniel, father, was among the oldest. He was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and died in Monongalia county, West Virginia, in 1886. His avocation was farming, and his politics was that of the republican party, and he held for a number of years the office of county commissioner. He married Mary, a daughter of James Wells, of English birth. Three sons and five daughters resulted from this union.

Mr. Kuhn was reared upon the farm, and received his mental training in the common schools of Greene county, and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. In 1869 he located upon the farm where he now lives, and has resided there ever since. His farm, containing one hundred and sixty-nine acres, is situated in the West Virginia oil belt, and is all underlaid with the Pittsburg coking coal. He was drafted into the United States service for the late Civil War, and served as lieutenant for a period of twenty-five days, until he got a substitute. He is a republican as regards the political issues of the day, and a firm believer in the tenets and dogmas of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On December 21, 1854, he married Amanda Wetzell, of Monongalia county, and this marriage has been prolific in the issue of fifteen children: Ozias, a farmer of Mannington district; Mary Elizabeth, wife of William Shunk; Remembrance, a merchant of Harrison county, West Virginia; Martha Jane and Margaret (twins.) Martha Jane is the wife of Frank Toothman, of this county, and Margaret is the consort of Bruce Ash, of this county; William F., at home; Annie,

attending the Buckhannon seminary; John Newton and Rosa Myrtle, at home. The rest died in childhood.

A. J. RUCKMAN, secretary and manager of the Monongah Coal and Coke company, and a citizen of Monongah, Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of James and Anna (Jones) Ruckman, and was born at Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia, April 23, 1860. The Ruckmans are descended from a sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry. James Ruckman (grandfather) was born in Pleasants county, West Virginia, where he pursued the avocation of a farmer all his life.

James Ruckman (father) was also a native of Pleasants county, born in 1831; but after his marriage he located at Parkersburg, his home at the time of his demise, in 1864. During the late war he was captured by the Federal soldiers, taken aboard of a gunboat, carried down the Ohio to Kentucky, whence they went by land into Virginia. He was held in captivity for some time; was in the Seven Days' battle and at Winchester, and there contracted typhoid fever, which afterwards resulted in his death. He married Anna Jones, a daughter of Albert Jones, who was a trunk manufacturer. He was of English lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Ruckman were the parents of three children: A. J. (subject); Paul, of Parkersburg; and James G., assistant book-keeper in the employ of the Monongah Coal and Coke company.

A. J. Ruckman was brought up in Parkersburg, which was his home until 1889, when he removed to Monongah, where he has since resided. He was educated in the public schools of the town of his nativity, gradua-

ting from the high school in 1876. Succeeding this, he was employed with the Camden Oil company, now the Standard Oil company, for a period of four years, one year as time-keeper, and the remainder as assistant book-keeper. In 1880 he was employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Express company. This position he filled, however, but a short time, when he became secretary for the American Analine works and the Kanawha Wood Pulp companies. These combined positions he filled until 1874, when he accepted the position of general book-keeper for R. L. Neil and company, hardware merchants, in whose employ he continued until 1889. On that date he accepted a position with the Monongah Coal and Coke company, and has since continued in their employ. In 1894, the company, in recognition of his superior business qualifications and executive ability, promoted him to the position of secretary and general manager, a position well earned by faithful service. His career has been one of gradual promotion, characterized by integrity of purpose and devotion to his employer's interests, and we predict for him a bright and prosperous future. Politically he is a democrat, and has filled the offices of councilman, mayor and recorder of his borough. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, as a member of Fairmont Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons; Orient Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons; Crusade Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar; and Osiris Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Black Diamond Lodge, No. 72, Knights of Pythias.

January 13, 1883, Mr. Ruckman and Miss Kate M. Rust, of Middleport, Ohio, were united in the bonds of matrimony, and to

their union have been born three children: Francis Curtin, Douglass James, and Lucile.

JOHN J. WIGGINTON, a reliable and successful business man of Palatine, and an old and highly respected citizen of Marion county, is a son of 'Squire Presley and Sarah (Wright) Wigginton, and was born in Loudon county, Virginia, June 3, 1828. The Wiggintons are of German descent, and Benjamin Wigginton, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Fairfax county, Virginia. He served in the War of 1812, and afterwards removed to Loudoun county, in his native state, where he purchased a farm, on which he resided until his death. He was an old-line whig and a great admirer of General William Henry Harrison, and married a Miss Donaldson, by whom he had six children. One of his sons, Henry Wigginton, went to Alabama and carried the United States mail for several years on a route leading through Florida, when that state was a wilderness filled with fierce animals and fiercer men—the Seminoles and other Indian tribes. Another son was 'Squire Presley Wigginton (father), who was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, November 12, 1796, and in 1817 removed to near Harper's Ferry, Loudoun county, that State. In 1851 he removed to Palatine, Marion county, where he died, October 5, 1880. He followed farming principally, taught school for a number of terms, and was engaged in the general mercantile business for a few years. He was a strong democrat, and a member and officer of the old side Methodist Episcopal church, and served for several years as a magistrate in Loudoun county, Virginia. In January, 1823, he married Sarah Wright, and they had a family of

six children, three sons and three daughters. Mrs. Wigginton was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, October 4, 1804, and died at Palatine, in Marion county, August 16, 1890, when rapidly nearing the close of her eighty-sixth year.

John J. Wigginton was reared in his native county, and at the age of sixteen years went to Charleston, Virginia, where he served his apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and house-builder. He worked at his trade at various places until 1851, when he came with his father to Palatine, Marion county, and there commenced contracting and building, which he followed continuously for three years. During that time he was employed on Mountain City hall, and built the Methodist Protestant church and several substantial business buildings of Fairmont. In 1854 he was employed as a superintendent of water stations and stationary machinery on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and held that position for twenty years, during which time he attended to all department work, and built (1868) the round-house at Grafton. In 1875 he opened on Jackson street at Fairmont a machine shop, to which in 1877 he added a foundry, the entire plant then being known as the Fairmont Foundry and Machine works. He did business until 1894 at Fairmont, and then moved his works to their present location on lots one and two, Water street, Palatine. He does all kinds of foundry and machine shop work, and allows neither new work nor repaired work to leave the plant until it is thoroughly inspected and tested by himself or a competent machinist.

On October 28, 1851, Mr. Wigginton married Nancy Miller, of Fairmont. Their union has been blessed with four children, one son and three daughters: Lucy, wife of M. L.

Sheets, of Palatine; Mollie; Sallie; and John M., a merchant, who married Ola Wilson.

In politics Mr. Wigginton is a democrat of the Jeffersonian type. He is energetic, and a practical, capable man, and has made his mark in every line of business in which he has been engaged.

MICHAEL M. COMERFORD, a mechanical engineer by profession, and who held for many years the superintendency of construction on one of the branches of the great Baltimore and Ohio railroad, is one of the leading practical business men of Fairmont. He is a son of James and Margaret (Moonan) Comerford, and was born August 11, 1826, in the town of Drogheda, province of Leinster, Ireland. James Comerford was born in Ireland, in 1774, and was reared to manhood in that country, where he married and remained until 1837, when he followed in the wake of so many thousands of his countrymen who had come to America. He first located in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, but soon removed to Maryland, where he was successively a resident of Mt. Savage and Eckert, in Alleghany county, that state, and where he died at the latter named village in 1870, when lacking but four mile-stones of reaching the centennial point on the pathway of life. In early life he was a drover and stock-dealer. He married Margaret Moonan, who was born and reared in Ireland. They reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: James, who died in Wheeling, this State, in 1893; Owen, now of San Francisco, California; Michael M., subject; Ann, married Bernard Burns, of Mt. Savage, Maryland, and they are now both dead; Catherine, married John McKillip, of

Mt. Savage, Maryland, and in 1846 they went to Iowa, where they now reside at Bellevue; and Alice, who wedded William McKillip.

Michael M. Comerford was but eleven years of age when his parents left Drogheda, on the northeast coast of Ireland, and came to America. He received the larger part of his education in the common schools of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and then, preferring a mechanical to an agricultural or professional pursuit, he learned the trade of nail-cutter, which he soon quit to enter a machine shop, where he learned locomotive and marine engine building. Becoming very proficient in the last line of work that he had taken up, his services were in demand, and in 1851 he was given charge of the machinery department of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania, whose shops were located at Mt. Savage, Maryland. The duties of his position were numerous and responsible, but he was always equal to their full and competent discharge. After six years' faithful and continuous service Mr. Comerford left the employ of the railroad company to come to Fairmont, where he purposed to engage in the coal-mining business. He had visited Fairmont in 1852, when serving for a short time in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, and had been favorably impressed with the place and its future possibilities of material development. He now returned at a time that he deemed opportune for the commencement of such a material development. Arriving in the winter of 1861, he employed himself until the spring of the succeeding year in examining various coal veins, and then formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, William Walklate, in the coal-mining business.

They opened up productive mines, which they soon sold to the present American Gas

company, and Mr. Comerford remained with the new company as their bookkeeper up to 1865. He then embarked in the drug business, which he followed most successfully until 1892, and had an extensive patronage. Mr. Comerford is a democrat in political opinion, while in religious faith and church membership he is a Catholic. In the various business lines in which he has been engaged he has always evinced that practical good judgment so essential to success. He is prompt, reliable, conservative and energetic, and has won where many a man of less patience and persistence would have utterly failed.

Michael M. Comerford wedded Rachel M. Fleming, a daughter of Boaz Fleming, of Marion county. Mr. and Mrs. Comerford have three children: Allie, widow of Lindsay B. Haymond, and son of Hon. A. F. Haymond, ex-judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia; Eugene, who is engaged in the jewelry business at Fairmont; and Cora, who married Hon. Charles S. Bishop, one of the leading business men and prominent citizens of Kingwood.

JOSEPH M. HARTLEY.—That the force, development and standing of a county depends mainly upon the ability, industry and energy of its individual and representative men, cannot be better illustrated than by the career of Joseph M. Hartley, who for eighteen years has stood at the head of the general mercantile business of Fairmont and Marion county, and has that special aptitude, promptness of action, capacity for organization, knowledge of human nature and actual experience necessary for the successful management of any important undertaking or difficult en-

terprise. He is a son of Peter M. and Susan (Swindler) Hartley, and was born at Mason-town, Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia), October 20, 1842.

The Hartleys are of the Welsh element of the population of Virginia that gave Thomas Jefferson, General Daniel Morgan, and other statesmen and soldiers to the Revolutionary War and the cause of American independence.

Edward Hartley, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, spent the greater part of his life in Preston county, where he was a farmer and miller at Pleasant Valley, now Masontown, a prosperous village on the Morgantown and Kingwood Mud pike. He married a Miss Miller, and of their children, one was Peter M. Hartley, father, who was born in 1810, near Masontown, where he died. He was a farmer and stock-dealer, and for the early day in which he lived, was one of the most extensive dealers in stock in western Virginia. He was a reliable, responsible and energetic man, and wedded Susan Swindler.

Joseph M. Hartley attended for several years the schools that were taught at Mason-town, and then became a student at the old Monongalia academy, at Morgantown, where he remained for some time. Leaving the academy he entered upon active life for himself as a clerk in the store of George M. Hagans, of Morgantown, where he remained from 1860 to 1866, excepting one year, 1864, that he served as a non-commissioned officer in company "E," Twelfth West Virginia infantry.

In 1866 he became a partner with Mr. Hagans in a store at Reedsville, in Preston county, which they removed in 1867 to Independence, in the same county. In

1872 this firm of Hagans and Hartley changed to Hartley and John, and two years later Mr. Hartley purchased his partner's interest and continued the business up to 1877, when he associated a Mr. Sharpes with him, under the firm-name of Hartley and Sharpes.

In the last-named year, Mr. Hartley sought for a wider field than was afforded at Independence, in Preston county, and removed to Fairmont, where he purchased a half-interest in the lot at the corner of Main and Madison streets, and the present Carney and Hartley building. He commenced in the dry-goods business by himself at Fairmont in 1877, and in 1881 became a member of the firm of Hartley and company, which was succeeded in 1885 by Hartley and Morrow. In 1891 Mr. Hartley purchased his partner's interest, and since then has conducted the business himself. He employs six salesmen, yet gives personal supervision to every department of his large mercantile establishment.

For sixteen years J. M. Hartley has maintained himself at the head and front of the general mercantile business of Fairmont. His business has run parallel with the growth of the community. His stock at the beginning of his career here was a large one for the times, but it has now grown to immense proportions. It is larger and more comprehensive than any similar stock in the county, or, indeed, in this part of the State.

Mr. Hartley's phenomenal success is the result largely of the confidence begot by his correct and straightforward way of dealing with his patrons and the general public. His word is as good as his bond whether he is selling a yard of calico or transacting an out-

side business operation involving thousands of dollars.

The room occupied by Mr. Hartley is 22 x 70 feet in size, but on first opening he only used fifty feet of the front end of the room, the remainder being partitioned off as a ware-room. His business soon increased to such magnitude that he was obliged to take out the partition and convert the whole first floor into a sales-room. Soon he was obliged to move a portion of his stock of carpets and clothing up stairs, and a part of that floor was partitioned off for that purpose. The next large addition to his stock required more room, and the whole up-stairs was occupied for the reception of merchandise and shops for the merchant tailoring establishment. Business soon increased, and more rooms became necessary. His merchant tailoring department was moved over into the rooms above Carney's drug store about a year ago, and now the whole up-stairs of his own building is crowded with carpets, cloaks and clothing.

A very successful feature of his business has been the merchant tailoring department. In this line he employs regularly from eight to ten hands in the busy season. In the beginning Mr. Hartley's business aggregated about \$20,000 per annum. He now sells \$65,000 worth of goods annually. He also buys wool in the season, and this branch of the business is not a small one. Last year he handled about \$150,000 worth of wool.

Joseph M. Hartley married Mary M. Carney, a daughter of Job Carney, and to this union have been born five children, four sons and one daughter: Carney, who was graduated from the department of mechanical engineering at Cornell Univer-

sity, in the class of 1894; Edwin F., a graduate of Cornell University, in the law department, in 1894, and now a practicing lawyer at Fairmont; M. Grace; Frank M., a student at the Fairmont Normal School; Harry J., assisting his father in the mercantile business; and Jay, who died in infancy.

Mr. Hartley is a member of the Presbyterian church and Marion Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a director and the president of the First National Bank of Fairmont. He has a nice and tasteful home on Quincy street, over which Mrs. Hartley presides most admirably, rendering her family happy and making her guests comfortable.

Mr. Hartley is president of the West Virginia Grocery and Candy company, and the Fairmont Electric Light and Power company; vice-president of the Fairmont Development company, and a director of the Fairmont Machine Works company and the Barnesville Manufacturing company. He helped organize several of the companies in which he is interested.

Joseph M. Hartley commenced the battle of life with three great elements of success—ability, enterprise and industry, and operating with limited means, he cultivated attention, application, accuracy, method, promptness and dispatch, the essential qualifications for the efficient management of any business. As he increased his means and widened the field of his operations, his careful course of self-training served him well, and with his clear discernment and strong common sense, he avoided the rocks upon which so many business men of large means have been irretrievably wrecked. He leaves nothing to chance, but provides for every contingency, gives per-

sonal attention to every detail, and makes his magnificent business qualities felt in every enterprise in which he is engaged. Business tries character more severely than any other human pursuit, yet Joseph M. Hartley as a merchant is an example of an upright and highly principled man, distinguished for justice, truth and honesty. Eminent in business, active in the church, and useful as a citizen, his career is commendable for integrity, and one worthy of imitation.

ALFRED G. REGER, M.D., a graduate of the famous Jefferson Medical college, and a successful physician of Fairmont and Marion county, is a son of Captain Albert G. and Mary (Seay) Reger, and was born in Barbour county, West Virginia (then Virginia), April 26, 1853. He was reared in his native State, received his education in the common schools and the Fairmont State Normal school, and then made choice of medicine as a life vocation. He read medicine with Dr. J. W. Bosworth, of Philippi, Barbour county, and entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of March, 1877. Immediately after graduation he established himself at Philippi, where he practiced up to 1880, in which year he came to Fairmont, where he has remained ever since, except the year 1893, when he served as assistant superintendent of the Second Hospital for the Insane of West Virginia, at Spencer, in Roane county. Dr. Reger has built up an extensive practice, ranks high as a physician, and, while not a specialist, has been remarkably successful in the treatment of some particular diseases. His practice takes up his time largely, yet he is ever ready to lend his assistance or give attention to any

object or movement calculated for the benefit of his fellow-citizens, or the advancement of his town or county.

On October 26, 1878, Dr. Reger was united in marriage with Maggie E. Barnes, and their union has been blessed with one child, a son, named Albert, who was born January 12, 1880.

Politically, Dr. Reger is a democrat, and although no politician, yet gives his party an earnest support upon all proper occasions. He is a Mason of high degree, being a member of Fairmont Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons; Orient Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; and Crusade' Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar.

Dr. Reger's paternal great-grandfather, Abraham Reger, Sr., was a native of Germany, and came to that part of Randolph which is now Upshur county, where he followed farming until his death. His son, Major Abraham Reger, was born in Upshur county, and went west, where he remained for some years. He then returned to his native county, and was engaged for years in farming, at what is known as Lost Creek. He served in the War of 1812, was a prominent man in his community, and died at Buckhannon. His son, Captain Alfred G. Reger, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Barbour county in 1818, and received his education in the district schools and the Pruntytown academy of Taylor county. Leaving the academy, he read law with Judge Lewis, was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Philippi until the commencement of the late Civil War, when he entered the Confederate service as a captain in the Second Virginia infantry. He served until 1864, and after the close of the war resumed the practice of his profession at Philippi, which was his residence up to the time

of his death, in October, 1892. He was a prominent and active democrat.

Captain Reger married Mary Seay, daughter of Elisha Seay, and to their union were born twelve children, of whom six grew to maturity: —, wife of D. W. Gaul, proprietor of the *Philippi Plain Dealer*, and an officer in the treasury department at Washington City; Shelton L., an attorney-at-law at Philippi; John T., engaged on the *Plain Dealer*; Alberta, who married William E. Telts, of Tucker county; Dr. Alfred G.; and the wife of Charles E. Steel, of Lost Creek, in Lewis county.

PROF. JAMES M. SATTERFIELD, ex-principal of the Palatine public schools and county superintendent of Marion county, is a son of Minard and Eliza (Haymond) Satterfield, and was born in Paw Paw district, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), April 15, 1849. Minard Satterfield was of German descent. He was born in Marion county, in 1819, and made farming the chief business of his life. He was an old-line whig, and when armed rebellion came in 1861, he became one of the most staunch Union men in the State. After the war he was elected by the republicans as a magistrate of Paw Paw district, for four years, and near the close of his term was re-elected for a second term, which he served. Mr. Satterfield married Eliza A. Haymond, a daughter of — Haymond. To Mr. and Mrs. Satterfield were born six children, five sons and a daughter: Sidney W., who served as orderly sergeant in company "A," Sixth West Virginia infantry, and now a farmer near Rivesville; Columbus F., who served as a drummer in

the same company as his brother, and now also a farmer near Rivesville; Professor James M.; Jonathan M., who died in 1892; and Melissa, who married F. H. Devault, a farmer of Smithtown, Monongalia county, and is now dead.

Professor James M. Satterfield attended the district and public schools and then completed his education at the Fairmont State Normal school, which he was enabled to attend for several summer sessions, by teaching during the preceding winters. He commenced teaching in 1870, and has followed that profession ever since in Marion county, except from 1887 to 1891, when serving as county superintendent. He taught the colored school at Fairmont for ten years, was in charge of some of the best rural schools in the county, and in 1891 was elected principal of the Palatine public schools and held that position until 1894, having a corps of four assistant teachers, and conducted during the last summer a large normal school.

On April 15, 1875, Professor Satterfield was united in marriage with Lizzie Layman, a daughter of Joshua Layman. Professor and Mrs. Satterfield have four children, three sons and a daughter: Glen D., Fred B., Elsie and Russell.

In politics, Professor James M. Satterfield is a republican, and in January, 1894, was elected mayor of West Fairmont. He is a member of Mountain City Lodge, No. 48, Knights of Pythias. In 1886 he was elected county superintendent of free schools, over an able opponent by three hundred and forty-three majority. In 1888 he was re-elected without any opposition, and in 1894 he was nominated again by the republican party and carried the county by a safe majority, and entered on his third term as county super-

intendent on January 1, 1895. Under his two preceding administrations as the chief school officer of the county, he looked carefully after the discipline and progress of the schools and took all steps proper in his judgment to make universal education general and popular. His past experience and his entire devotion to the profession of teaching are especial qualifications to make his next administration one of practical utility and professional success. Professor Satterfield is a successful teacher, a respected citizen, and an efficient public official. His school work is stamped by system, discipline and efficiency.

JAMES OTIS WATSON, who has been and is more largely identified with the industrial and business interests of this section than perhaps any other citizen of the community, is a native of Marion county, having been born near what is now the town of Fairmont in 1815. Mr. Watson was well educated, and was the first Circuit Court clerk of the county, being elected immediately after its organization, in 1842. At about the same time he was engaged in the mercantile business at Fairmont, and afterward diligently applied himself to agricultural and commercial pursuits. On the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in 1852, Mr. Watson became impressed with the value and importance of the coal resources of this section, and opened and operated several mines in the neighborhood, being among the pioneer operators of this section. He gave to this industry his best thought and energy for a great number of years, and pushed it finally to successful development against almost insurmountable obstacles. The Gaston mines, of which he is the principal stockholder and leading spirit,

was the first colliery in this section to be equipped with first-class mine appliances and to become a success in the mining and shipping of coal and the manufacture of coke, and to Mr. Watson's persistent energy and intelligent effort is due the present advanced development of the coal and coking industry. More, prompted by his sense of justice and fair dealing, he set a standard of reciprocal confidence and mutual interest in his relations with his employees that has been followed by other operators of this section, and has resulted in giving to this valley a class of mine labor distinguished for its characteristics of thrifty manliness, steady industry and general intelligence, and which has stood as a bulwark against needless strikes and all forms of labor disturbances.

Mr. Watson has not only been active in the mining interests, but he has found time to devote himself to the upbuilding of many other industries. He was largely interested in building the suspension bridge across the Monongahela at this point. He also manufactured the first fire-brick made in this section, at Nuzum's mills, and many other successful enterprises owe their origin to his business energy and sagacity. He is still in active business, is a large land-owner in this and surrounding counties, and wields a potent influence in all local industrial and commercial affairs.

The children of Mr. Watson are as follows: William H., of Grant district, this county; Carrie M., the wife of ex-Governor Aretas Brooks Fleming, of Fairmont; Ida M.; Sylvanus L., general superintendent of the Gaston Gas Coal company, and a resident of near Fremont; James E., who is general manager of the Montana Coal and Coke company, West Fairmont Coal and Coke company, and

president of the Bank of Fairmont; George T., deceased; Lucy L.; Mary R., widow of Rev. Conrad A. Sipe; Frank E., and Clarence W., manager of the Brier Hill Coal and Coke company of Harrison county.

THOMAS B. CARPENTER, a man of good business qualifications, and extensive commercial experience, the proprietor of one of the largest furniture establishments of Fairmont, and in Marion county, was born November 16, 1843, in Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), and is a son of James and Jane (Brock) Carpenter. He grew to manhood in his native state, where he received his education in the old subscription schools that preceded the present free school system of West Virginia. Leaving school, he found sufficient attractions in business life to embark in general merchandizing, and he opened a store at Central station in Doddridge county. He remained in the general mercantile business there from 1863 until 1872, when he came to Fairmont, and formed a co-partnership with B. F. Swisher, under the firm name of Swisher and Carpenter. They engaged in the general dry goods business, which they continued until 1887, when the firm was dissolved. In the meantime Mr. Carpenter had purchased a grocery store, which he run from January 1, 1885, until the succeeding year. Retiring from the dry-goods business, he was not actively engaged in commercial pursuits until 1894, when in June of that year he opened his present furniture establishment in Fairmont. He handles desirable and salable lines of goods, gives close attention to the wants of

his customers, and has built up a good patronage that extends beyond his own town and its immediate vicinity. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Marion Lodge, No. 11, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Fairmont. He served for some time as a member of a state militia company.

Thomas B. Carpenter is a democrat in politics, and, while in Doddridge county, served two years as supervisor of his township. After coming to Fairmont he was elected in 1884 as county clerk, and served a full term of six years as such, from January 1, 1885 until January 1, 1891. He has always rendered active support to his party, never failed in the discharge of any duty, and has always served efficiently as a public official.

Mr. Carpenter married Caroline V. Turney, a daughter of Daniel Turney, of Fairmont. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have three children: Una, Carney C., and Hannah Jane.

The Carpenter family is of English origin, the great-grandfather of Thomas B. Carpenter coming from that country to Long Island, which he left some years later to settle in Greene county, Pennsylvania, where his son, James Carpenter, Sr., was born and passed his life as a farmer. James Carpenter, Sr., married and his son, James Carpenter (father) was born in 1818. James Carpenter grew to manhood, and removed about 1840 to the village of Blacksville, Monongalia county, where he remained some years. He then left that place and made a temporary settlement in Doddridge county, but finally became a resident of Ritchie county, in which he died some years later. He married Jane Brock, and to James and Jane (Brock) Carpenter were

born a family of six children, five sons and one daughter.

The Carpenter family has always been favorably known for the industry, prudence, and prosperity of its members, now largely settled in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

JAMES F. HOUGH, a retired business man and a prominent citizen of Fairmont, West Virginia, who has been identified with the business interests of that town for over a half century, is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Bartlett) Hough, and was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, February 22, 1824.

His father was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, born in 1785, but migrated to Harrison county, this state, where he resided for a time, when he removed to Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois, his home at the time of his demise. He died in 1835 at Louisville, Kentucky, while on his way to Harrison county to visit friends and relatives. He was a carpenter and cabinet-maker; and at the time of his death was employed in the latter vocation. He was an old-line whig; and married Sarah Bartlett, by whom he had eight children, four sons and four daughters.

James F. Hough obtained his education in the schools of Clarksburg, Harrison county, and after leaving school, in February, 1837, he apprenticed himself to learn the tinner's trade. In 1842 he located at Middleport, now Fairmont, and engaged in the tinning business. He soon established a good business, and subsequently added a full line of hardware, continuing until 1889, when he retired from the exactions of a long and successful business career, and his son, John H. Hough, succeeded to the business. Mr. Hough is a democrat in politics, and a member of the

Methodist Episcopal church, which he is now serving as trustee. He ranks among the oldest members of Marion Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a member of the Encampment. He has taken a prominent and active part in the lodge work, and has passed the chairs in both the subordinate lodge and the encampment.

Mr. Hough has been thrice married. His first marriage was with Catharine, a daughter of John Hunsacker, which resulted in the birth of five children: William E., engaged in the tinning business at Fairmont, married Maggie Greenwood; Alice, deceased, was the wife of L. V. Carr, the present popular and efficient postmaster of Fairmont; Mary J., the wife of Dr. A. O. Pitcher, a successful practicing physician and surgeon of Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Sallie B., died at the age of eleven years; and John H., an energetic and successful tin and hardware merchant of Fairmont, married Georgia T. Crane, a daughter of John B. Crane, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Hough died April 8, 1866, and Mr. Hough took for his second wife Charlotte M. Turnley. His last marriage, with Virginia Forsythe, of Wheeling, West Virginia, was celebrated January 6, 1891.

RILEY SHACKELFORD, an ex-teacher, merchant, and postmaster at Thoburn, Marion county, is a son of James C. and Harriett (Hibbs) Shackelford, and was born near Fairmont, Marion county, West Virginia, November 26, 1857. His grandfather, Ambrose Shackelford, was a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, but when a boy, twelve years of age, he with his parents settled at

what is now Barrackville, Marion county, where he now resides, and although in his ninetieth year, he is comparatively active and well preserved. In the early pioneer stages of the county, then Monongalia county, Virginia, he was engaged in teaming; but his business has been essentially farming. His marriage with Mary Hamilton has been productive in the birth of nine children, three sons and six daughters.

James C. Shackelford, father, was born near Fairmont, and died in 1883, near Farmington, having resided his entire life in Marion county. He was also a farmer, and married Harriett, a daughter of Samuel Hibbs, of Marion county, by whom he had a family of three children, two sons and one daughter: Riley, Charles H., and Anna.

Riley Shackelford received his mental training in the public schools and in the Fairmont State Normal, attending the latter four years. Leaving school well equipped to enter the profession of teaching, he taught fourteen consecutive terms in the public schools of Marion county, three of which—the sessions of '83, '84, and '85—as principal of the graded schools of Farmington.

The work of teaching was entirely congenial to Mr. Shackelford, and he possessed that native aptitude which is so essential to success; but he finally decided to relinquish that profession and engage in more lucrative business—merchandizing. He accordingly in the spring of 1892 formed a partnership with J. W. Swisher, and opened a general mercantile business under the firm name of Swisher and Shackelford at Thoburn, just outside the corporate limits of Monongah. They continued, however, but a short time, when the interest of Mr. Swisher was purchased by A. C. Whartman. The two succeeding years the business

was conducted under the style of Shackelford and Whartman. At the expiration of this time Mr. Shackelford became the sole proprietor, and has since operated the business alone. He keeps a good stock of goods, and has a thriving and growing trade. He is now postmaster at Thoburn, a member of Black Diamond Lodge, No. 72, Knights of Pythias, and Coal and City Lodge, No. 17, Ancient Order United Workmen. January 20, 1883, Mr. and Mrs. Shackelford were united in marriage, and to this union have been born two children, Anna B. and Leo R.

JOHN Q. LEVELL, a coal operator of Palatine, Marion county, and a veteran of the Civil War, is a son of Edward and Annie (Freeman) Levell, and was born near Morris Cross Roads, in Springhill township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on August 22, 1835. The ancestors of Mr. Levell were of French nativity. His grandfather on the paternal side of the family was one of a colony that was emigrating from Virginia to Ohio, but on the way was taken sick and was compelled to give up the trip, and finally drifted into southern Fayette county, and located near Springhill Furnace, where he died.

Edward Levell, father, was born near Winchester, Virginia, in 1804, but was reared chiefly in Fayette county, where he followed agriculture as a means of securing a livelihood. In 1853 he came to Marion county, and located in Palatine, where he was afterward engaged in mining, and where he died in 1883.

His wife's maiden name was Anna Freeman, born near Culpeper Court-house, in 1800, and died in Palatine, this county, on July 2, 1881. To their union were born the

following children: Benjamin, who died young; Robert, who volunteered his services in the Civil War, but on account of physical disability was rejected; Jerre, a resident of Palatine, enlisted in the Federal service in 1861, in the Sixth regiment, company "C," West Virginia infantry, but was discharged on account of disability; Elizabeth, the wife of E. C. Jenkins, a farmer, of Marion county; John Q.; Edward, who lives at Elk Garden, Maryland, served three years in the Civil War, a part of the time in the Sixth West Virginia infantry, and in 1862 was transferred to the Sixth West Virginia battery; Morgan, of Palatine, served in the Seventy-third Illinois, in the army of the Tennessee, under General W. T. Sherman; William, a farmer, of Fairmont district, served in the same regiment and company as his brother Edward; Benjamin, died at the age of fourteen years; and Sarah, the wife of Wm. R. Swearingen, a farmer and lumberman of Palatine.

John Q. Levell was reared in Fayette county, and the limited education he received was obtained in the common schools of that county. For a number of years he was engaged in teaming, and as a laborer in coal mining. After two years' experience in Palatine as a sewing-machine agent he took up the livery and teaming business, which he pursued for a term of ten years. In — he began the mining of coal in the vicinity of Fairmont, supplying that town and Palatine with custom coal, and giving employment to from sixteen to twenty hands. He also does considerable along the line of quarrying building stone, and in the handling of coal and oil leases and lands throughout the West Virginia fields. He enlisted in the Federal service of the Civil War in November, 1861, in the Sixth regiment West Virginia infantry,

where he served about one year, when he, with most of his company, volunteered and entered battery "F," Sixth West Virginia infantry, in which he served until he was mustered out of the service in January, 1865. At Martinsburg he was taken prisoner, and held two months in the prisons of Castle Thunder and Belle Isle, and was slightly disabled at Winchester by the fall of a horse.

The wife of Mr. Levell, Iva (Hindman) Levell, is a daughter of Rev. Wilson L. Hindman and Mary Ann (Jennings) Hindman. Rev. Hindman was born in Wirt county, Virginia (now West Virginia), in 1826, and died in Moundsville, March 17, 1877. He was ordained as a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, on October 18, 1849, and preached in the West Virginia conference until his death. On January 7, 1868, Mr. Levell and Iva Hindman were united in marriage. To this union were born the following children: Alice Priscilla, born August 9, 1869, is the wife of Charles B. Knight, of Palatine; Clyde W., born January 23, 1874, and Mary Louisa, born August 4, 1878.

THE JOHNS BROTHERS.—As a result of the recent unusual industrial development of Marion county, many skilled workmen from adjoining states have located in the county. To the above class of men belong the gentlemen composing the glass manufacturing firm of the Johns Brothers, who are manufacturers of beer-bottles, mineral-bottles, fruit-jars, and oil-cans, at Fairmont.

The family is of Welsh stock, the father of the gentlemen to whom this sketch refers, David Johns, was born in the historic principality of Wales, April 7, 1830, and emigrated to Pittsburg, in 1862, where he died, April 7,

1877. The Welsh have always been noted for their skill in iron-working and other mechanical pursuits of a kindred nature; and it stands as a matter of historical record that they were among the pioneers in the development of that wonderful industry on the western slope of the Allegheny mountains, when nearly a hundred years ago they built charcoal furnaces and manufactured iron, and all along the development of the great industry, from its inception to the present time, the Welsh have played a conspicuous part. David Johns was one who contributed his share to this development, and was an iron-worker of genius in his day. He married Hannah Davis, a daughter of John Davis, of Cornwall, on the borders of Wales. John Davis was a mixture of French and English blood. To their union were born the following children: John, born June 13, 1853, at Morristown, near Swansea, Wales, where he received his education, and learned the trade, in this country, of a glass-blower, and has followed that vocation for a livelihood essentially all his life; Janet, the wife of Charles Reisfar, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Reisfar has, for the last sixteen years, been secretary of the Central Board of Education of that city, and is a man who takes a deep interest in all educational work; Margaret, the wife of John Battle, who is assistant supervisor of sewers of Pittsburg, a responsible and trustworthy position; Robert, who was born March 10, 1860, in Aber Avon, Wales, came to the United States with his mother, in 1863, and was educated in the common schools. At the age of nine years he went to work in a nut-mill in the "Smoky city," and was engaged in that capacity two years, when he went to work in the great glass industries of the city, and has been identified with the industry ever since. In the winter of 1888 and

1889 he took a night course in the Finley business college, of Finley, Ohio; Mary; Lillian, a teacher for the last nine years in the public schools of the Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburg, an evidence of her eminent success and popularity as an educator; Sallie, a teacher of six years' experience in the Twenty-third ward of the same city; Benjamin, born October 17, 1864, in Pittsburg, received his education in the common schools of that city, and has been identified all his life with the glass industry; he is one of the firm of Johns Brothers; William, born June 23, 1870, in Pittsburg, likewise received his mental training in that city, and has cast his lot with those who have followed the glass industry, and is a factor of the firm of Johns Brothers; David, born April 7, 1872, in Pittsburg, and is now preparing himself for the profession of medicine, in the office of Dr. O'Brien, of Hazlewood, Pittsburg.

In October, 1892, John and Robert Johns, in connection with three others, under the firm-title of the Fairmont Bottle and Fruit-Jar company, built a factory, which was operated one year under the management of E. J. Beebe. The business under this management went into a receiver's hands, and was purchased by the Fairmont Development company, which company sold it to the firm of Johns Brothers, who have since operated it. Of this firm Robert is secretary and treasurer, and John is manager. Under the new management the enterprise flourishes, and bids fair to become one of the substantial and permanent industries of the flourishing town of Fairmont.

GEORGE E. AMOS, a prominent carriage manufacturer of Marion county, and an enterprising citizen of Fairmont, West Virginia, is a son of Stephen and Rebecca M.

(Engle) Amos, and was born September 15, 1856, in Rivesville, Marion county, West Virginia (then Virginia).

The family, of which George E. Amos is a descendant, is one of the older families of this part of West Virginia. The great-grandfather of the subject of this record, Henry Amos, was a native of the State of Delaware, but at an early day located near the head of Indian creek, in Monongalia county, West Virginia (then Virginia). There, in the midst of a vast wilderness, he established himself, and began the clearing up of a farm. This was an undertaking which, at that time, required the display of no ordinary amount of courage, as the country was inhabited by roving bands of treacherous and blood-thirsty savages; he, however, succeeded, and devoted the remainder of his life to the pursuits of agriculture.

George Amos, grandfather, was born on this rural homestead in Monongalia county, where he was reared, and where he married. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Paw Paw district, in Marion county, where he was one of the pioneer settlers. Following in the footsteps of his father, he pursued farming as a means of securing a livelihood. He entered the service of his country in Colonel Thomas Haymond's regiment, in the War of 1812. His marriage with Idney Hawkins resulted in the birth of fourteen children, eight boys and six girls.

Stephen H. Amos, father, was born December 30, 1825, in Paw Paw district, this county. He was educated in the subscription schools, held in the primitive log school-houses of the day. When seventeen years of age he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a blacksmith. As a mechanic, he developed a more than ordinary skill and genius, and in connec-

tion with his trade manufactured scales that were largely used throughout the region. Blacksmithing has been essentially his life-work, and for thirty years prior to 1888 he was located at Rivesville, where he took up carriage-building and collateral lines.

In political matters he was a whig, but became a republican upon the birth of the party, and served as postmaster at Rivesville a number of years. He is a licensed local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church.

His marriage with Rebecca M. Engle resulted in the birth of the following children: Edna M., Theresa Virginia, Serena Frances, Luther, who is interested with the subject of this sketch in the manufacture of carriages; Ida M., at home; Stephen F., a carriage-painter by trade; and three that died in infancy.

George E. Amos was educated in the public schools, and learned the trade of a blacksmith with his father, and has always followed that trade and carriage-building. In 1888 he built the factory which they now operate in Fairmont. It is a well-equipped factory, fifty feet wide by ——— feet deep, and three stories high. The enterprise gives employment to fifteen hands, and their product is much in demand all over the country.

Mr. Amos was united in marriage with Fannie, a daughter of Madison Carter. Two children, Clay D. and G. Merle, have been born to this union.

JAMES W. HARE, a veteran of the Civil War and who is prominent in the industrial development of this part of West Virginia, is a son of James and Keziah (Gaskill) Hare, and was born September 20, 1841, in Springhill township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

Samuel Hare, the grandfather of the sub-

ject of this biographical record, was a native of eastern Maryland, but emigrated to near New Geneva, Fayette county, where he became one of the early settlers and where he died. Upon this Fayette county homestead was born James Hare, father. He was a glass-worker by trade and died in 1849, when the subject of this sketch was but eight years of age. His marriage to the mother of James W. Hare, resulted in the birth of but one child. His father dying when he was a mere boy, it was necessary for him to go to work to help support his widowed mother. Hence he had no opportunities for securing any educational training. At the age of fourteen he secured a position on the boats running on the Monongahela river. He kept up a river life until 1861, making trips as far south as St. Louis, Missouri, and as far west as St. Paul, Minnesota.

June 20, 1862, after the Civil War had been raging for over a year without success, and many brave and patriotic men began to have fears for the safety of the Union, he entered the Federal service in defense of the flag, in the Eighth regiment, company "D," Pennsylvania reserves and was mustered out in November, 1863. As a soldier he shirked no duty, but was gallant and brave and took part in some of the most hotly-contested battles of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam, and was twice captured, first time at the Seven Days' battle and at Gaines' Hill, the second time at the second battle of Bull Run, but soon made his escape in both cases. Coming out of the service, he was engaged as a laborer in the coal fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In 1870 he removed to Fairmont, where for one year he served in the capacity of jail warden and as town sergeant a number of years.

He purchased a tract of land, which is now comprised in the lands of the Montana Coal and Coke company, not far from Fairmont. This tract he sold to the above company, and since then he has been mainly engaged in the buying and selling and leasing of coal and oil lands in the State. As the agent for J. M. Guffey, the wealthy capitalist of Pittsburg, he is interested in 157,000 acres of such lands in West Virginia, and also does considerable business on his own account in the line of real-estate transactions in Pittsburg and other places.

James W. Hare has no education so far as the books go, being unable to read or write, but to say that he is without mental training would be misleading in the extreme. His mind is active and vigorous, and his education has been obtained in the great school of the practical business world. His perception is clear, his judgment accurate; faculties which, combined with great energy and executive ability, make him a valuable man in the controlling and development of large industrial enterprises. His perseverance and thorough-going spirit have brought to him a success that has rarely been the fortune of men of similar advantages.

On January 9, 1863, Mr. Hare wedded Ellen Shroyer, a daughter of Christian Shroyer, of George's township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. To this union have been born: Thomas, born December 3, 1864, married Mary Burgess, and now resides in Fairmont; Emma J., born March 25, 1869, is the wife of Charles Lilly, of Grafton; Mary Evaline, born August 6, 1871, is at home; Newton, born August 15, 1873, married Georgia Adams, of Palatine, this county; Albert D., born March 6, 1876; and Ida Lee, born July 30, 1878, and died December 25, 1880.

JAMES KNIGHT, an active young business man, and who is largely interested in the milling industries of Rivesville and the northern part of Marion county, is a son of Shelby F. and Elizabeth (Prickett) Knight, and was born at Rivesville, Marion county, West Virginia, March 14, 1866. He received his education in the common schools of his village and district, and then learned the trade of mechanical engineer which he followed at various places up to 1891. In that year he and his brother, J. W. Knight, built the Rivesville planing mill, which they have operated ever since under the firm-name of James Knight and company. In January, 1894, Mr. Knight made his arrangements to engage in the flouring-mill business and has nearly completed his mill, which is a three-story frame structure, 28 x 46 feet in dimensions, with an L of thirty feet square. This mill will be thoroughly equipped with all the late machinery necessary to manufacture first-grade flour for home use and exportation. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; Mountain City Lodge, No. 48, Knights of Pythias; and Palatine Lodge, No. 84, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On April 11, 1888, James Knight wedded Olive Terrell, whose father is Robert Terrell, a farmer of Winfield district. Mr. and Mrs. Knight have two children: Dena and Earl.

James Knight is one of that class of commendable citizens who invest their means in home enterprise, and give increased wealth and business to their native towns and counties.

The Knight family, as its name would indicate, is of English origin, and Thomas Knight, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from London, England, to this country, about the time of the Revolutionary War, and in Baltimore, Maryland, married

a Miss Hannon, who was a native of Belfast, Ireland. He afterwards removed to Morgantown, Monongalia county, and in 1800 settled, one mile above Rivesville, on Paw Paw creek. His children were: William, who went to Ohio; Thomas, Jr., Seth, Mrs. Elizabeth Thorn, and Mrs. Mary Bowen. Seth Knight (grandfather) was born in Monongalia county, served in the War of 1812, and followed farming until his death in 18—, at sixty-nine years of age. He was a whig in politics and married Mrs. Nancy (Whitlatch) Bennett, a daughter of Thomas Whitlatch. They had twelve children, of whom ten grew to maturity: Ann Jane, Hannon, Jeremiah V., Mazie, Albert T. and Alfred B. (twins), Shelby F., Seth B., Lorenzo D. and Daniel. All of these are now dead except Jeremiah V., an ex-teacher and at present a farmer in Paw Paw district. Shelby F. Knight (father) was born in Marion county, and died March 6, 1879. He was a blacksmith and farmer by occupation. He was a member and class-leader of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics always supported the republican party. He was twice married. His first wife was Rebecca Arnett, who died and left three children: S. A. and J. W., farmers of Paw Paw district; and Luther, who died in childhood. Mr. Knight married for his second wife, Elizabeth Prickett, who was born in 1840. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and resides in Winfield district. By his second marriage Mr. Knight had five children: James (subject); Anna, wife of William Bailey, a farmer; Etta, married Harry Johnson, of Winfield district; Essie; and Westley, who died in childhood.

EDGAR W. AMOS, a prosperous farmer and reliable citizen of Paw Paw district, is a son of Rev. George and Ida (Hawkins) Amos, and was born in the district where he now resides, in Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), December 27, 1831. His paternal grandfather, Rev. Henry Amos, was a native of the Indian Creek settlement, where he followed farming and blacksmithing, and died at eighty years of age. He was a local minister of the Methodist church, owned a large farm, and was twice married. His children were: Henry, John, George, Stephen, James, Mrs. Foreman, and Mary, wife of Dr. Joshua Hawkins.

Rev. George Amos (father) was born August 26, 1794, on the head-waters of Indian creek, where he followed farming and cattle-raising, and died August 11, 1853. He owned a farm of two hundred and forty acres of good land, served at Norfolk, Virginia, as a soldier, for a term of three months, in the War of 1812, and was a licensed exhorter and local minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a democrat, and had a good education for that period, and some of his writing, preserved by the subject of this sketch, will compare favorably with the work of the professional penman of to-day. He cleared out his farm, field by field, for grain, and never plowed any of his land after it once came into sod. In 1818 he married Ida Hawkins, a daughter of Rev. William Hawkins, an herb doctor, whose memory was so remarkable that he could repeat accurately anything that he once heard read. Mr. and Mrs. Amos reared a large family, and their children were: Henry, a carpenter and farmer of Ritchie county, now dead; Mary Ann, wife of Joshua Shuman, of Monongalia county; Asel, a farmer of Ritchie

county, now dead; Rezin, a farmer of Lincoln district; Rhoda, married N. J. Snodgrass, and is now deceased; Jehu, deceased; Stephen, a blacksmith at Fairmont; Elizabeth, married William Bell, and is now deceased; Dorcas, wife of George W. Smith, of Lewis county; Zenia, married C. W. Satterfield, of Bellaire, Ohio; Edgar W. (subject); George M., a farmer of Ritchie county; William T., who died in Putnam county, Ohio; and Bennett S., who lived in his native district and followed shoe-making until his death.

Edgar W. Amos passed his boyhood days on the farm, and after attending the subscription schools until he could write he went to farming, but after his marriage read and studied during his leisure time, until he acquired a good practical English education, and a good knowledge of general topics of interest. Mr. Amos has always followed farming, and is a neat and tasteful farmer, commencing with twenty acres of land, and in 1864 purchasing his present farm of one hundred and fifty-seven acres at the forks of Paw Paw creek. His farm is underlaid with coal. He erected a pair of cattle-scales some years ago, and has handled considerable stock. He is a democrat, served one term as district treasurer, and has been a member and steward of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church for several years; he is also a Sunday-school officer and a trustee of the church parsonage.

On July 27, 1852, Mr. Amos was united in marriage with Dorcas Clayton, a daughter of Ezekiel and a sister to Elsha L. Clayton. To Mr. and Mrs. Amos have been born five sons and six daughters: Elias S., a graduate of the Fairmont Normal school, and ex-county superintendent of free schools, and now engaged in teaching; Mary Frances, wife of Eli

T. Clayton; Albert C., a teacher, and now dead; Elizabeth Jane, married James H. Cortney, and now deceased; Anna May, wife of D. N. Musgrave; Webb, a farmer and teacher; Rosa Lee, wife of James H. Straight, of Fairmont; Ezekiel C., a farmer and teacher of Lennox, Iowa; Charles F., a graduate of Fairmont Normal school, who taught for a short time, and is now a medical student at a St. Louis, Missouri, Medical College; and Jessie Snow. All of the sons received their education at the Fairmont Normal school.

SYLVANUS H. SPRINGER, one of the county commissioners of Marion county, a substantial and reliable citizen of Fairmont, is a son of Dennis and Jane (Harris) Springer, and was born in what is now Colfax, Marion county, West Virginia, May 18, 1832. The Springers are of Swedish extraction. Two half brothers left their native land, Sweden, prior to the Revolutionary War, to seek a new home in the new world. They settled in the state of Delaware, and took up and patented a large tract of land, upon a portion of which the flourishing and prosperous city of Wilmington has grown up since, and which property is generally conceded still to be the rightful possession of the Springer heirs, who are very numerous in every section and quarter of the United States.

John Springer, grandfather, was born near Wilmington, and settled on the banks of the Valley river, in what is now Marion county, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his death. He was a substantial and progressive citizen, and owned and operated a large farm for that day. He

married Barsheba Merryfield, who bore him nine children, six daughters and three sons, one of whom, Job, served in the War of 1812, our second conflict with Great Britain.

Dennis Springer, father, was born in 1816 at Colfax, and died there in 1884, having resided there his entire life engaged in the quiet and peaceful pursuits of husbandry, together with the closely related industries of stock-raising and grazing. He was a democrat of the Jacksonian type, and a member of the Baptist church, of which he was a staunch and active supporter. His marriage with Jane Harris resulted in the birth of eight children, five sons and three daughters, that grew to maturity.

S. H. Springer was reared upon a farm, and obtained his scholastic training in the public schools, but the greater part of his education has been obtained in the school of business experience.

Leaving the farm in 1853 he engaged in lumbering for a period of seventeen years. From 1870 to 1880 he was engaged in the grist-milling and saw-milling business, then he embarked in manufacturing brick for a term of four years, and in 1892 he removed to Fairmont, where he has since resided, engaged as a restaurateur.

Politically Mr. Springer is a democrat, and takes an intelligent part in the politics of his county and state. In 1882 he was elected county commissioner, and has served in that capacity continuously up to the present time. The last four years of this time he served as president of the board of commissioners. He is a good business man, and a careful and conscientious public official. He is a member of Palatine Lodge, No. 84, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of the Golden Eagle. Mr. Springer has been

twice married. His first marriage, with Louisa J., a daughter of Andrew Ross, of Marion county, was celebrated in December, 1861, and to them were born seven children, four sons and three daughters. Mrs. Springer died in 1882, aged thirty-two years; and he wedded, as his second wife, Mrs. Anna Christen, of Fairmont. They were married in 1884, and are the parents of one child, a daughter.

CAPTAIN CURTIS B. FLEMING, an active republican, a leading merchant, and prominent business man of Fairmont, is the secretary and treasurer of the West Virginia Gold Mining and Milling company, now operating successfully in Colorado. He is a son of Allison and Martha (Louchery) Fleming, and was born at Fairmont, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), March 17, 1857.

Allison Fleming was a son of William Fleming, whose father, Nathan Fleming, was a son of William Fleming, who was one of four Fleming brothers who left Scotland on account of religious persecution, and went to the north of Ireland, which they left in 1741 to settle in Kent county, Delaware. In 1789 Nathan Fleming, with two of his brothers and his uncle, John Fleming, came to western Virginia.

Allison Fleming married Mary Vandervort, and after her death wedded Martha Louchery, of New Geneva, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He reared two children by his first marriage: Mrs. Salinda B. Hall and John E., now deceased. By his second marriage he had eight children: Mrs. Emma Cochran, Thomas W., Mrs. Anna M. Shinn, James (deceased), Curtis B. (subject), Martha (deceased), A. Howard, Laurence S., and Frederick C. The

Fleming ancestry and more extended account of Allison Fleming will be found in the sketches of the Fleming family and Thomas W. Fleming, which appear elsewhere in this volume.

Curtis B. Fleming, like the rest of his brothers, received his education in the Fairmont schools, and then commenced life for himself by engaging in the mercantile business with his brother, Thomas W., under the firm-name of Thomas W. Fleming and brothers. He was associated with this firm as a member and traveling salesman until 1890, when it went out of business. For the next two years he was not actively employed, but at the end of that time he embarked in his present large and profitable grocery business on Main street, Fairmont. He does a large additional business in wholesaling groceries, and in handling considerable quantities of green groceries.

On June 1, 1879, Mr. Fleming wedded R. Belle Howell, daughter of Samuel Howell, of Morgantown. They have one child, B. Howell Fleming, who was born March 12, 1883.

Curtis B. Fleming is a republican, and a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He is an active republican, and has represented his party as a delegate to various county, senatorial and congressional nominating conventions, and was the delegate-at-large from West Virginia to the republican national league convention that convened at Denver, Colorado, June 26, 1894. He is ever useful in the councils of his party, and served three terms as a councilman of Fairmont. He is a member of Mountain City Lodge, No. 48, Knights of Pythias, and is a captain of the uniformed rank of the Fairmont division of that order.

Mr. Fleming is largely interested in several important enterprises calculated to develop

a part of the great latent wealth of West Virginia. He and his brothers, Thomas W. and A. Howard, in 1889, organized the Fleming Oil and Gas company, and drilled the second oil well that was put down in Marion county. He helped to organize, and is secretary and treasurer of the West Virginia Gold Mining and Milling company, that is now operating on Cripple Creek, Colorado, with very flattering prospects of success.

DR. GEORGE L. MCINTIRE, a successful medical practitioner of Marion county, located at Grangeville, in Mannington district, is a son of Samuel C. and Charlotte (Hurley) McIntire, and was born in Belmont county, Ohio, October 17, 1846.

His paternal grandfather was David McIntire, who was born in the Old Fort, now known as Elm Grove, situated in the forks of Wheeling creek, West Virginia. Left an orphan at an early age, he was reared by his uncle, David Shepherd. In 1800 he settled on Captina creek, in Belmont county, Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1852, at the advanced age of eighty years. He was a farmer by occupation, and upon removing to the "Buckeye State," he took up and patented three large tracts of land. During the Revolutionary war, when the Indian allies of the British were making incursions into western Virginia, he was frequently engaged in skirmishes with them and was one of the defenders of Fort Henry when it was besieged by them. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812, serving in the army of the north. He was one of the county commissioners of Belmont county, during its early history, and was filling that office at the time of his demise. His death

resulted from bronchial affection, superinduced by a severe cold contracted while on his way to St. Clairville, the county-seat, to attend a meeting of the board of commissioners.

A short time prior to removing to Ohio he married Catharine Boner, who became the mother of eleven children, four sons and seven daughters.

One of these sons, Samuel C., the father of Dr. McIntire, was born on the old homestead in Belmont county, Ohio, August 26, 1820. He resided there until 1860, when he removed to Marshall county, Virginia (now West Virginia), where he has since resided, engaged in the tranquil pursuits of husbandry. In 1845 he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has been a faithful and earnest worker, filling most of the offices in the church organization. He is a republican in politics, and for a number of years he served as deputy sheriff of Belmont. In 1845 he married Charlotte Hurley, who bore him eight children, five sons and three daughters.

Dr. McIntire obtained his education in the Normal school of Belmont county. Leaving school in the spring of 1863, during our country's darkest days, he enlisted in company "A," Seventh West Virginia volunteer infantry, and served until after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, which marked the downfall of the Southern Confederacy. His company belonged to the Army of the Potomac, and took part in all the engagements from Chancellorsville to Appomattox. After the close of the war he returned home and resumed his studies, and taught school for a period of ten years.

In 1876 he entered upon the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. W. S. Howard, of Marshall county, this State, and in

1881 successfully passed the examination of the state board of medical examiners, having practiced the three preceding years at Wileyville, Wetzel county. After passing the examination he located for a short time at Jimtown, Harrison county, and in 1882 came to Grangeville, where he has since been in active and successful practice. In order to more fully equip himself for his professional duties, he took a course in the Baltimore Medical college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1888.

He is a careful and conscientious practitioner, and is a member of the West Virginia State Medical society. Politically he is a republican, and takes an interest in the affairs of his party, and was a member of the board of United States pension examiners under the regime of the Harrison administration. He is a member of the Baptist church, Mannington Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons, and Marion Lodge, Knights of Honor.

Dr. McIntire and Miss Emma J., a daughter of Benjamin Smith, of Marshall county, this state, were married April 11, 1876, and to them have been born six children: Susan L., became the wife of James Shaw, a farmer, of Mannington district; Ethel, married Joseph Adams, a farmer, of Wetzel county; Silas C., a farmer, of Mannington district, married a Miss Copenhaver; Benjamin F., who is reading medicine under the tutelage of his father, resides at home; and Arizona and Henry H., also at home.

ROBERT TALBOTT, of Fairmont, a self-made man in the truest sense of the word, is one of the foremost railroad contractors of his day, having received the commendation of the two greatest railway companies

on the North American continent. He was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1852, and is a son of Dennis and Julia (Sullivan) Talbott. John Talbott was born in 1820 in Ireland, which he left in 1851 to become a resident of the United States. He resided successively in Philadelphia and at several towns in western Pennsylvania until 1886, in which year he came to West Fairmont. He has followed railroad contracting as a business since coming to America.

Robert Talbott was reared in Philadelphia and in his native state, and received his education in city, private and public schools. Early in life he took up his father's line of business, railroad contracting, which he soon developed into a general contracting on all kinds of stone, brick and track-laying work on railroads and public works. He then formed a partnership with James Bennett, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, a railroad contractor of experience, ability and success. Their first contract of any magnitude was the construction of the Redstone branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, from Brownsville to Uniontown in Fayette county, Pa. The successful completion of this contract and its acceptance by one of the leading railway companies of the new world gave credentials of ability and skill to the firm of Bennett and Talbott, who then entered upon their present successful career in general contracting in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. They have built about three thousand coke ovens in the great Connellsville and West Virginia coke regions. They constructed over twenty-five miles of the state line, or Fairmont, Morgantown and Pittsburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railway, which important section of the road included heavy fills, deep cuts, a long tunnel, and some of the most difficult of railroad con-

struction work. At the present time the firm is engaged in the construction of the Porter Hill water-works for the H. C. Frick Coke company, water works for the McClure Coke company, of Pennsylvania, where they are also increasing the capacity of the Mount Pleasant water-works. In addition to the immense amount of contract work which they have done for railways and coke companies they have been often employed by private parties and town and borough authorities in the construction of water-works and the making of public improvements requiring skilled and experienced contractors. At the present time Grafton has them employed in supervising the remodeling and reconstruction of her water-works. From year to year they have grown in public confidence, and have widened out the field of their operations, and at the present time have branched out into the oil and real-estate business, wherein their ventures promise remunerative returns. To-day probably no contracting firm in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, is more widely or favorably known than that of Bennett and Talbott, whose work is its own recommendation for honest, skillful and substantial construction.

On October 5, 1886, Robert Talbott married Carrie M. Hood, and their union has been blessed with one child, a son, named James Paul.

Robert Talbott came to Fairmont in 18—, and has resided there ever since. He is a ——— in politics, but no politician, and gives his time chiefly to his business affairs. He is energetic, enterprising and careful, and has carved out for himself a splendid and enviable business career. Flung upon his own resources in early life he has wrought successfully and won prominence, position and a competency, while yet in the very prime of

active years. Mr. Talbott has a strong will, a true sense of independence, a love of liberty, and a desire to excel in whatever he undertakes. He has had large and varied experience in business; understands human nature, possesses an active sense of justice, is shrewd, wide-awake and thoroughly practical, and has a record for being capable, reliable and honorable.



JONATHAN A. HESS, a member and the efficient manager of the Rivesville planing-mill company, is a son of I. and Susanna (Coogle) Hess, and was born at Rivesville, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 24, 1857. His paternal grandfather, Scott Hess, was born and reared in Monongalia county, near Morgantown, and in early life came to Rivesville, where he followed carpentering and house-contracting. He was a Methodist and a republican, and served in the War of 1812. He married Asenath Hall, daughter of John Hall, an extensive farmer of Marion county, and their children were: I.; James A., deceased; John S., a silversmith of Mannington; and Mary V., wife of Calvin H. Morris, a merchant of Grafton. The father of Jonathan Hess was born December 20, 1833, and died October 15, 1875. He was a prominent merchant of Rivesville for over a quarter of a century. He was a Methodist and a republican, and in 1856 wedded Susanna Coogle, a daughter of Jonathan Coogle, a farmer of Marion county. To their union were born two sons and four daughters: Jonathan A. (subject); Virginia Belle, wife of Emery Snyder, of Buffalo creek; Sarah Ellen, who married Nelson McElroy, of Uffington, Monongalia county; Olive, wife of Grant Bennett, of Fairmont;

Schuyler G., a machinist of Fresno city, California; and Retta, now deceased.

Jonathan A. Hess was reared at Rivesville, received his education in the early common schools of West Virginia, and then engaged in the general mercantile business at Hoods-ville, which he soon quit to take charge of his father's affairs at Rivesville. In a short time afterwards he went to Monongalia county, where he was engaged in farming for eight years. At the end of that time he entered the employ of E. H. Hoult, and had charge of the latter's saw and planing-mill at Houltstown for seven years. Leaving Mr. Hoult's employ, he returned to Rivesville in January, 1894, and purchased an interest in the Rivesville planing-mill company, which had been organized with a capital stock of eight thousand dollars. Mr. Hess was soon made superintendent of the company, and under his careful, experienced and efficient management the sales of the company have rapidly increased, and an active demand has been established for their various mill products. Mr. Hess is a republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On July 2, 1876, Mr. Hess wedded Charlotte F. Cox, a daughter of Nathan C. Cox, a prosperous farmer of Monongalia county. To their union have been born six children: Flora L., deceased; Della, Lawrence, Clara, Nellie and Edna.

HENRY F. SMITH, secretary and a large stockholder of the West Virginia Grocery and Candy company, is a son of Charles and Cordelia (Ritchie) Smith, and was born May 3, 1863, in the vicinity of Fairmont, this county.

John S. Smith, grandfather, was a native of

the state of Pennsylvania, but removed to the present town of Fairmont, then known as Middletown, when it was a very small village consisting of not more than a dozen dwellings, and built the first frame house of the village. He continued to make that village his home until 1838, when he purchased a farm about two miles west of Fairmont, where he died at the age of ninety years. His trade was that of a saddler, which trade he followed in connection with agricultural pursuits all his life. He was a man of fine military appearance, and was, at the breaking out of the Civil War, a captain in the state militia of Virginia, and volunteered to enter the service of the Union, but was refused on account of his age. He was a conscientious and devout member of the Presbyterian church, being an elder in the church for sixty-four years prior to his death. He was twice married; his first union was with Rebecca Ebert, and resulted in the birth of ten children. He married, as his second wife, a Mrs. Davis, and one child was born to this union. Charles Smith, father, was born in what is now Fairmont, West Virginia, then Middletown, in 1838. He was educated in the subscription schools of the day, and in Monongalia academy at Morgantown, West Virginia. Until 1866, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in the vicinity of Fairmont, in Fairmont district, when he removed to one mile south of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and located upon a farm where he now lives. He is also interested in a planing mill enterprise at Uniontown. He married Cordelia Ritchie, a daughter of Colonel A. F. Ritchie. They became the parents of seven children, five girls and two boys.

Henry F. Smith was educated in the high school at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and the West Virginia State University, at Morgan-

town. For about four years, from 1886 to 1890, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits near Fairmont. At the latter date he embarked in a retail grocery business in Fairmont, and continued it until January 1, 1892, when he became one of the organizers of the West Virginia Grocery and Candy company. This company organized for the purpose of carrying on a wholesale grocery trade, and for the manufacture of candy. The enterprise has been prosperous from the start, and now ranks among the substantial and prosperous business enterprises of the town and this part of the state. Their building, on the corner of Fairmont avenue and Second street, has been designed with a special reference to the needs of their business, and is a structure complete in every detail and arrangement, and for architectural beauty its appearance ranks with the best in the state.

Fraternally, Mr. Smith is a member of Fairmont Lodge, No. 9, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Orient Chapter, No. 9; Royal Arch Chapter, and Crusade Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar.

In 1892, Mr. Smith and Annie Gould, daughter of Harrison Gould, of Fairmont, were united in marriage.

A. HOWARD FLEMING, a leading jeweler and prosperous business man of Fairmont, is the son of Allison and Martha (Louchery) Fleming, and was born at Fairmont, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), August 1, 1859. He traces his ancestry back to William Fleming, the oldest of four Fleming brothers who left Scotland on account of religious persecution and went to the north of Ireland. From the "Emerald Isle" they came to Kent county, Delaware, in

1741. William had three sons: Nathan, Boaz, and Benoni, who, with their youngest uncle, John, came, in 1789, to western Virginia. Nathan Fleming had a son, Thomas, who was the father of Allison Fleming, and the grandfather of A. Howard Fleming. Allison Fleming (father) was a marble dealer at Fairmont, where he was known as a good business man and a reliable citizen. He was twice married. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Mary Vandervort, he had three children: one that died in infancy; and Celinda V., wife of Ellery B. Hall; and John E., a Union soldier in the late Civil War and now dead. By his second marriage, with Martha Louchery, of New Geneva, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, he had eight children: Emma, who married Nathaniel C. Cochran; Thomas W.; Anna M., wife of Charles M. Shinn; James, died in infancy; Curtis B.; Martha, who died in infancy; A. Howard (subject); Laurence S.; and Frederick C. A more full and complete account of the Fleming ancestral history will be found in the sketches of the Fleming family and Thomas W. Fleming, which appear elsewhere in this volume.

A. Howard Fleming received his education in the Fairmont schools, and then learned the trade of jeweler, which he followed for several years. At the end of that time, in 1881, he embarked in the mercantile business with his brother, Thomas W. Fleming, under the firm name of Thomas W. Fleming and Brothers. Four years later he withdrew from the firm and engaged in his present jewelry business, on Main street, Fairmont. Being a practical workman, and thoroughly understanding his business, he has built up a large and remunerative patronage. He is a republican in politics, and served one term as a member of the city council of Fairmont.

1841, when he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Harrison county, and the latter he conducted in Fairmont. At the latter date he conducted a small grocery business in Fairmont, and continued it until January 1, 1892, when he was one of the organizers of the West Virginia Grocery and Candy company. This company was organized for the purpose of carrying on wholesale grocery trade and for the manufacture of candy. The enterprise has been prosperous from the start, and now ranks among the substantial and prosperous businesses of the town and this part of the county. Their building, on the corner of Fairmont avenue and Second street, has been distinguished with a special reference to the new building with a special reference to the new building, and is a structure of considerable size.

Mr. Smith is a member of Fairmont Lodge, No. 2, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Orient Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Chapter, and Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar.

In 1892, Mr. Smith and Annie Gould, daughter of Harrison Gould, of Fairmont, were united in marriage.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Fairmont Lodge, No. 2, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Orient Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Chapter, and Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar.

In 1892, Mr. Smith and Annie Gould, daughter of Harrison Gould, of Fairmont, were united in marriage.

Mr. Smith is a member of Fairmont Lodge, No. 2, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Orient Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Chapter, and Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar.

In 1892, Mr. Smith and Annie Gould, daughter of Harrison Gould, of Fairmont, were united in marriage.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Fairmont Lodge, No. 2, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Orient Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Chapter, and Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar.

In 1892, Mr. Smith and Annie Gould, daughter of Harrison Gould, of Fairmont, were united in marriage.

Mr. Fleming has been active, to some extent, in state military matters, and held several commissions in the West Virginia militia, the last one being that of major in the First regiment. He is a member of Mountain City Lodge, No. 48, Knights of Pythias, and served as the colonel of the First regiment of the Fairmont division of the uniformed rank of the Pythian order.

On March 15, 1883, A. Howard Fleming wedded Carrie E. Barnes, a daughter of Newton S. and Clara (Eyster) Barnes, of Fairmont. Colonel and Mrs. Fleming have had two children: Edna Gould, who died at three and one-half years of age; and Arlington, who was born March 21, 1891.

THE FLEMING FAMILY.—The name of Fleming is as old as any of the many time-honored family names of Scotland, and has worthy connection and honorable mention in numerous important events in Scottish history, that have passed into song and story. During the stormy political times of Scotland, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, religious persecution was often prevalent, and in one of those periods when reason and justice were temporarily supplanted by prejudice and wrong, four brothers, William, Robert, Archibald and John Fleming, were driven by church tyranny to the north of Ireland, where the wonderful Scotch-Irish race was passing the nursery stage of its existence ere being transplanted to this country, to attain its full development. But a short duration of peace was accorded the emigrant Scotch in the north of Ireland, where they became known as Scotch-Irish, ere the blight of religious persecution again fell upon them. Again they sought for freedom, even if the precious boon

was to be obtained only in the pathless forests of the new world. A great tide of Scotch-Irish emigration set in from Ireland to the eastern part of the United States, and thousands of warm hearts and strong arms were added to the whig element of the colonial population. The four Fleming brothers settled in 1741 in Penn's colony on the Delaware, taking up lands in Mispillion hundred, Kent county, Delaware. There William, Robert, and Archibald remained, but in 1789, John, with three of William's sons—Nathan, Boaz and Benoni—removed to western Virginia and settled on lands along the Monongahela river.

Of John Fleming we have but little account, and of William Fleming and his sons, from whom most of the Fleming families of West Virginia are descended, we have compiled the following account from a genealogical chart prepared by Mrs. Annie (Sweeney) Fleming, wife of Thomas W. Fleming, of Fairmont: William Fleming, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was born in Scotland, in 1717, removed to the north of Ireland prior to 1741, when he again suffered religious persecution and came to Kent county, Delaware. He was twice married, first to Jean Frame, who was born in 1726, and after her death he wedded Ann Hudson, who was born in 1727. By his first marriage he had seven children, and to his second union was born one son.

Children of William and Jean (Frame) Fleming: Mary, born 1745, married Matthew Fleming; Andrew, born 1748, no record; Nathan, born 1750, wedded Lydia Russom; William, born 1755, died 1772, unmarried; Boaz, born 1758, married Elizabeth Hutchinson, and after her death wedded Eliza Laidley; Beniah, born 1762, married Elizabeth Turner; Benoni, born 1768, married Mary Stephenson.

Children of William and Ann (Hudson)

Fleming: Thomas, who was born in 1777, and married Ann Wood, by whom he had four children: Amanda, who married Benjamin, son of Benoni Fleming; Malinda, wife of Frederick Ice; Marshall, married Catherine Ebert; John, wedded Angeline Sellers; and Amelia, wife of Isaac, son of William Fleming.

Of the children of William Fleming by his first marriage we have the following account: Mary, wedded Matthew Fleming, and their children were: Alexander, who wedded Mary, daughter of Nathan Fleming; Elizabeth, wife of John Stephenson; Rebecca, wedded Samuel Hendricks; Andrew and Matthew married respectively Jane and Lydia, daughters of Nathan Fleming; Ann, wife of William, son of Nathan Fleming; John married Jane Hayes; and Jane, wedded Reuben Wolcott. Nathan, married Lydia Russom and to them were born the following children: Mary, wedded Alexander, son of Matthew Fleming; William, married Ann, daughter of Matthew Fleming; and was the grandfather of Governor A. B. Fleming; Elizabeth, wedded Henry Hayes; Jane, married Andrew, son of Matthew Fleming; Rachel, wedded Joshua Hart; Lydia, married Matthew, son of Matthew Fleming; Nathan, wedded Mary Wood; Leven, married Mary Willey; Thomas, wedded Ann Martin, and after her death wedded Mary Lothan; Beniah, drowned in 1813; Joseph, married Sarah, daughter of Boaz Fleming; and Archibald wedded Eliza Gamble.

Boaz, married Elizabeth Hutchinson, and after her death wedded Eliza Laidley. By his two marriages he had eleven children: Clarissa, wedded James Hamilton; William, married, first Elizabeth Hutchinson, second Sarah Miller; Mary, wedded Samuel, son of Andrew Fleming, Sr.; Elizabeth, married Benjamin Bartlett; David, wedded Sarah Fox; Sarah,

married Joseph, son of Nathan Fleming; Lemuel, wedded Huldah Tonkrey; Jean, wife of George Richardson; Joana, wedded Nathan, son of Andrew Fleming, Sr.; Margaret, wife of Andrew Cummins; and Eliza Drexia, who married George Hunsaker.

Beniah, married Elizabeth Turner, and their family consisted of seven sons and seven daughters: Nicey, who married James Tharp; Starhn, wedded Matthew Owens; William, married Eliza Riggs; Jane, wife of Dr. Luff Lewis; Nathan, married Mary Satterfield; Jehu, Thomas, Beniah, Betsey and Rebecca, who died unmarried; Charles T., wedded Mary Richards; Benjamin T., Elizabeth Clark; and Mary and Elizabeth, who never married.

Benoni, wedded Mary Stephenson and their children were: Boaz, married Ann Wolcott; John wedded Ann, daughter of Alexander Fleming, Sr.; Nathan, married Eliza, daughter of Thomas Fleming, Jr.; Fielding, wedded first, Mary Hopkins, second, Lizzie Lear; Alfred, married Mary Vandervort; Benjamin, wedded Amanda, daughter of Thomas Fleming, Sr.; Margaret, wife of Dr. James Davies; Rhoda, married John W. Kelley; Nancy, wedded Samuel Courtney; and George, Edward, and Stephenson, who never married.

The Fleming family has been known for over a century as one of the steady, industrious and progressive families of western Virginia, and many of its members have held with credit and honor prominent and responsible positions in both of the two Virginias.

JOHN S. ROBINSON, of old-world birth and Scottish ancestry, and a personal friend of James G. Blaine, is one of the leading and prominent business men of

Mannington, and Marion county, and ranks among the largest individual oil producers and lumber manufacturers of West Virginia. He is a son of William and Rose (Kearney) Robinson, and was born in the town of Ardria, county Lanark, Scotland, June 1, 1848. William Robinson was born and reared in county Antrim, Ireland, near the city of Belfast, and between 1830 and 1840, went to Ardria, Scotland, which he left in 1854 to settle near Pittsburg, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he resided for thirteen years. He then came to Wood county, West Virginia, in which he died, in November, 1890, at seventy-seven years of age. His occupation was farming, both in the old world and in the new. He became a democrat after coming to the United States, and cast his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce. He was a member of the Catholic church, and during all the active years of his life, was an earnest and zealous worker in religious matters. He took to wife Rose Kearney, who was born in county Antrim, Ireland, and to their union were born ten children, five sons and five daughters.

John S. Robinson, at eight years of age, in 1856, came with his mother, brother and three sisters to join his father who had come two years earlier to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He received his elementary education in the common schools and attended Loyola College. He was engaged in the grocery and notion business at Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, with D. O. C. Lambert, for two years, and became a member of the oil-refining firm of Bingham and Robinson. This firm lasted until 1866, when Mr. Robinson withdrew to become a member of the firm of Free and Robinson, that was engaged in oil-producing for one year on Dunkard creek, in Greene county,

Pennsylvania. In September, 1866, he came to Mannington, soon located and drilled on Little Bingamon creek, Marion county, the first oil producing well of the Marion county oil field, and ever since has been actively engaged in the oil producing and lumber business. He has now some thirty-six producing wells, and owns some choice oil territory which he has not yet developed. Soon after opening up the rich oil in which he is still operating, he embarked in the planing-mill business, which he continued in up to 1877, when he retired from that line of work and commenced the manufacture of lumber in Marion and Wetzel counties. He owns 9,000 acres of choice timber land, and does the largest individual wholesale and retail lumber business in the state, having four large mills and four stores and employs a large force of hands. He had a large planing mill to burn in 1894. At the present time he employs in his combined oil and lumber business, a regular force of three hundred hands.

On October 28, 1873, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage with Lizette G. Smith, a daughter of Lycurgus Smith, of Fauquier county, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have three children: one son and two daughters; Rose Temple, Beulah Mae and John S., Jr. Mrs. Robinson is an estimable woman, and being possessed with good business ability and unusual energy, is a true helpmate to her husband in the management of his large and varied business interests. She is highly respected by all who know her, and makes happy all guests and visitors at her home, over which she presides with grace and proper dignity.

John S. Robinson was a republican in politics until 1884, when after voting in that year for James G. Blaine, with whom he was per-

sonally and intimately acquainted, he became a prohibitionist. In 1881 he represented his district at the National Prohibition convention, held at Indianapolis, Indiana, and two years later was the candidate of his party for state senator, making a good campaign and receiving many complimentary votes. Mr. Robinson has been a member of the town council for many years, and served several times as a member of the board of education. He was among the earliest advocates of the free school system, and was instrumental in securing for women equal salaries with men, as teachers in the district. In the matter of musical education he has been active, organizing the first brass band in Mannington, and calling the first musical convention of West Virginia, which body met at Weston in September, 1873. He has been a member and vestryman of the Mannington Episcopal church since its organization in 1890, and has represented his parish in synods and councils. He is prominent in many of the leading secret and beneficial societies of the United States, being a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and Sons of Temperance; Evening Star Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Mannington Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons. John S. Robinson is positive and energetic in character, progressive in ideas, and candid in expression. He is recognized as a man of fine business qualifications, and has always taken an active interest in the progress and prosperity of his town, county and state.

CAPTAIN THOMAS ALBERT FLEM-
ING, of Fairmont, a good business man, and who served under Sheridan in the valley, and was at Appomattox court-house,

is the eldest son of Matthew and Eliza (Fleming) Fleming, and was born at Fairmont, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), January 5, 1835. His paternal grandfather was Benoni Fleming, a son of William Fleming, and one of the founders of the Fleming families of West Virginia, which trace their ancestry back to William and John Fleming, who were two of four brothers who were originally from Scotland. A full account of these four brothers and their descendants in this State will be found in the sketch of the Fleming family given elsewhere in this book. Benoni Fleming owned one thousand acres of land, now chiefly in the possession of the Fairmont Development company, and was engaged, as the necessity of the times and his surroundings demanded, in agricultural pursuits. He died in 1855 at an advanced age. His son, Matthew Fleming, the father of Captain Thomas A. Fleming, was born in 1798. He was reared on the farm until he started out in life for himself, which important step he took by going to Middletown (now Fairmont), to learn the trade of blacksmith, which he followed during the active years of his life. He was energetic and active, and did not confine himself to trade and its connected branches of industry, but interested himself in other lines of industry and business. He built the present Mountain City Hotel, on the Main street, and invested successfully in other different enterprises. He was a whig in politics, and died September 11, 1853, aged fifty-five years. He married Eliza Fleming, a daughter of Thomas Fleming, who was born near Fairmont, and went, in 1834, to Indiana, where he died in 1894. Matthew and Eliza Fleming had a family of nine children. Those living are: Captain Thomas A.; Benjamin

D.; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. James H. Brownfield; Henry Thornton, an engineer, who resides at Grafton; Mary E., wife of John B. Crane, cashier of the People's National Bank; George I., of Fairmont; and L. Jane, the wife of Sylvanus L. Watson, a large and well-known coal operator of the county.

Thomas A. Fleming received his education in the Fairmont schools, and then learned the trade of marble cutter, which he followed until 1862. In that year he enlisted in the Twelfth West Virginia infantry, was elected first lieutenant, and served until 1865, when he was mustered out of the Federal service with the rank of captain. He participated in all the battles of his regiment, was a part of the time in the army of the Potomac, and fought under Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. He was at Appomattox, where the sun of the Southern Confederacy went down never to rise again; and after the close of the war came home and conducted the Mountain City Hotel for three years. He then engaged in the marble business, and operated a large yard for over six years, and since retiring as a marble dealer has been variously employed up to the present time.

On September 3, 1858, Mr. Fleming was united in marriage with Clarisa S. Lott, a daughter of John W. and Margaret Lott. To Captain and Mrs. Fleming were born the following children: Robert Burns; Louis Reno, engaged in the milling business at Barnesville, Marion county; Richard Lott, who died in 1894, aged thirty-one years; Philip S., a machinist and electrician; Margaret E.; Allison N.; Ellen Beulah; Ernest; Abbie; Archie; Ruth; and one that died in infancy.

Captain Fleming is a staunch republican,

whose course of political action has always been in accord with the fundamental principles of his party. In 1876 he was elected as a justice of the peace, and held that office continuously, by re-elections, until January 1, 1893, an unbroken official service of sixteen years, and in 1895 was elected mayor of Fairmont.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and Fairmont Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons, and also holds membership in Meade Post, No. 6, Grand Army of the Republic. Captain Fleming is careful as a business man, was popular as a magistrate, and is respected as a citizen.

DeLANIEL L. YOST, B. S., M. D., of Amos, West Virginia, is a son of Dr. Fielding H. and Malinda A. (Jones) Yost, and was born November 7, 1861, at Fairview, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia). The old-world origin of the Yost family is in southern Germany, and is associated in this country with our colonial history; being of the Teutonic branch of the wonderful Slavano-Germanic race—a race that has contributed, perhaps, more thrifty and substantial families to make up American civilization than any other having now representatives under the American flag.

Members of the family left the Fatherland in the early part of the seventeenth century. One Peter Yost arrived at Philadelphia from Rotterdam, Holland, in 1737, at the age of eighteen years. John Yost (great-grandfather of Dr. Yost) came from Bavaria, Germany, to New York city in the year 1773, in early manhood, and hired out at manual labor for one year to pay his ship-passage to the colonies, as was the custom and arrangement of that day. His wife, Katie Yost (*née* Miss

Katie Snuiche (Snook), of Holland and English parentage—a woman remembered as being a fine scholar, well read both in English and German—had arrived here at about the same time.

They met and were married at Elizabeth, New Jersey, the next year, where they lived during the Revolutionary War, he being seven years in the service of the Continental army. Many incidents have been related by them of the chief battles in and around Trenton, where they moved to, and where the first three children, Henry, Elizabeth, and John (then the baby), were born. At the close of the war the family moved with the frontier tide of emigration, and were among the first that came over the mountains by the way of Cumberland, Maryland, and Braddock's road into northwestern Virginia, being the fore-runners of civilization in the Monongahela valley. They settled on Indian creek, in Monongalia county, eight miles out from Morgantown station, early in 1780, where members of the family yet retain the old homestead. Near by was the government fort, called Paw Paw station, that was at one time under the management of Levi Morgan, the noted frontier Indian fighter. As the children grew up, the older, Henry and John, were with Morgan in the frontier's defense, then against the Indians and wild animals that held sway over what was once their happy hunting-ground.

Here were born the remainder of the family of children,—Aaron, William, Peter, Niers, and David Yost (grandfather), who was born September 3, 1788. From these seven sons above named came all descendants of the name, that have extended over what is now Monongalia, Marion, Harrison and Wetzel counties, and into many western and southern

states,—some afterward spelling their name *Youst*, though now more generally adopted *Yost*, from *Jöst*, as it is called in Germany.

David Yost in early manhood homesteaded a large tract of land, over one thousand acres, paying less than one dollar and fifty cents per acre, about the year 1808, on Paw Paw creek, where on the present site is built the thrifty village of Fairview, the centre of the wealthy oil field of Marion county. Here he married Rebecca Fluharty, from near Morgantown, in 1810. She was a woman of short stature, stout figure, strong in intellect and judgment, and native sense, and well adapted in marriage to her husband, a man of that rough and angular figure and rugged constitution, possessing that indomitable energy and courage, with foresight, that he had inherited.

Eleven children were the fruitful issue of this union, many living to a ripe old age in the community, among whom is James Yost, who now lives on part of the old homestead, at Fairview, aged eighty-one years.

They built the first water-power saw and grist-mill of that place, and individually had erected the first church house of the community, laying out specifications for what soon after became a village. Their children, Jehu D. Yost, born December 7, 1810, and Nicholas B. Yost, born November 4, 1812, were noted physicians for thirty years before the war, and they practiced the reform, or more botanic and vegetable system of medicine at that time being instituted in the United States, and for the first time in this section of the State. This marvelously successful system was quite an advance over the regular and heroic pioneer methods used by their uncle, Peter Yost, twenty years previous, who had resorted to the lance, then thought most needful and useful as a specific for all human

ailments and frailties. The people came together in the spring-time of each year, as at a frolic or gathering bee of that day, that they might be bled for a cure of all impurities that had collected in their systems the year previous.

This original lance, spatulas and some other surgical instruments, made by the gunsmith and blacksmith, have been preserved in the family, with many other things that came from the old country, in both the Yost and Snuiche families, among which is a Bible with family records dating back one hundred and ninety years (1705), all of which are now in possession of Dr. DeL. L. Yost. Dr. Fielding H. Yost (father) was born August 4, 1827, near Fairview, Marion county, Virginia. He received superior advantages of the select schools taught in the neighborhood, completing his collegiate course in 1846, at Rector college, then a noted institution at Pruntytown, Taylor county. He took up the study of medicine under his older brothers, procuring everything then published on the reform systems of medicine, and graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, a chartered institution, in 1845, and returned to Marion county, where he had established already a reputation for special fitness and qualifications for the profession. He refused a position in his *alma mater*, and also a chair in the Georgia Botanic Medical college.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, he took part in Virginia's defense, being appointed surgeon by the legislature of Virginia after her seceding and before joining the Confederacy. He was on Lee's staff in his early campaigns in western Virginia, and conducted at one time the Confederate hospital at Monterey, Virginia.

He took the oath of allegiance and returned

to his large private practice, remaining neutral throughout the war, at the wish of both friend and foe. He removed to Morgantown, and remained there till 1867, engaged in general practice. Failing health caused him to retire from the slavish work, and he returned to his Marion county home, where his fame surrounded him with double the work, and he had associated with him Dr. Josiah Yost in the general practice. He died May 13, 1872, cut down in a life of usefulness at this early age, from overwork and exposure, leaving friends of all who knew him, their counselor and physician. He was a gifted speaker and an eloquent public lecturer, having taken an active part in all public affairs and movements for the upbuilding of the communities in which he resided. He was particularly a worker in Sunday-schools and its associations of that day, and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and fraternally he was a member of many societies. He was a member for years of Fairmont Lodge, No. 9, A. F. and A. M., in the honors and rites of which fraternity he was interred at St. John's church, in the presence of the largest audience of people and friends that ever attended a funeral in this section of the county.

He married Malinda A. Jones, daughter of John Jones, of Pleasant Valley, Monongalia county, and whose grandfather, Joseph Jones, was a soldier under General Harrison throughout the War of 1812, and who was a scholar and the author of a large book of poems. He moved to western Pennsylvania from eastern Virginia, and was a lineal descendant of the brother of John Paul Jones, of Revolutionary War fame. Five sons and three daughters were born to this union, as follows: Galen B., proprietor of the Fairview Planing Mills;

DeLaniel L.; Zoath F., graduate of the West Virginia University, 1886, and law department, 1890, now practicing law at Pontiac, Illinois; Larnard H., deceased, educated at West Virginia University, and is a pharmacist; Lucian M., graduate of Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, 1895; Mattie S. Johnston and Zoa L. Hess, both of this county; and Maria A. Ammons, wife of Rev. D. L. Ammons, of Seymour, Iowa.

Dr. DeL. L. Yost received his literary education at West Virginia University and Centre College, Indiana, graduating with the degree of B. S. in 1886. Having pursued his study of medicine under G. Dallas Lind, A. M., M. D., author and professor at Indianapolis, he graduated at Eclectic College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, 1889, at the head of his class and as valedictorian. He has pursued the general practice of medicine since 1890, at the old home in Marion county, as the ninth physician of the line, giving more attention now to chronic diseases and his specialty of eye, ear, nose and throat, having attended a post-graduate course at New York city in 1894, and also graduated (Ref. D.) and (Opt. G.) at Philadelphia Optical College in 1895. He was a member and delegate to the World's Medical Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition, 1893, from West Virginia, and is a member of this State and Indiana Eclectic Medical association, and of the National Eclectic association.

Faternally, he is a member of Mill City Lodge, No. 110, at Fairview, and Mannington Lodge, No. 31, A. F. and A. M.; also, of Jr. O. U. A. M. lodge at Fairview. He was married May 21, 1890, to Rose D., only daughter of the late Dr. Josiah Yost, before mentioned, and to this union has been born one son, Fielding Ernest L. Yost, now a

hardy boy of four years. Dr. Yost is devoted to his profession by adoption and inheritance, and has made a success. He expects to return to the east later to practice his specialty.

PATRICK HENRY BENNETT, a resident of Fairmont, and a man of signal business ability and remarkable energy, is recognized as one of the leading railroad contractors in the state of West Virginia. He is a son of John and Mary (Nonan) Bennett, and was born in the city of Limerick, province of Munster, Ireland, July 9, 1847. John Bennett was born about 1824, in Ireland, where his family had been resident for many generations. He resided for a time in Limerick.

John Bennett came to the United States in 1847, and was a resident for a short time of Burlington, Vermont. He was one of the early railroad contractors of America, and came to his death by an accident at Ashtabula, Ohio, in the autumn of 1856. He was a man of energy and executive ability, and bid fair to win his way to fortune and prominence in this country when his career was cut short in its very opening by the hand of death. He wedded Mary Nonan, who was born in the "Emerald Isle," and their union was blessed with six children: Daniel, a resident of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and a contractor on railroads and other internal improvements; John, of Ashley, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, who has been a steam railroad conductor for the last fourteen years; James, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and senior member of the celebrated contracting firm of Bennett and Talbott; Thomas, who was a telegraph operator for the Standard Oil company, and was killed in 1880 in Pennsylvania; Patrick Henry, whose name appears at the

head of this sketch, and Joseph, now a resident of Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

Patrick Henry Bennett passed his childhood years in Pennsylvania, and grew to manhood in the celebrated oil regions of the western part of that State. The early death of his father deprived him largely of educational advantages, and he acquired his education mostly in the great school of the business world whose teachings are eminently of a practical character. At ten years of age he took a load of salt from Union, in Erie county, to Titusville, and asked for a return load of oil, which the shipping clerk refused to give him on account of his being but a boy, until George Steele, of Painesville, Ohio, recognized him and said that he would stand good for any loss on the oil if it was entrusted to the boy. The oil was then given him, and from that on many loads of oil were entrusted to him. At eleven years of age he hauled the first iron pipe that was ever driven in the oil regions; hauling it from Union to the Buchanan farm. After some time spent in hauling oil he went into the oil business himself at Oil City, Pennsylvania, in 1863, but six months later retired, and was variously employed for some time. At length he turned his attention to contracting, and commenced his remarkably successful career as a contractor on a job of work on the Allegheny Valley railroad. He next went to Western Maryland, and subsequently came to Fairmont, of which he has been a resident ever since. As a contractor he has built railroads and erected public works in the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Ohio and Alabama. Among some of his most important contracts were the building of short branch railroads in the states named with the exception of West Virginia, where he has constructed long stretches on important rail-

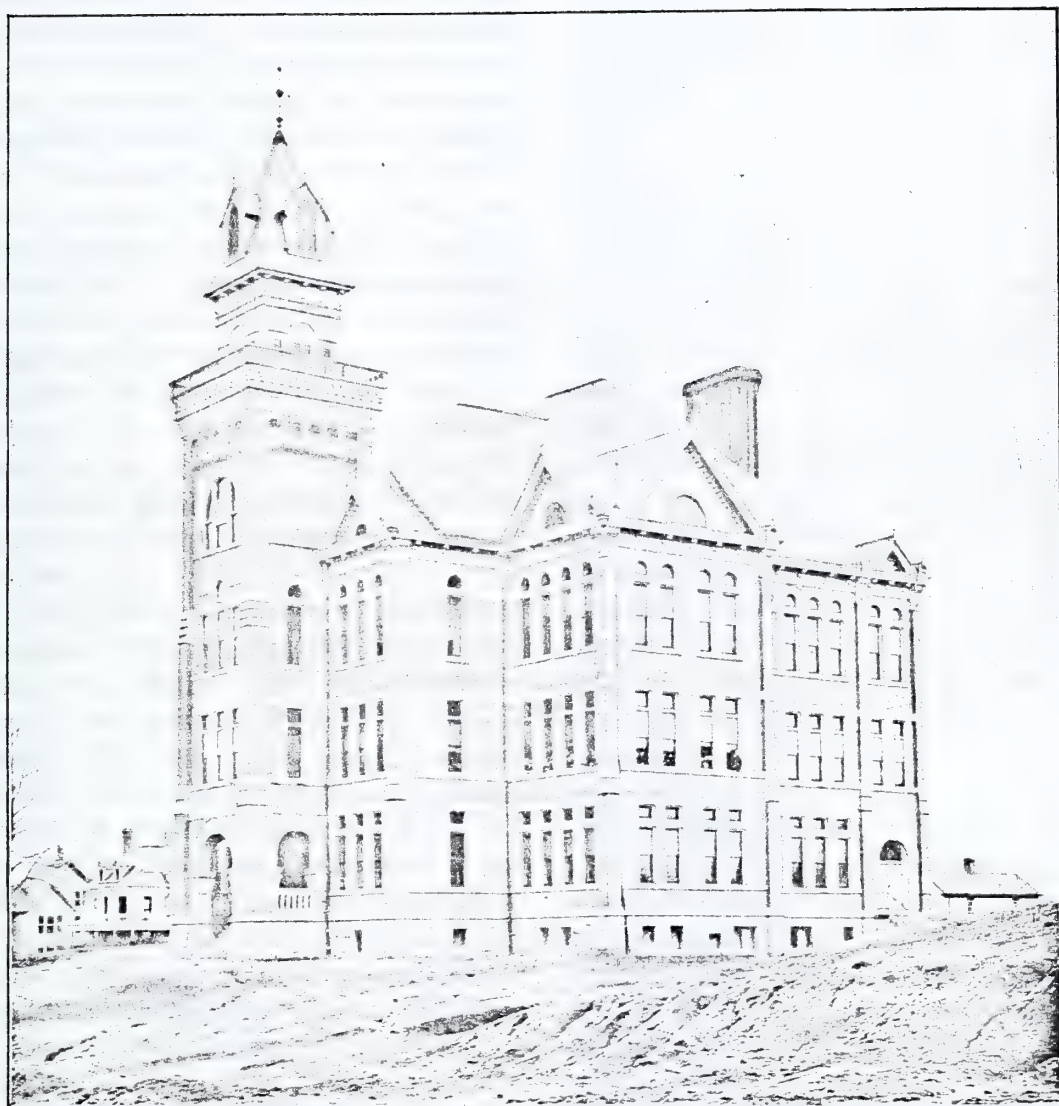
roads, built water works and graded parks and depot grounds. He built thirteen miles of the Fairmont, Morgantown and Pittsburg railroad, in Marion county; five miles of the Greenbrier and Grafton railroad; thirteen miles of railroad at Sewell mountain, in Upshur county, for the Camden system; and a thirteen mile railroad for the Longdale Coal and Iron company. He also built the Fairmont water works, and graded Parks avenue and the depot grounds for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company.

On August 23, 1868, Mr. Bennett married Amelia Barrows, a daughter of Perry Barrows, a farmer of Athens county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have one child, a son, named John Ralph, who was born June 21, 1869, and is now associated with his father in the contracting business.

J. WALTER BARNES, principal of the Fairmont Normal School, at Fairmont, Marion county, West Virginia, and a well-known institute lecturer and educator of the state, is a son of Peter T. and Mary (Vander-vort) Barnes, and was born September 3, 1862, in Palatine, Marion County, West Virginia.

The Barnes family, of which Professor Barnes is a worthy representative, is of English extraction, and was founded in America by one William Barnes, who originally settled in New Jersey, but who finally removed to Monongalia county, where he passed the remainder of his days. One of his sons, Abraham Barnes, whose history is given in the sketch of Thos. H. Barnes, was the father of Peter Barnes.

Peter Barnes (father) was born on the old Barnes homestead, near Palatine on the Tygart's Valley river, in what is now Marion



FAIRMONT STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

county, West Virginia, in 1828. After obtaining such education as the subscription schools of his day, with their inadequate provisions, afforded, he took up farming pursuits. Agriculture engaged his attention for a number of years when he embarked in the mercantile business in Palatine, to which later was added a flouring mill enterprise, building what is known as the Palatine Flouring Mills. Since 1890, he has resided in Colfax, this county, engaged in merchandizing. In political faith he is a staunch democrat, believing firmly in its principles, and working ardently for the success of the party of his convictions. He served the people of Union district a number of years in the judicial relation of justice of the peace, in which position he showed rare good judgment, and won the regard of all who came into business relations with him.

In 1872 he was a candidate for the office of a member of the House of Delegates of the state. He married Mary Vandervort, a daughter of Joseph Vandervort, of Marion county. To this union were born five children: Hallie, the wife of John Ridgeway, a farmer of Oklahoma territory; Anna, the wife of J. R. Swearingen, a contractor and builder of Palatine; Lizzie, who married C. L. Robinson, an ice dealer of Palatine; I. Walter; and Francis A., now deceased, was a graduate of the Fairmont Normal School in the class of 1881, and taught school until his death, in December, 1885. Professor Barnes, after attending the common schools, received an appointment, in 1877, to the Fairmont Normal School, from which he graduated in June, 1879, at the age of seventeen years, one of the youngest that ever graduated from the school. He then taught two terms in the state, one in Doddridge and one in Pleasants

county, studying law in the meantime. In 1881, he returned to Fairmont and registered as a student of law in the office of Hon. U. N. Arnett, Jr. Here he faithfully pursued his studies until 1882, when he took the position of principal of the Fairview graded school, in Hancock county, this State, remaining there one year. In 1882, he entered the law department of the University of Virginia, and, upon gaining his majority, was admitted to the Marion county bar. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession and pursued it uninterruptedly until the spring of 1885. At this time the attendance at the state normal school, at Fairmont, having greatly increased, he was asked by the regents to assist the faculty by teaching certain branches. This he did, combining teaching with the practice of law. This arrangement continued also during the spring term of 1886. In the summer of 1886 he was regularly elected a member of the faculty, and has been connected with the fortunes of the institution ever since. During his connection with the school he has taught in every position and department, a drilling that renders him eminently qualified for the responsible position which he now holds. He served two years as second assistant principal, and three years as first assistant, and, in 1892, was elected principal, which position he still holds. In 1891, as the representative of the board of education of the Fairmont independent district and the executive committee of the Fairmont Normal School, he went to Charleston, the capital, and memorialized the legislature, then in session, asking that the state's interest in the old normal school building, amounting to \$15,000, be transferred in consideration of that sum to the Fairmont district, and still further, that the state make an appropriation of \$20,000,

which, with the aforesaid \$15,000, was to constitute a fund of \$35,000 to be used for the purpose of erecting a new normal school building.

After much persistent labor he succeeded in securing the necessary legislation providing for the above transfers and appropriation, and the handsome building, a picture of which appears on another page, was erected. The corner-stone with appropriate ceremonies was laid June 15, 1892. The building is of brick with stone sills and lintels, has a frontage of one hundred and twenty-five feet and a depth of one hundred and forty feet, and is three stories high. The basement contains janitor's rooms, store rooms, and rooms for heating apparatus. The first floor contains four class rooms, an office, and a library and five flights of stairs leading to the second story. The second story consists of four large class rooms, a music room, a laboratory, and a small class room. The third floor is taken up by a large auditorium, one of the finest assembly halls in the State, having a seating capacity of one thousand persons. The outside steps and platforms leading to the building are of Cleveland sand stone with ornate buttresses and trimmings. This fine building, which for thoroughness of work, completeness of arrangement, and taste of architectural design, is unsurpassed by any in the State, is delightfully situated upon an elevation surrounded with a beautiful lawn just outside the corporate limits of Fairmont.

Prior to the incumbency of Professor Barnes as principal, there had been no effort at specializing the work of the school. Believing that the best results were only attainable through a systematic classification of the work of the institution and placing in charge of each department those best qualified by nature

and training for that particular work, he organized the following departments, placing each under the supervision of a specialist: 1. Psychology, pedagogy, etc. 2. Language. 3. Natural science. 4. History and geography. 5. Mathematics. 6. Penmanship and drawing. 7. Music. 8. Elocution.

The history of the institution shows that the above step has greatly added to the efficiency and popularity of the school, the attendance has gradually been increasing, the enrollment for 1894-5 showing three hundred and sixty-three names.

Professor Barnes devotes his summer months to institute work throughout the State, and is rightly regarded as one of the most able instructors in the state and always draws large patronage from the schools in these districts in which he has appeared. In 1892, the West Virginia University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Politically, Professor Barnes is a democrat, and has served as both chairman and secretary of the county executive committee. He is an elder and trustee in the Presbyterian church, and for the last six years has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

On June 3, 1884, Professor Barnes was united in marriage to Olive, a daughter of the late Major William Cooper, of Fairmont. Major Cooper was the founder of the *Fairmont Index*, and secured his title through his service in the Confederate army in the late Civil War.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Barnes: Hugh Cooper, born July 23, 1886; George Roscoe, born March 4, 1888; Walter Kenneth, born April 6, 1891; Fay Evans, born January 31, 1893; and Homer Francia, born May 12, 1895.

To the indefatigable energy and well-directed

efforts of Professor Barnes, is due the high standard of the Fairmont Normal school. He believes in progress in educational matters as well as in economical and industrial ones, hence his methods are fully abreast of the times. He has had the satisfaction of seeing the school under his direction increase in standing, power, and influence.

THOMAS H. BARNES, a scion of an old pioneer family of this part of West Virginia, and a successful business man and a highly-respected citizen of Palatine, Marion county, is a son of Abraham and Mary (Hall) Barnes, and was born June 13, 1821, in what was then Monongalia county, now Marion county, West Virginia.

William Barnes (grandfather) was of English lineage, having emigrated to the United States when a young man, and located in New Jersey, whence he emigrated to what is now Marion county, then Monongalia county, where he lived the remainder of his life, dying about 1824, at the age of nearly one hundred years. His avocation was that of a mill-wright and farmer, whilst in his religious affiliations he was a Presbyterian.

Jordan Hall, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this biographical record, was a native also of New Jersey, and Thomas H. has frequently heard him recount the fact that he heard the cannonading at the battle of Brandywine in the Revolutionary War. At the age of twenty-one years he came to what is now West Virginia and took a tomahawk right of about four hundred acres of land, about one and a half miles southeast of the present town of Palatine, Marion county. In his efforts to hold other lands and conquer the primeval forests and establish a home he

frequently came in conflict with the Indians, who several times succeeded in driving him away, but he finally triumphed and established a home upon it and lived there until death closed the labors of his pioneer life in 1837, at the age of ninety-six years. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in this section. He married Nancy Neil, and they became the parents of eight children.

Abraham Barnes (father) was born in New Jersey, came with his parents to what is now Marion county, where he lived all his life, dying in 1876, at the age of eighty-nine years. He learned the trade of mill-wright with his father, and followed this, together with farming pursuits, all his life. Like his father, he became a Presbyterian, and as a co-worker with him a pioneer of that church in this section of the state. In political adherence he was an old-line whig, but upon the disintegration of the party he became a republican. He married Mary Hall and had six sons and three daughters that grew to maturity, and lived to a ripe old age.

The school-boy days of Thomas H. Barnes covered a period in the educational history of Virginia when the schools were in a very crude and primitive condition. Subscription schools were the system in vogue, and old log school-houses, furnished with slab seats with no backs to them, were the accommodations furnished. He remained with his father upon the old homestead until twenty-one years of age, when he purchased a farm, and by hard work and close economy succeeded in paying for it. He then farmed for a time, and in 1845 took up timbering and lumbering, doing an extensive business, amounting to \$50,000 per year for a period of five years. In connection with this, in 1854, he embarked

in the mercantile business at Palatine, and carried on an extensive and successful business in this line until 1876, when he began coal operating. He opened a number of banks and has done an extensive business in the line of supplying the local trade. In 1867 he purchased a farm of forty-four acres in South Palatine, and has since remained upon it, and at the present time is living in comparative retirement. Politically, he was of the party of Clay and Harrison, but upon the dissolution of that party became a democrat. Since 1854, Mr. Barnes has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been a life-long member of the Presbyterian church.

On April 13, 1862, Mr. Barnes was united in marriage with Eliza, a daughter of John Dorsey, of Morgantown, this State. Four children have blessed their union. They are: Charles B., a printer by trade; Mary L., who was educated in the Fairmont State Normal School, and is at present engaged as a music teacher; Hattie M., who married Lee Hall, of Palatine; and Virginia L., the wife of D. B. Leonard, of Palatine.

WILLIAM H. BARNES, an old and highly respected citizen and prosperous farmer of Union district, this county, is a son of Abraham and Mary (Hall) Barnes, and was born November 25, 1814; and has followed farming and stock-raising all his life, except a period of about fifteen years, during which he was engaged in rafting timber on the Monongahela river. He owns a large farm of over seven hundred acres in one body, situated in Union district, and is one of the most prosperous and successful farmers in Marion county. He has taken an active part in organizing and developing a number of

other enterprises of an industrial and financial nature. He was one of the organizers, and for a number of years a director of the Marion Machine works; helped to organize the Fairmont timber company, now defunct, and also the First National Bank of Fairmont, being the first one to pay in his subscribed stock.

He is a democrat in political faith, and has been twice elected justice of the peace, but refused to take out his commission in both instances. He has held all the minor offices of the Methodist Protestant church, of which he has been a consistent member for over a half century. He has been twice married, his first union was on June 29, 1842, with Sarah, a daughter of Thomas Case, who at one time was sheriff of Monongalia county. Four children were the issue of this marriage: Rebecca Isabelle, widow of F. M. Knight, she now resides in Palatine, this county; Thomas Westley, who died in boyhood; Ephraim M. and Nancy, both died in early childhood. His second marriage was, on June 29, 1852, with Mary, daughter of Samuel Lynn. To this union eight children were born, as follows: Samuel W., a farmer, of Union district; Noah, at home; Louisa Ellen, wife of John D. Radford, a farmer, of Union district; James W., a miller, of Palatine; Mary A., who is married, and also of Union district; George W., a farmer, of near Colfax, this county, Charles L., John T.

JAMES A. HAGGERTY, the subject of this sketch, was born in Morgan county, Virginia (now West Virginia), June 7, 1853, and removed from there with his parents to near St. Louis, Missouri, in 1858. His mother's health becoming impaired by the climate, the family returned to Virginia in the following year, and located in Taylor county,

where, in the winter of that year, his mother died. The remainder of the family then located in Marion county, where he has since resided. He early learned the trade of his father, that of a blacksmith, with whom he worked when not at school, until 1875, when he entered his chosen profession, that of the law, and in 1877 located at Fairmont, Marion county, where he has from the first been very successful.

In 1879 he was united in marriage with Beulah B. West, a daughter of James G. and Sarah West, and granddaughter of James P. Arnett, who formerly represented Marion county in the Virginia legislature. The marriage proved a happy one, and unto it were born five children, two of whom died in infancy; the remaining three, all boys, are living with their parents.

Mr. Haggerty is an ardent democrat, and twice served his party successfully as chairman of the county committee, and was, in 1886, elected by his party to the office of prosecuting attorney of his county, and for four years filled that position to the entire satisfaction of all parties, but declined a re-nomination at the expiration of his term of service. He attended the common schools, and finally graduated at Mount St. Mary University, at Emmetsburg, Maryland. Leaving school he studied law, and was admitted to practice in March, 1875.

Mr. Haggerty was the youngest child of a family of three, one daughter and two sons, children of James M. Haggerty and Sarah A. Harris, who were married in 1849, at the close of the War with Mexico, in which his father, James M. Haggerty, served under General Scott.

James M. Haggerty was a man of education and a Virginian by birth, was an ardent

democrat, a staunch Union man, and in the fight for secession in his native State stood up for the preservation of the nation, and for that reason, principally, removed to the western part of the State, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in the year 1890, at the age of seventy-three years.

The mother of the subject of this sketch came of the Maryland family of Harrises, and was born and reared in or near Baltimore, but when a young lady removed to the State of Virginia with her parents, where she was afterwards married. She died in 1859, leaving three children, the youngest of whom is the subject of this sketch, who was then a little over five years old. The other two children have since died, so that Mr. Haggerty is the only remaining member of the family now living. His grandmother, Maria Harris, resides at Cold Stream, in the county of Hampshire, West Virginia, is seventy-nine years of age, and is hale and hearty.

LIEUT. JOHN RANDOLPH MORGAN,
a Union soldier of the late Civil War, and an active business man of Eldora, this state, is a son of Squire Jacob and Sarah (McDonald) Morgan, and was born in what is now Winfield district, Marion county, West Virginia, November 11, 1826. He was reared on the farm, received his education in the schools of that day and in early life engaged in the general mercantile business which he followed with good success at Boothsville, Fetterman, and Eldora, this state, until 1880, when he quit merchandizing in order to give his time more fully to his present farm and mill, the latter of which has a capacity of five barrels of flour per day. Attached to the grist-mill is a saw-mill which he operates during a part of the

year. When the late Civil War commenced Mr. Morgan enlisted in a company of state militia that was raised at Boothsville to help protect the county from Confederate raids, and was elected first lieutenant, which position he held until the company was disbanded two years later. On March 5, 1865, he enlisted in company "O," Sixth West Virginia infantry, and served until June 10th of the same year, when he was honorably discharged from the Federal service, as the war had ended and the government had no further use for the regiment. While in the militia service Lieutenant Morgan was engaged in a fight with General Jones' Confederate force at Fairmont, where he was captured in a charge. He was paroled soon after being captured, as Jones was too hard pressed by the Union forces to carry prisoners back within the Confederate lines, and thus escaped the horrors of Libby prison or Andersonville.

On August 30, 1849, Mr. Morgan married Louisa Bainbridge, a daughter of David Bainbridge, a hotel keeper of Palatine. To Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have been born seven children, five sons and two daughters: Rufus, a business man of Fairmont; Porter, who died in childhood; Olive; George B., a merchant of Eldora; William, cashier of the Merchants' Savings bank, of Grafton; Frank, an insurance agent at Grafton; and Sarah.

In politics Mr. Morgan is a republican, but has never taken any leading part in political affairs. He has given his time exclusively to his farm and various business enterprises.

John Randolph Morgan is a member of that Welsh Morgan family whose members David Morgan and General Daniel Morgan figured so bravely and conspicuously in the Indian and Revolutionary Wars of the republic. Morgan Morgan, son of David Morgan of Indian fame,

was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Morgan Morgan had a number of slaves and owned a large farm on Little creek where the Morgantown and Bridgeport pike crosses that stream. He married, and Jacob Morgan, father, was the youngest of his twelve children. Jacob Morgan was born about the year 1800 and died in 1875. In early and middle life he followed the timber and lumber business on the Monongahela river. He also owned a farm, and during the last twenty-three years of his life operated a saw-mill on Prickett's creek, where he also built a grist-mill that was burned some time after its erection. He then built on the foundations of the burnt mill, a second flouring mill which he operated until his death. He was a whig and republican in politics, and served for a number of years as a justice of the peace. 'Squire Jacob Morgan married Sarah McDowell, who was a daughter of James McDowell, a farmer of Taylor county, and some years after her death wedded Mrs. Elizabeth (Waldo) Martin. By his first marriage he had six sons and two daughters: Stephen, who died in childhood; Lieut. J. R.; Aaron, a farmer of Winfield district; Miranda, married Selva Moran, of Iowa and is dead; Stephen Hays, who was a Union soldier and fell at the Second battle of Bull Run; Evan, died in childhood; Jacob, Jr., who served as a soldier in the Union army and is now a farmer of Calhoun county; and Mary, who died in childhood. By his second marriage 'Squire Jacob Morgan had four children: Dr. David P., of Clarksburg, who served three years in the Union army; Frank, who served in the Union army for three years and is now a resident of one of the western states; Mrs. Emily Myers, now a widow; and Julia.

The interesting history of David Morgan,

the Indian fighter, is given in the sketch of the Morgan family that appears elsewhere in this volume.

DR. WILLIAM H. KUNST, who is a successful physician of Fairmont, was born at Grafton, Taylor county, West Virginia, May 26, 1866. He received his education in the public schools of Grafton, and when twenty years old commenced reading medicine with Dr. Warder, of Grafton. Completing the required course of reading he spent two years at the University of Maryland, and then entered Starling Medical college, of Columbus, Ohio, from which he was graduated March 5, 1890, with second honors, in a class of one hundred and fifty graduating members. He located at Point Marion, Pennsylvania, where he was compelled to leave a good practice in 1894, on account of his wife's health becoming impaired by the climate of that place. On October 16, 1894, he located at Fairmont, where he is building up a good and lucrative practice. He is a republican and a Lutheran, and has been a member for some time of Grafton Lodge, No. 31, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On August 28, Dr. Kunst married Anna L. Fisher, a daughter of Adam L. Fisher, of Fairmont. To their union have been born one child, a daughter, named Frances Louise, who is deceased. For ancestry, see the sketch of his father, Charles F. W. Kunst, of Grafton, West Virginia.

PRESLEY B. OGDEN, M. D., one of Fairmont's leading physicians and surgeons, and a successful specialist in diseases of the eye, throat and ear, is a son of William and Sarah (McIntyre) Ogden, and was born April 29, 1837, in Marion county, Virginia

(now West Virginia). The Ogden family is one of the pioneer families of the Monongahela valley, in West Virginia. In the dark and perilous days succeeding the great revolutionary struggle, Thomas Ogden left the comforts of a pleasant home in eastern Virginia and became a pioneer of civilization in Harrison county when it was a dense wilderness, inhabited by wild beasts and frequented by wilder men—the Indians. He cleared out a farm, but had numerous adventures with the red lords of the forest in the earlier years of his settlement. His son, William Ogden, the father of Dr. Ogden, was born in 1802, and passed the greater part of his life as a farmer in Harrison county, about eight miles from Fairmont, where he died. He wedded Sarah McIntyre, a daughter of the celebrated Indian fighter, James McIntyre, who came from eastern Virginia, and made a clearing in Harrison county, near the one of Thomas Ogden, before mentioned. James McIntyre had numerous encounters with the Indians, who were eager to capture him. Among the last desperate struggles with the red men that he had was the one when they invaded the little settlement near Fairmont and captured his brother Charles and the latter's wife. James McIntyre, whose wife and family had escaped to a small frontier fort, raised a party of whites and pursued the Indians so hotly that they could not escape with the incumbrance of their two prisoners, Charles McIntyre and his wife, whom they brutally murdered. After this horrible murder they succeeded in escaping across the Ohio river and their raids became fewer in numbers and ceased entirely after Wayne broke the Indian power in the Ohio valley forever at the battle of the Fallen Timbers.

To William and Sarah (McIntyre) Ogden

were born nine children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood: Thomas; — and Julia Ann (twins); George, Robert, Ellery, Dr. Presley B., Osborne, and Jasper. All of these children are dead except Dr. Presley B., whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

Presley B. Ogden was reared in his native county, and received his education under the celebrated Professor J. R. Moore, in the famous old Monongalia academy, which was merged into the West Virginia University. He received a certificate of efficiency in the prescribed course of the academy.

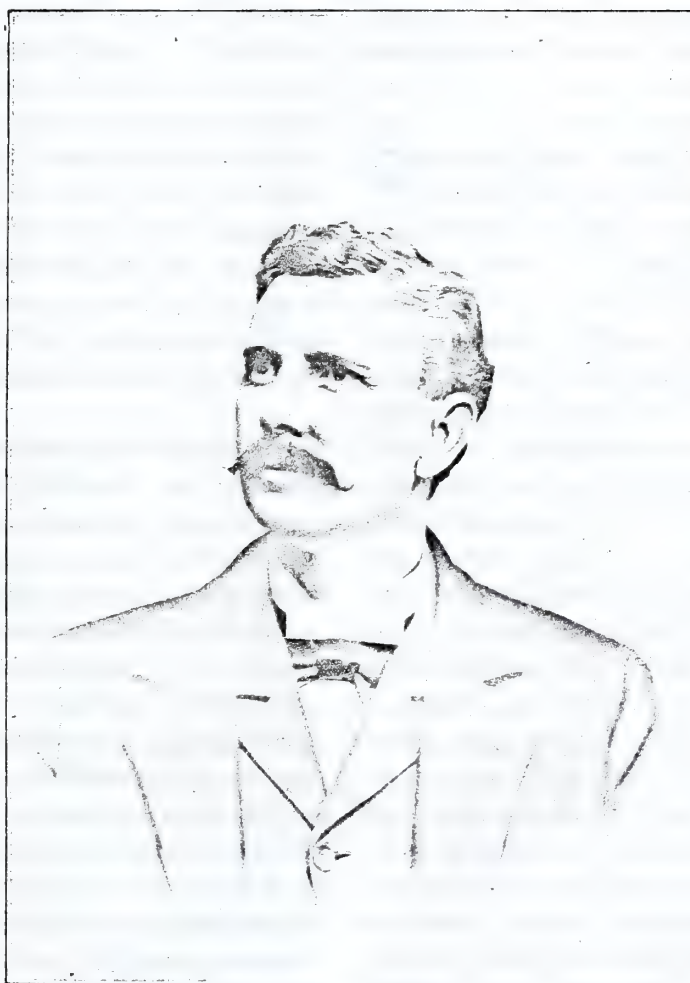
While at Monogalia academy he directed his energies with a view to the study of medicine, and received especial mention as being unusually proficient in the prescribed course on anatomy, physiology, and hygiene. Leaving school he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Jesse Flowers, of Harrison county, and finished the required course of reading under the preceptorship of Dr. J. M. Lazelle, of Fairmont. He first entered Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, and later matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, from which time-honored and popular institution he received a diploma in 1866. He then located in Doddridge county, which he soon left to establish himself about eight miles from Fairmont. In 18— he came to Fairmont, where he has been in continuous and successful practice up to the present time. During his long practice Dr. Ogden has yielded to his ardent desire to keep abreast of the times and the most advanced medical thought of the age, and has taken special courses upon various subjects in connection with his profession. He took a special course on the eye, ear, and throat, under the renowned specialists, Drs.

Moyes and Bull, of New York City. He also took a special course in practical surgery under Dr. Bryant, of New York, and later took a special course in gynæcology, under the preceptorship of Dr. Thomas, of the same city.

In 1863 Dr. Presley B. Ogden was united in marriage with Mary Ellen Coombs, of Monongalia county. Dr. and Mrs. Ogden have four children: Professor Howard N., who is a graduate of the universities of West Virginia and Virginia, read law and, after being admitted to the bar, was appointed to his present responsible position as professor of law in the Chicago law university; W. C., a practicing and successful physician of Fairmont; Herschel C., a graduate of the West Virginia University, and now a resident of Wheeling, where he is editor of the *Wheeling Evening Daily News*; and Cora V.

Dr. Ogden takes no active interest in political affairs beyond an intelligent interest and exercising his right of suffrage. He has given his life thought to the great profession in which he worthily labors. He is well and favorably known by the public, holds a high place in the respect of his fellow-practitioners throughout the State, and has achieved for himself honor and success. Thorough preparation, special study and wide and varied experience, have been the means by which he has achieved some measure of his professional success. After long and patient years of hard and progressive work, Dr. Ogden is now reaping the reward of his energy, industry, and integrity.

ZACKWELL M. AYERS, a successful druggist, and a prominent citizen of Palatine, Marion county, West Virginia, is a son of Daniel H. and Hannah (Bunner) Ayers, and was born at Harrisonville, Ritchie county,



OWEN S. McKINNEY.

West Virginia, March 16, 1854. His father was a native of the Old Dominion, born in Rockbridge county, and died in Palatine in 1876, having, after a number of changes, located there in 1868. He married Hannah Bunner, who was born December 14, 1826. To their marriage six children have been born: Anna Belle, the wife of O. S. McKinney, a prominent business man of Fairmont; Zackwell M., subject; Mary Ellen, the wife of B. L. Butcher, whose sketch appears in this book; Frank P., train-dispatcher for the Georgia Central railroad at Macon, Georgia; Maggie E., the wife of U. N. Arnett, a prominent and successful attorney-at-law of Fairmont, and Alonzo A., who is foreman in the printing-office of O. S. McKinney, and has charge of the printing of the books of the State Supreme Court.

Z. M. Ayers obtained his education in the public schools of Fairmont and Palatine. Leaving school he learned the tanner's trade, which he followed for a period of fifteen consecutive years. At the expiration of this time in 1881 he entered the office of B. L. Butcher, then state superintendent of public instruction for the State of West Virginia, as chief clerk. He filled this position about two years, when he became a hotel clerk in Wheeling for one year. His next position was that of a drug clerk at Piedmont, West Virginia, which position he filled three years, when he removed to Fairmont and embarked in the drug business on his own account. Here he formed a partnership with Dr. H. M. Ogden under the firm-name of Ogden and Ayers. This partnership continued but one year, when it was amicably dissolved, and Mr. Ayers opened a drug-store in Palatine, which he has since conducted successfully. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United

Workmen. He married Emma J., a daughter of Daniel R. Tennant, of this county, May 13, 1885, and to them have been born two children: J. Clark, born July 2, 1886, and Joseph A., born July 7, 1892. Mr. Tennant was born in Monongalia county in 1828, but removed to Fairview in 1871, where he has since been engaged in the milling business. He is regarded as a careful and conscientious business man, and a good and reputable citizen.

OWEN S. MCKINNEY was born near what is now the post-office of Hoult, in Winfield district, Marion county, West Virginia, on September 30, 1848. He is the seventh child of John S. and Matilda C. McKinney. John Spencer McKinney, his father, was the eldest child of Luke McKinney, who was a descendant of a branch of that McKinney family of Scotch-Irish ancestry who were among the earliest settlers of Virginia. The earliest ancestor of Owen S. McKinney who first ventured into the wilds of western Virginia was William McKinney, the father of Luke and the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who crossed the Blue Ridge mountains, and settled in the South Branch valley, near where the town of Romney now stands, as early as 1760. Here his son Luke and other members of the family were born. Upon arriving at maturity, Luke married Ailse Spencer, and shortly afterward, early in the nineteenth century, removed to a point on Decker's creek, near where the town of Morgantown is now located. At this place John S. McKinney was born, in 1811. Luke McKinney, his father, afterwards removed to Preston county, near where the town of Reedsville is now situated, where he died in 1863, at an advanced age. His wife survived him several years.

John S. McKinney married Matilda C. Sullivan in 1831. She was the youngest daughter of Patrick and Henrietta Sullivan, and was born in 1809. Her father, Patrick Sullivan, was born in Ireland about 1750. His wife was also of Irish birth. Patrick Sullivan served as a soldier in the Continental army under General Daniel Morgan, and participated in nearly all the battles of Virginia, North and South Carolina during that memorable struggle, including the battle of the Cowpens, where, tradition says, he distinguished himself by acts of special bravery. He afterwards, though nearly sixty years of age, enlisted in the War of 1812 in Captain Thomas Moore's company of the Twelfth United States volunteers, was wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, Canada, and was discharged for disability in May, 1814. He died in Clarksburg, Virginia (now West Virginia), in 1841.

Mr. McKinney was educated in the common schools of his State, served an apprenticeship in a printing office, and has always been more or less connected with the business of printing and publishing, though he is concerned with many other business operations, to which he has for several years past devoted most of his time and energies. As a newspaper writer he has achieved considerable of a reputation throughout his State as an editor of force and ability, and as a business man he has been quite successful along every line in which he has engaged.

At the present time, Mr. McKinney is one of the editors and publishers of the *Fairmont Index*, the leading Democratic paper of the Second Congressional district of West Virginia. He is largely interested in the development of his county and section, and was one of the promoters of the Fairmont Development

company, an organization of business men which has done a great deal for the growth and development of the town of Fairmont, West Virginia. He has been the secretary and a member of the board of directors of that company since its organization.

Mr. McKinney is a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, and was grand master of the latter organization in 1885, for the State of West Virginia. He has never aspired for political honors, and has only held such public offices as mayor of the municipality in which he lived, member of the school board, and member of the local board of regency for the State Normal School at Fairmont, where he resides.

Mr. McKinney married Annabel Ayers in 1874. Her mother, Hannah Ayers, was a daughter of Joseph and Nancy Bunner. Mrs. Bunner was a member of the Springer family, whose connections are wide-spread, and who trace their ancestry back in a direct line to Christopher Springer, who was a Swedish nobleman who emigrated to America in 1630 and settled near Wilmington, Delaware. The fruits of their union are Elnora, born in 1875; Margaret Ellen, born in 1878; Odell Payne, born in 1880; Gertrude (since deceased), born in 1883; and Mary Louise, born in 1890. Mr. McKinney resides in a beautiful home, in an attractive location on the south side, in Fairmont, West Virginia.

WILLIAM T. HARTMAN.—The great natural resources of Marion county, West Virginia, have been an inducement to a number of energetic and thorough-going business men to locate within its borders. To such men the town of Fairmont owes much of its development and substantial business

prosperity. Prominent among this class is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a son of Samuel and Margaret (Maxwell) Hartman, and was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, April 16, 1865. His father is of German parentage, his grandfather having emigrated to the United States about 1830, and for a time lived in Pittsburg, but later removed to Wheeling, where he died.

Samuel Hartman (father) is one of Wheeling's pioneers, having lived in that city over forty years, and until recently he was engaged in grape culture and was quite successful. His marriage to Margaret Maxwell, a daughter of James Maxwell, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, resulted in the birth of four children: Samuel and James are deceased; William T. (subject); and Virginia, wife of John D. May, of Wheeling, West Virginia.

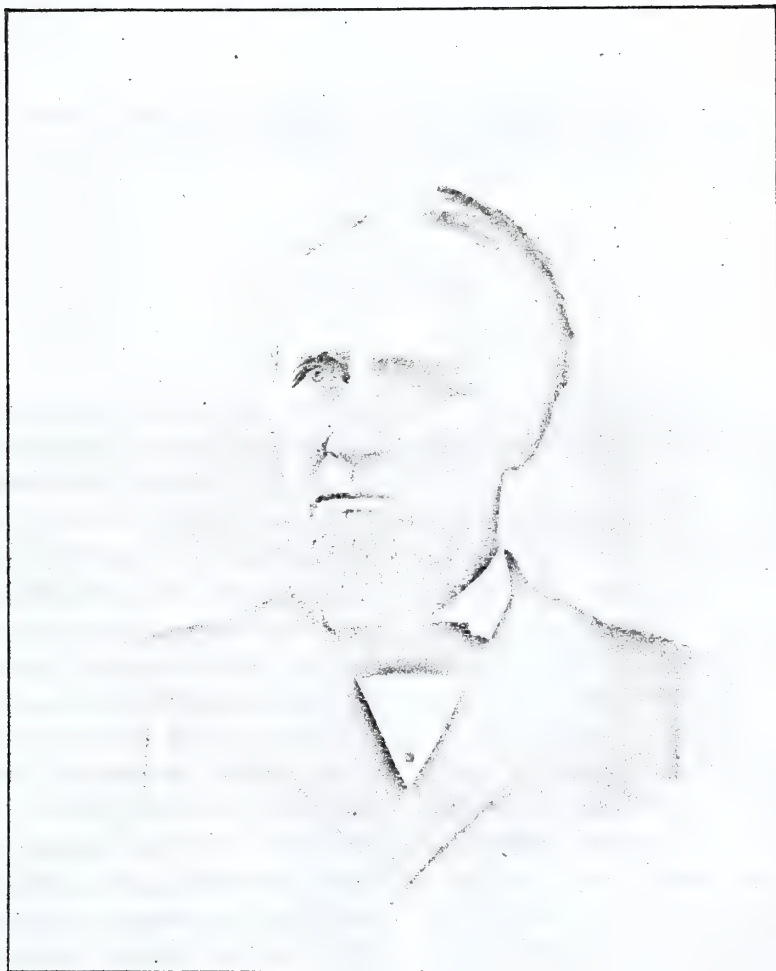
The Maxwells are a very old family in Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent; the first families came to America before the Revolution, and some of them took part in that struggle for independence.

William T. Hartman was educated in the common schools of Wheeling, and then took a commercial course in Frazier's Business College, of that city. For three years, under the administration of President Arthur, he was employed in the post-office in Wheeling. For several years he was a traveling salesman for the following well-known wholesale houses: George K. McMechen and Son and George S. Feeny. While traveling in this capacity he saw an opening in Fairmont for a wholesale grocery, and after consulting with some business men of that place, the West Virginia Grocery and Candy company was organized January 1, 1893. July 14, of the same year, the firm was incorporated, with

the following officers: J. M. Hartley, president; M. L. Hutchinson, vice-president; H. F. Smith, secretary; and William T. Hartman, treasurer and general manager. They have erected on the corner of Second street and Fairmont avenue a store-room and factory, which for its convenience of arrangement, completeness of equipment, and beauty of architectural design, is the equal of any in the country outside of the large cities. The building is forty feet wide, one hundred feet deep, and four stories high. The material used in the construction of this ideal business block is brick, with a pressed-brick and plate-glass front and stone trimmings. The West Virginia Grocery and Candy company carry on a wholesale grocery business and manufacture candy. They draw upon central West Virginia and parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania for their market. Their trade from the start was encouraging, and has steadily increased, and in this short space of time, under the personal management of Mr. Hartman, who has given it his entire attention from the beginning, they have taken front rank in the wholesale trade of West Virginia.

In fraternal matters, Mr. Hartman stands deservedly high, being a member of Ohio Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons; Wheeling Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Wheeling Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; and Osiris Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Hartman is also a prominent member of the Fairmont Chamber of Commerce, and is at present treasurer of that body. When anything of public interest is to be done he is always found in the front ranks, and is untiring in his labors for the advancement of Fairmont's prosperity.



HON. B. F. MARTIN.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

HON. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MARTIN was born near Farmington, Marion county, Va. (now West Virginia), October 2, 1828, and died in Grafton, January 20, 1895. His father, Jesse B. Martin, was among the early settlers of Buffalo creek, then in Harrison county, where he devoted himself to the business of farming. The subject of this sketch was brought up as a tiller of the soil, devoting the first twenty-one years of his life to that honest vocation. He had but limited school advantages in his early life, but soon after he reached his majority he matriculated as a student of Allegheny college, Meadville, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated, with first honors, as a bachelor of arts, in June, 1854. After graduation at college he returned to Marion county and taught school eighteen months in Fairmont, during which time he studied law. He was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in March, 1856, locating the following November at Pruntytown, then the seat of justice of Taylor county, where he remained until a few years ago. When Graf-

ton was made the county seat, he moved his office to Grafton, where he resided until his death.

For many years Mr. Martin devoted his undivided energies to the practice of his profession, and as a reward for his toil became a distinguished lawyer. For a quarter of a century he had been a leading member of the bar of his adopted county.

Often solicited to become a candidate for office, Mr. Martin wisely refused until he had established himself as an attorney of promise and with a reputation fully made. When the democratic party came into power in West Virginia in 1871, it was decided by it that a new constitution should be framed. A convention was accordingly called for that purpose in 1872, and Mr. Martin was chosen a delegate from Taylor county. Being a good lawyer and a superior debater he took a high rank in the convention, and was one of its most useful and active members. The same year he was a delegate to the National Democratic convention that met in Baltimore

Mr. Martin opposed the nomination of Horace Greeley, but in the campaign that followed he gave him active and earnest support.

In the fall of 1872 he was a candidate for Congress in the Second district of West Virginia on the democratic ticket. The new constitution was adopted at a special election, August 22, of that year. Hon. J. M. Hagans was voted for as a member of Congress that day, receiving 3,441 votes. Mr. Martin did not allow himself to be voted for at that time, but appeared as the regular candidate of his party at the October election, receiving 5,998 votes. On the same day J. Nelson Wisner, Rep., received 1,698 votes, and D. D. T. Farnsworth, 1,321 votes. Governor Jacob certified to Congress the result of both elections, and a contest followed. Congress admitted Mr. Hagans as the duly elected member, notwithstanding the committee of elections reported in favor of Mr. Martin. In 1876 Mr. Martin was again his party's candidate for Congress, and was elected by a majority of 3,743. In 1876 he was re-elected by nearly 8,000 majority. While in Congress Mr. Martin was attentive to his duties, and was an efficient representative. No West Virginia congressman left behind him a more faithful or more honorable record.

Mr. Martin from early manhood was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a lay-delegate to the general conference of 1876; was president of the lay-electoral conference of that church held at Parkersburg, October, 1887, and was one of the trustees of the conference seminary at Buckhannon, and treasurer of the board of trustees. He had been active in charitable works for more than a generation, and bore the good will of all who knew him. In political campaigns he was always fair and upright, scorning everything dishonorable. As

a lawyer no one can truthfully say a word against his integrity, for he enjoyed the reputation of being scrupulously honest in the practice of his profession.

Outside of his immediate family, Mr. Martin will be most missed by the poor and by the enterprising business men of the county. No deserving poor man ever appealed to him in vain, either for alms or assistance in the courts. He tried more cases without compensation than are tried by most men for fees. His practice for fully thirty years was very extensive, and every honest litigant found in him a ready, safe and loyal counsel, without any regard to compensation. He was as active in church, school, and Sabbath-school work as in professional duties. In politics he had strong convictions, but was honorable and straightforward. He believed in his party as he believed in his church creed, and served it with the same fidelity. He was equally frank and faithful in his friendships. His inherent honesty and sense of honor made it impossible for him to be a hypocrite in anything.

The members of Grafton Lodge, No. 15, A. F. and A. M., of which Mr. Martin was for many years a member, had charge of the funeral exercises after leaving the church, and about forty members of the fraternity accompanied the remains to Fairmont, together with a delegation of the Taylor county bar and many other citizens. At Fairmont the Masonic fraternity there and a large concourse of friends joined the funeral procession, which at once proceeded to the cemetery, where the body was deposited in its last resting place with the ceremonies of the order.

In November, 1854, Mr. Martin and Miss N. E. Carlin, daughter of James Carlin, an old and respected citizen of Meadville, Pennsylvania, were happily married.

L **LEONARD MALLONEE**, cashier of the First National Bank of Grafton, West Virginia, and a man of character, standing and influence in private and public life, is a son of William and Thomazine (Keirle) Mallonee, and was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, August 31, 1833. His parental grandfather, Leonard Mallonee, was of French descent, and resided in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, where his son, William Mallonee, was born March 20, 1801. William Mallonee received a good common English education, and upon attaining his majority went to Baltimore, where he served as clerk in mercantile houses for several months. At the end of that time he embarked there in the retail dry-goods business, and afterwards in the wholesale drygoods business, in which he continued up to 1843, in which year he came to Pruntytown, Taylor county, then a part of Harrison county. He was in the general mercantile business at Pruntytown from 1843 to 1852, when he purchased the Meadland farm, five miles from the town, and gave his attention to its management up to 1865, in which year he went to Grafton, where he lived a comparatively retired life. He died in August, 1880, when in the eightieth year of his age. He was a member and deacon of the Baptist church, in whose work he took an active and prominent part. He served one term as mayor of Grafton. In 1831 Mr. Mallonee married Thomazine Keirle, who was born May 20, 1810, and died February 18, 1879. She was a daughter of John W. Keirle, of English descent, and a prominent wholesale boot and shoe dealer of Baltimore, who perished on board the steamer "Lexington," that burned in Long Island sound in 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Mallonee had a family of eleven children: Hon. John K., an ex-

member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and a merchant of Townville, that state; Achsah, wife of James K. Smith, a merchant of Fetterman; Leonard, subject; Emily, who married George F. Smith, of Grafton; William, now a resident of Grafton; Matthew M., of Wichita, Kansas; George W., in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company; Helen B., widow of Major F. J. Cather, who served with distinction in the Confederate army; Eliza A., married F. J. Minor, of Harrison county, and is now deceased; Cleon K., a resident of Colorado, and one child that died at four years of age.

Leonard Mallonee was reared principally in Taylor county, and received his education in the Pruntytown schools and Rector college. When but a mere boy his father commenced training him for the mercantile business, and after several years' experience as a clerk and manager in his father's store he went to Fetterman, where he became a partner with Col. Jas. K. Smith in the general mercantile business, which they conducted there until 1866. He then moved to Grafton, and was a member of the general mercantile firm of Mallonee and Evans for one year, when his health became so impaired that he withdrew and sought a more active and out-door business, which he found in the management of the Grafton flouring mills, which he owned and operated up to 1874. In October, 1873, he had helped to organize the First National Bank of Grafton, and was elected as one of its directors, and when he quit milling became a clerk in the bank. He soon was made teller and then assistant cashier, and in 1890 was elected as cashier, which position he still holds. The First National Bank was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000, which has been increased until it is now \$85,000, with

a surplus of \$65,000, which shows its substantial character and tells the story of its prosperity. General George W. Brown was its first president, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Thomas E. Davis. The assistant cashier is Chas. R. Durbin, and the teller is G. H. H. Kunst, while the directors are: John Bradshaw, S. L. Allen, John George Brinkman, John Doonan, John W. Hamilton, C. F. W. Kunst, James K. Smith and George M. Whitescarver. Mr. Mallonee takes interest in his borough aside from its financial affairs, and was one of the organizers of the Grafton Electric Light company, of which he is a director.

On May 19, 1859, Mr. Mallonee was united in marriage with Cornelia H. Smith, a daughter of Chas. C. Smith, a native of Virginia, and then a resident of Preston county. To this union were born two children: Charles W., who died at fourteen years of age; and Carrie Ashby, who wedded John W. Cowherd, a farmer, and has six children: Leonard M., James Y., Cornelius H., Mary J., Katherine and John.

In business Mr. Mallonee has always been prompt, active and conservative. His long past experience has been of such a character in several different lines of business as to fully qualify him for the right management and successful prosecution of any enterprise requiring close care and intelligent direction.

WILLIAM L. GRANT, M.D., of Grafton, whose successful career as a professional man has spanned nearly half a century, is a physician of ability and skill, and a man of education and culture. He is a son of Chapman and Mary (Jett) Grant, and was born in Harrison county, Virginia (now West Vir-

ginia), July 23, 1822. Chapman Grant was of English descent, and a native of Culpeper county, in the middle section of the great valley of Virginia. He was born in 1776, and his earliest childhood memories were of the closing struggles of the Revolutionary War upon the soil of his native state, where the sword and the torch of the British and Tories swept through many a fair district, and left desolation and ruin. He received his education in the excellent private and select schools for which Virginia was then noted a century ago, and grew to manhood in his native county, where he married and lived until 1806. In that year he joined the tide of emigration which was pouring over the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies into the northwestern part of trans-Alleghenian Virginia, and came to Harrison county, where he purchased a farm ten miles south of Clarksburg, and spent the remaining years of his life. He died at the advanced age of about eighty-two years. Living in the age when Virginia's statesmen were prominent and leading spirits in the political affairs of the Nation, he was a firm advocate of the principles of Jeffersonian democracy, in which he had been reared. He was a polished gentleman of the old school, and possessed that high spirit and generous hospitality that are predominant traits of character of the descendants of the old and cultured families of Virginia.

Chapman Grant married Mary Jett, and had a family of nine children, of whom three sons and five daughters grew to manhood and womanhood. Mrs. Grant was a daughter of ——— Jett, and passed away in 1840, when in about the sixty-fifth year of his age.

William L. Grant grew to manhood in his native county, and received his education in the ordinary schools of his neighborhood and

the old Clarksburg Academy, then one of the leading educational institutions of Western Virginia. After completing his academical education, he studied medicine with Dr. William U. Smith, a leading physician of Clarksburg, and entered Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which famous and time-honored institution he was graduated in the class of 1856. Immediately after graduation he commenced the practice of medicine at Rockford, in Harrison county, but soon removed to a favorable location in Lewis county, where he remained for eight years. At the end of that time he returned to Harrison county, and in 1871 removed to Grafton, where he has a large and remunerative practice, built up by years of active, earnest and skillful professional services. He entered the Federal service, in 1861, as surgeon of the Ninth West Virginia infantry, but was compelled to resign before a year on account of ill health. He is a member of the West Virginia State Medical Association, and takes a deep interest in the advancement of his profession.

On the 16th of September, 1841, Dr. Grant was united in marriage to Mary E. Lyons, a daughter of David Lyons, of Clark county, Virginia. To their union have been born five children: Horace W., who died at twenty years of age; James A., a druggist of Grafton; Adolphus S., a railroad superintendent, who has resided for several years in Texas; Dr. William Lucian, who is now a practicing physician of Colorado; and Henry L., engaged in the general mercantile business in Grafton.

Dr. William L. Grant is an old-time democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and has always taken an intelligent part and interest in state and national politics. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church and Mystic

Lodge, No. 75, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Grafton, West Virginia. He is well preserved for his years, and is a man of fine personal appearance and manners. The greater part of the time of Dr. Grant is devoted to his profession, and he never neglects an opportunity to widen his knowledge of medicine, or to study closely the most successful methods of treating diseases.

JAMES A. GRANT, a prominent business man of Grafton, and a director in the Merchants' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of that town, is a son of William L. and Mary (Lyons) Grant, and was born April 5, 1844, in Harrison county, West Virginia (then Virginia).

William L. Grant, father, was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, (then Virginia.) He grew to manhood in his native county, and received his education in the ordinary schools of the neighborhood and the old Clarksburg academy. In the days of the Civil War he was commissioned as a surgeon of the Ninth West Virginia cavalry, and would have rendered his flag and country good service, had not he been obliged to resign on account of ill health. Dr. Grant's reputation as a physician is well established, as the large and remunerative practice which he enjoys will testify. He is a man of sterling worth and integrity, and he has sought to so impress his personality and principles in that of his children that they might by the same honest and patient perseverance win success for themselves.

James A. Grant received his mental education and training in the public schools of Harrison county, and then took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father, intending to pursue the profession of medicine; but his health failing, he was compelled to

give up all idea of a professional career. He then turned his attention to business pursuits. In 1869 he embarked in the drug business in Philippi, this State, where he remained until 1872, when he came to Grafton, where he has remained ever since, engaged in the same line of business, conducting one of the largest establishments in the county. He was one of the organizers and is one of the directors of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Saving Bank of Grafton, West Virginia, and is alive to every measure that tends to the development and the progress of the city of Grafton. His judgment is sought after by all who know the business qualifications which he possesses. Being a director in the above-named bank, he shows the keen judgment and conservative policy of the successful man of the world in all its business transactions, which the directors have under their general supervision.

In Masonic circles he stands deservedly high, by having observed the laws and teachings of that old and well-tried order. He holds his membership in Mystic Lodge, No. 75, A. F. and A. M., and Copestone Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons.

On September 20, 1866, Mr. Grant was united in marriage with Narcissa Jackson, a very estimable young woman, and daughter of Blackwell Jackson, of Lewis county, West Virginia. Unto this matrimonial union there have been born four children, two of whom are deceased: Mary B., deceased; Lily, deceased; Anna L., and James J.

CHARLES H. RECTOR, clerk of the County Court of Taylor county, is a man of good scholarship and excellent business ability. He is a son of Alfred and Frances (Yates) Rector, and was born one mile east of

Pruntytown, in Taylor county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 26, 1854.

He is of German descent, and his paternal grandfather, Jesse Rector, was a native of Germany, and resided successively in Faulkner county, Virginia, and Taylor county, West Virginia. He came, in 1790, to one mile east of Pruntytown, where he purchased a farm and passed the last years of his life. His son, Alfred Rector, father, was born in 1818, on the Taylor county farm, where he still resides, and has always followed farming. He was formerly an old-line whig, but has supported the republican party since the late Civil War. He has been an active member of the Baptist church for fifty-five years, and stands well in his community as a man, a citizen, and a neighbor. He wedded Frances Yates, a daughter of William Yates, who was a native of Virginia, and who settled on Shelby run, near Webster, Taylor county. Mrs. Rector was born in 1824, and passed away July 18, 1876. To Mr. and Mrs. Rector were born eleven children: Virginia, widow of James H. Gawthrop; Rebecca, wife of John T. Reynolds, of Taylor county; William M., a farmer, who wedded Martha J. Warder; Julia A., wife of W. S. Sinsel, a farmer; Aurelius, who died at an early age; Melissa, wife of H. P. Zumbro, a farmer; Edgar N., who married Ermina J. Reynolds; Charles H., subject; Emma J., wife of James L. Woodyard; Fanny and another daughter, who both died young.

Charles H. Rector received his education in the Pruntytown public schools and the Fairmont State Normal school, from which well-known institution he was graduated in the class of 1877. Leaving school, he taught for five years in the public schools, and for two years in the Grafton graded school. At the

end of that time he was elected county superintendent, and served satisfactorily in that office for two years. In the same year he was appointed as deputy assessor for a term of two years, and some time after its close was elected, in 1884, as clerk of the County Court of Taylor county, and was re-elected in 1892, which position he still holds. In August, 1891, Mr. Rector helped to organize the Merchants' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Grafton, and served as vice-president until March 25, 1892, when he was elected president to succeed William Watkins, in which capacity he served until 1895. This bank has a capital of \$50,000, and William Morgan is cashier. Mr. Rector was one of the charter members, and is at present a director of the Grafton Building and Loan association. He is a member of Grafton Lodge, No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons; and Copestone Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons. Mr. Rector is a member of the Baptist church, and has always been a republican in political affairs. As a business man he is careful, accurate, and conscientious, and since engaging in banking has shown that tact, judgment, and foresight so essential to financial success, and the correct management of moneyed institutions. In all of his public and private relations of life, he is well known for honesty and integrity.

On October 18, 1882, Mr. Rector married Augusta E. Mackin, daughter of R. T. Mackin, a native and resident of the state of Maryland. Their union has been blessed with three children: Clyde W., Luther M., and Frank L.

COLONEL JAMES K. SMITH, a courteous gentleman, and an active business man of Fetterman, who once represented Taylor county in the Virginia house of delegates, and

who is now one of the prominent democratic leaders of northern West Virginia, is a son of Abraham and Amy (Knotts) Smith, and was born at Williamsport, Harrison county, Virginia (now Pruntytown, Taylor county, West Virginia).

His paternal grandfather, James Smith, was of English descent, and resided in Hampshire county, where he was prominent and active in military and political affairs. He was a very ardent democrat, and, being a good speaker, served his party efficiently on the stump during its early campaigns in Virginia. He married a Miss Moore, who was of Scotch descent and a resident of the valley of Virginia. His son, Abraham Smith, was the father of Colonel James K. Smith. Abraham Smith was born in Hampshire county, and in 1813-14 carried the United States mail from Washington city to Marietta, Ohio. The next year, in superintending his mail route, he came to Williamsport, now Pruntytown, and, being favorably impressed with the place, settled there, and, with Jeddekiah Goff, engaged in the general mercantile business. After a short time he purchased the interest of Mr. Goff, and followed merchandizing for twenty-five years. He was postmaster at Williamsport for a number of years, being commissioned by Postmaster-General Jonathan R. Meigs, and owned a large landed estate and a number of slaves.

He was an active democrat and a prominent member of the Methodist Protestant church, and wedded Amy Knotts, by whom he had a family of nine children: Emily, who is now deceased; Marshall, who has been dead for some years; Emeline, wife of Dr. Joseph L. Carr, of Clarksburg; Abraham and Washington, who are both dead; Mary, wife of William H. Freeman, of Clarksburg; Caroline, now

dead; and Colonel James K., the subject of this sketch.

Colonel James K. Smith received his elementary education in the old Williamsport round log school house, whose windows were filled with greased sheets of paper for panes of glass. Leaving the old three months' subscription schools, he took a full course in Rector College, at Pruntytown, which was a famous institution of learning for its day, and was under the control of the Baptist denomination. He studied there under the preceptorship of Revs. Joshua Bradley, Charles Wheeler and John S. B. Tisdale. Leaving college he read law under his brother-in-law, Colonel Burton Despard, of Clarksburg, was admitted to the bar, and, after practicing for a short time, retired from the legal profession to give his time fully to business pursuits, for which he had a liking, as well as a natural aptitude. He embarked, with his brother, Marshall, in the general mercantile business at Pruntytown, but shortly removed to Fetterman, where he opened his present mercantile establishment in 1850. He does a good business, and has a large patronage. In addition to merchandizing, Colonel Smith owns some fine farms in Taylor county, and does considerable in the line of farming and grazing. He is the present agent at Fetterman for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, a position which he has held since 1852. He was active and prominent in the old state militia, being elected captain when but a boy of eighteen years of age, and promoted successively to major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel before the militia system went down. Colonel Smith holds steadfastly to the democratic faith of his father and grandfather, and has always been active in the interest of his party. In 1859 he was elected to represent Taylor

county in the house of delegates of Virginia, and, beside being called into the councils of Taylor county democracy, he has frequently been chosen as a delegate to democratic state, senatorial and congressional conventions.

He served for many years as a justice of the peace, was a member of the board of penitentiary directors for fourteen years by the appointment of the governor of West Virginia, and is now a member of the board of directors of the State Reformed school at Pruntytown. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Grafton, in which he has served continuously as a director from the first day that it opened its doors for the transaction of business. Colonel James K. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has always been true to every duty devolving upon him in public and private life. His fidelity has never been questioned, and his record is one of duty performed independent of self-interest or political preferment. While honored with private confidence and public trust he has always firmly believed that we rise or fall not so much by outward position, as by inward principle.

Colonel Smith married Achsah A. Mallonee, a daughter of William Mallonee, and a sister to L. Mallonee, a prominent business man of Grafton, and cashier of the First National Bank of that town. They have four children: Scotia M., widow of the late Dr. James H. Love; Laura B., Kate and Cora, who are at home with their parents.

ALEXANDER LEEDS, D. D. S., of Grafton, who served with distinction in the army of the Potomac, and who stands high in his chosen profession, in northern West Vir.

ginia, which includes in its ranks some of the leading dentists of the United States, is a son of Judge Alexander B. and Susan C. (Stubbs) Leeds, and was born in New York City, New York, on Independence day, 1843. The Leeds family is one of the well-known families of England, and its members have been distinguished in that country in the different occupations and professions. The important commercial and manufacturing city of Leeds is said by tradition to derive its name from a member of this Leeds family, who had won renown by valor and bravery, and occupied a prominent position in the early history of England. There is an authentic record of a branch of this Leeds family residing in 1650 at Staplehowe, England, where they were a respectable and well-to-do people, and in 1674, Capt. John Leeds left Staplehowe and settled at New London, Connecticut, where he died in 1696. He was a sea captain, and his son, Capt. Wm. Leeds, commanded a vessel which was wrecked, and from which he and ten others were the only ones saved. After coming to New England, Captain John Leeds was successfully engaged for many years in ship-building. His grandson, Capt. Lodowick Leeds, was born at New London, Connecticut, and at ten years of age shipped on board a trading vessel, where in a few years he became proficient in seamanship. At an early age he took command of a vessel, and in a few years was engaged by Alexander Brown and company, private bankers of Baltimore, whose ships he commanded in many distant seas. He spent seventy years on the ocean, and was recognized as one of the ablest and most successful seamen in the early merchant marine service of the country. He never had a wreck, but the first trip after retiring from the command of the last ship in

which he sailed was wrecked. After retiring from the sea, Capt. Lodowick Leeds removed to Hagerstown, Maryland, where he died September 6, 1863, aged eighty-seven years, having been born September 14, 1776, the year of American independence. He wedded Elizabeth M. Latham, and reared a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters. One of his sons, Judge Alexander B. Leeds, was the father of the subject of this sketch. Judge Alexander Leeds was born in New London, Connecticut, February 17, 1819, was subsequently a resident of New York and Baltimore, and removed in 1843 to Berrien Springs, Michigan, where he died March 1, 1893. In early life and up to 1853 he was principally interested in agricultural pursuits. In the last named year he was elected recorder of deeds in Berrien county, Michigan, and after twelve years' service in that capacity was elected judge of the courts of that county, which position he held for six years. Judge Leeds was a prominent member of the Episcopal church, and an active whig and republican in politics. He was twice married, first to Susan E. Stubbs, who died, leaving three children, two sons and one daughter, and after her death, wedded Susan E. Armstrong, by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter. Mrs. Susan E. (Stubbs) Leeds, of Turks Island, West Indies, was born December 11, 1810, and passed away May 30, 1860, when in the fiftieth year of her age.

Alexander Leeds was taken by his parents when an infant to Michigan, and a part of the long journey was made through a wilderness region in wagons. One day during this tiresome journey he was buried, by the upsetting of one of the wagons, in a slough and nearly suffocated. His early boyhood days were

passed in the pioneer home of his parents, whose only near neighbors for a few years were the wild Indians of that section. His mother was a woman of education and culture, and taught him to read and write, and conducted his studies in arithmetic and grammar until he had a fair knowledge of numbers and language. He afterwards attended the early common schools and some excellent select schools, and then entered Michigan Agricultural college, where he took a course in the literary department. Leaving college he visited Hagerstown, Maryland, and while there enlisted, in 1862 in company H, sixth Maryland infantry, and served until the close of the great Civil War, being honorably discharged from the Federal service at Baltimore, Maryland, in May, 1865. After enlisting he was soon promoted to sergeant, and afterwards was commissioned as lieutenant. He was in nearly all the hard-fought battles of the army of the Potomac, from Yorktown to Appomattox Court House, where he was present at Lee's surrender. He was wounded at Winchester in 1864, and his regiment was the first to cross the outer line of the Confederate defenses at Petersburg, at the capture of that place. After being discharged he returned to Hagerstown, Maryland, where he learned the trade of jeweler. He then, in 1868, went to Waynesburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he opened and conducted a jewelry establishment until 1873, when he closed out his business to accept a position as postal clerk on a Baltimore and Ohio mail train, running from Baltimore, Maryland, to Grafton, this State. As a postal clerk he served six days and then was off six days. In these off days he studied dentistry, and attended the Baltimore Dental college, from which he was graduated in the class of

1880. After graduation he removed to Grafton, where he practiced during these off days until 1893, when his practice had grown so large that he was compelled to resign as postal clerk. Skilled workmanship and a close application has already won an honorable place in the front rank of his profession for Dr. Leeds. There is very little of what is called luck in the world, and nothing at all of luck in the life of Dr. Leeds, whose success has been won by ability and a strenuous persistence in the path which has led to victory. In his early struggles with difficulties and obstacles he developed that persistent perseverance which was of such supreme importance in his latter contests for fortune and position.

On May 20, 1868, Dr. Leeds was united in marriage with Marie E. Sheckles, a daughter of Richard Sheckles, of Hagerstown, Maryland. Dr. and Mrs. Leeds have one child, a daughter named Mary C.

Dr. Leeds is a republican in politics. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, Grafton Lodge, No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, and Reno Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic. He is pleasing and agreeable in manner, social and genial in disposition, and firm and devoted in his friendship. In the ordinary walks of life he has been attended by the same success that has marked his professional career. His tasteful home, his high social standing and his acknowledged professional skill, all attest his present popularity. Alexander Leeds possesses that wonderful perseverance and that remarkable capacity for continuous hard work, which enables a man to accomplish much in life and which wins the esteem and confidence of men. By these distinguishing qualities he has risen to success, and in connection with his profes-



SENATOR S. H. GRAMM.

sional rank and honorable career as an officer in the army, has made an enviable reputation in private and social life.

STATE SENATOR SAMUEL H. GRAMM, one of the most enterprising and successful business men of Grafton, and a member of the state senate of West Virginia, from the Eleventh district, is a son of Michael and Fannie (Hyde) Gramm, and was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1842.

The Gramms are of German extraction, and the earliest member of the family in this country, of which we have any account, was the paternal grandfather of Senator Gramm. He married and reared a family, and his son, Michael Gramm (father), was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania and removed to Dauphin county, in the same state, where he died in 1844. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Fanny Hyde, and they reared a family of four children: Mary, wife of Augustus Bathmore, of Middletown, Pennsylvania; Jonathan, now a merchant of Washington city, who enlisted in 1862, in company "C," One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania infantry, and served nine months; Samuel H., and Elizabeth, who died in infancy.

Samuel H. Gramm at two years of age lost his father, and was placed under a guardian at that age. He received his education in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and at an early age learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for several years in his native county. He then engaged in the lumber business, in central Pennsylvania, where he operated a large saw-mill for H. S. Wilson, and did a good business up to 1871, in which year he came to Doddridge county, this State.

He there was also superintendent of H. S. Wilson's saw-mills and lumbering operations for two years and then, in 1873, removed to Grafton, where he has resided ever since. At Grafton he became superintendent of Pardee Cook and company's saw-mills, a position which he resigned in 1876, to actively engage in the lumbering business for himself. He commenced on a small scale, with a single mill and gradually increased his business, until the demand was such for his mill products that he was compelled to put four large mills into operation, which now give employment to one hundred and fifty hands. His lumber fields are in several counties of the State, and his lumber is principally shipped to foreign countries, where some lines of it are in great demand. In 1889 he and John L. Magill, formed a partnership under the firm-name of Gramm and Magill, and erected a planing mill at Grafton which they operated until 1892. In that year they removed to West Grafton, and built their present large and well-equipped planing mill, which is forty-five by one hundred and seventy-five feet in width and length. In connection with the manufacture of lumber there, they do a large business in contracting and building.

On February 7, 1866, Mr. Gramm was united in marriage with Fannie E. Pathmore, a daughter of William Pathmore, of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. Their union has been blessed with six children: Kate, Carrie, Annie, Jennie, George, and Alma.

Senator Gramm is a member of the Grafton Presbyterian church and Reno Post, No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic. He served during the late Civil War as a soldier, enlisting in May, 1862, in company "C," One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania infantry, and when his nine months' term was

up, he enlisted in the Construction Corps of the army of the Potomac, in which he served until the close of the war, being mustered out in 1865, at City Point, Virginia. For the last decade Senator Gramm has been prominent and active in every movement or measure calculated to promote the industrial and material development of Grafton and Taylor counties. He is a director and vice-president of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Saving bank, and president of the Grafton building and loan association, of which he is a charter member, besides being connected in various ways with other enterprises, which benefit the town. He is a prominent Mason, and holds membership in Grafton Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons; Copestone Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons; and De Mola Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar. He is also an Odd Fellow, being a member of Central Lodge, No. 98, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Senator Gramm is a staunch republican, and has always given the party of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and Harrison, a loyal, earnest, active and effective support. He watches closely the trend of political affairs, whether county, state, or national. He represented the State league of West Virginia, at the national convention of republican clubs at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1892, and at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1893.

Soon after coming to Taylor county, Senator Gramm became active in the cause of the party whose principles were the creed of his political belief, and was called into the republican councils when important campaigns were pending. But naturally, it was only a short step in due time to pass from an active worker to a trusted leader, and in 1890 he was elected to represent Taylor county in the house of delegates, where his services were of such a practical and useful character as to

secure a second nomination with but little opposition. During his second term he well sustained the record of his preceding term, and advocated and supported such measures of legislation as to win him general respect and make him popular with his party, which nominated him in 1894 as their candidate for state senator in the Eleventh senatorial district, composed of the counties of Monongalia, Preston and Taylor. He was elected at the ensuing election and during the past winter served in the State Senate, and his past legislative experience and good judgment made him useful in many matters of important interest to the industrial, financial and educational institutions of the State. Active, enterprising and popular, Samuel H. Gramm, in his rise from the carpenter's bench to a seat in the halls of the State legislature, is a splendid example for the struggling and ambitious youths of to-day.

ABSALOM MORRIS JARRETT, D.D.S., of Grafton, who enjoys the distinction of being a leading dentist of Taylor county, and who stands in the very front rank of his profession in the State of West Virginia, is a man of mental and mechanical ability, and the fortunate possessor of that determined perseverance which is of such supreme importance in the great battle of life. He is a son of William N. and Sarah (Morris) Jarrett, and was born in Monongalia county, West Virginia, August 31, 1840. His paternal grandfather, John Jarrett, was of English descent, and came from his native state of New Jersey in early life to Laurel Iron works, in Monongalia county, where he died. He was a mechanic by trade, and his son, William N. Jarrett, was the father of Dr. Jarrett. William N. Jarrett

was born at Laurel Iron works, in Monongalia county, September 27, 1812, and subsequently was a resident of Fairmont and Grafton, at which latter place he died in November, 1892, when he had reached man's allotted age, three-score and ten years. He was a millwright by trade, and a Douglas democrat in politics at the commencement of the late Civil War, during which he was known as an ardent Union man. After the war he identified himself with the republican party, whose principles he supported during the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Sarah Morris, who is now living at Grafton. Her father, Absalom Morris, was a native of Delaware, and resided at Morris Cross Roads, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, which was named for him.

Dr. A. M. Jarrett received his education at the West Virginia University, and commenced life as a machinist, and for a few years had charge of important wood-working machinery in the cities of Pittsburg and Cincinnati. Having formed a favorable opinion of dentistry as a life pursuit, he entered the dental office of Dr. George B. Morris, of Morgantown, and after completing a thorough course of office study and practice, entered the Philadelphia Dental College, in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in the class of 1869. Immediately after graduation he came to Grafton, where he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. His dental parlors are well equipped with all necessary modern appliances, and his skilled work has been its own best recommendation in Taylor and adjoining counties, where he has such a large and constantly increasing patronage.

Professional labors, though numerous, have

not taken up all the time, attention and interest of Dr. Jarrett, who has made himself useful in the maintenance of several of the leading financial institutions of northern West Virginia. He has been a stockholder in the Merchants' and Mechanics' Savings bank of Grafton, and has aided in the establishment and maintenance of several other banks by taking a quantity of their stock. Besides banking, he is engaged in several business enterprises, and has been the owner and operator for some time of the Dellwood distillery, near Grafton.

Dr. Jarrett is a pronounced republican in politics, and has frequently represented his district and county in local and congressional conventions. He is a member of Grafton Lodge, No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons. Absalom Morris Jarrett is one who has known no such word as "fail," and any temporary defeat has but nerved him to renewed effort, while the hour of final victory has always brought him ample compensation for all his hard struggles and toil.

In 1867 Dr. Jarrett was united in marriage with Linnie Howell, a daughter of Samuel Howell, of Morgantown. To this union have been born six children: Maud L., wife of H. S. Wilson, a member of the lumber firm of Wilson and Sons, of Parkersburg; Hanson A., Waldo H., Howard Roscoe, who died at five years of age; Blanch, deceased at fifteen months of age; and Dwight M.

JOHN DOONAN, one of the earlier merchants of Grafton, who has achieved well-deserved success in his various business enterprises for the last quarter of a century, is a son of Hugh and Sarah (Gallaher) Doonan, and was born in county Leitrim, Ireland, April, 1824. He grew to manhood in his

native county, received his education in the primary schools of Ireland, and in 1842 came to Hampshire county, where he was in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company until 1854. In that year Mr. Doonan came to Grafton, then but a small hamlet of two or three houses, and embarked there in general mercantile business upon a small scale. As the years passed, the place grew, and Mr. Doonan's business increased in proportion until he quit merchandizing in 1881, when his establishment was heavily stocked, and as fully adapted to the wants of a large and lucrative patronage as any house of its kind outside of the large cities. He had indulged a most justifiable pride in establishing a first-class business house, whose well-filled counters and shelves attested the industry and energy of their possessor. During his long and continuous career of twenty-seven years as a merchant of Grafton he had constant and unwavering faith in the growth and development of the place, and accordingly invested largely of his means in lots and buildings, which are now very valuable. Since retiring from the general mercantile business he has devoted his time largely to the personal management of various enterprises with which he was connected, and the direct supervision of his extensive real-estate interests. He now owns a large and valuable farm in Preston county, and has dealt some in other sections in real estate.

On November 20, 1847, Mr. Doonan wedded Elizabeth E. Pugh, of Allegany county, Maryland, who died September 18, 1880, aged forty eight years. After her death Mr. Doonan married, on December 18, 1881, Margaret Dealy, of Newburg, Preston county, this State.

In politics, Mr. Doonan has always sup-

ported the democratic party, a fact of which he is proud. While ardent as a democrat in political affairs, yet he has never sought for office, although he served one term as councilman, but declined further municipal service at the end of this his time. He has been a director of the First National bank of Grafton since its organization, and in various other ways contributed to the financial interest of his town. Mr. Doonan can well be denominated a self-made man, who commenced life for himself with limited means, and has attained a well deserved and prominent position as a leading and influential business man.

Leonidas S. JOHNSON, an attorney of prominence and ability, and a citizen of weight and influence of Pruntytown, Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Smith) Johnson, and was born at Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia, May 5, 1818. The Johnson family, of which Leonidas is a worthy representative, is of English nativity, but became colonial pioneers and settlers in the state of New Jersey. Joseph Johnson, grandfather, was a native of New Jersey, and became a soldier in the Revolutionary War, dying soon after the close of that memorable conflict. He was married to Abigail Wright, of New Jersey, who, after the death of her husband, removed with her children, in 1800, to Harrison county, this State, where she died at the age of eighty-seven years. Joseph Johnson, father, was fourteen years old when his widowed mother brought him to Harrison county. He attended for some time the subscription school of the neighborhood; but being an orphan, and his mother being in straightened circumstances, he was compelled

to quit school and seek work to help to support her and the family. He secured work as a farm laborer, at ten dollars per month, and manfully contributed his share to the support of the family. Few were the advantages for self-culture during these years of toil and privation, but he patiently labored and waited. After his marriage he formed the acquaintance of Judge John J. Jackson, a distinguished jurist of Clarksburg, and more than that, a gentleman of benevolent feelings and humane instincts. Judge Jackson generously offered Johnson the use of his library. The offer was accepted with avidity, and by diligent study at nights and during his spare moments, he obtained a fair English education. The latter part of the year 1813 he raised a company of soldiers, of which he was elected captain, and marched through the mountains to Norfolk, Virginia, where he was stationed until the close of the War of 1812.

After his return from the duties of the soldier, his duties as the statesman began. It was soon seen that he possessed elements that would make him a no less valuable man as a maker of the law than as an officer of it. He was accordingly elected a member from Harrison county to the Virginia legislature for a number of terms, and after demonstrating his ability in this body as a capable conservator of the people's rights, he was elected for a number of terms to represent his district in the halls of the house of representatives. Afterwards he was elected by the State legislature of Virginia governor of that State, under the old constitution, and later was elected by a vote of the people. After serving both terms as governor, he returned to his home at Bridgeport, Harrison county, where he remained until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he removed to Stanton, Virginia, where

he stayed until the war was over, when he returned to his old home in Bridgeport, where he died February 27, 1877. He married Sarah Smith, a daughter of Ephraim Smith, and eleven children were the issue of this union.

Leonidas S. Johnson was educated in the Bridgeport schools, Allegheny college at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and the old Monongalia Academy at Morgantown, and then took up the study of law. In 1844 he was licensed to practice in the courts of Virginia, by Judges Duncan, Fry, and Douglass, the committee before which he had passed his examination. He first located at Pruntytown, afterward the county seat of Taylor county, and practiced before the first court ever held in Taylor county. He has not confined himself to the practice before the Taylor County Courts, but has practiced in Harrison, Barbour, and Marion counties as well. In 1856 he removed to Clinton county, Missouri, where he remained for four years, when, foreseeing the breaking out of the Civil War, he returned to Pruntytown, where, with the exception of seven years, he has since remained. In 1878, when the county seat was changed from Pruntytown to Grafton, he removed thence and remained until 1885. In 1848 Mr. Johnson was appointed prosecuting attorney by Judge Lee, and was afterwards retained in that office by a vote of the people fifteen years. For thirty-eight years he has been a consistent and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for the last four years has been a class leader.

February 3, 1842, Mr. Johnson married Mary J., a daughter of Frederick Burdett, a representative of an old Virginia family, a pioneer settler and merchant in what is now Taylor county. Six children are the issue of

this marriage: Charles F., a practicing physician of Pruntytown, having a large and remunerative practice; Earnestine, wife of J. W. Webb; Joseph F., a jeweler of Pruntytown; and three that died in their infancy.

Mr. Johnson has been a wide-awake and energetic citizen of Taylor county, always active and influential in every measure which has had for its object the betterment of the people and the development of its resources. He drafted the first petition to the legislature of Virginia, praying for the organization of the county of Taylor, and was everywhere active in any move that sought to gain the object of the petition and the formation of the county. When the State decided to build and support a reform school, it was he who first conceived the idea of having it located at the beautiful little town of Pruntytown, and it was largely through his efforts that that institution was located in Pruntytown, Taylor county, West Virginia.

JOHN HOWARD CATHER.—Jasper Cather, the founder of the American branch of the Cather family, many of whom have distinguished themselves on the field of battle, in the arena of politics, and in the vineyard of the Divine Master, was of Scotch-Irish extraction, born in the historic North of Ireland, whither his ancestors had been driven, because of religious persecutions, and whence he emigrated to America to escape the further tyrannical oppressions which were then being inflicted upon those liberty-loving people, at the instigation of the British crown.

Imbued with the love of liberty, he entered the Continental army, under the command of Washington, participated in many of the most hotly-contested battles, among which was the siege of Yorktown, which ultimately decided

the tide of the war, and won for America her Independence. In this engagement he was wounded, not severe enough, however, to cause permanent injury. After peace had been declared, he settled upon a farm near Winchester, Virginia. Here he passed the remainder of his days, engaged in farming and teaching, the latter being his profession in his native country. His marriage resulted in the birth of six sons: Thomas, John, James, Robert, William and David.

One of these sons, John Cather, was born near Winchester in 1779, and died in 1859, at his home, near the present village of Flemington, Taylor county, West Virginia, having settled there in 1800. Here he became a pioneer farmer and stock-raiser, in which he was eminently successful, and one of the most prominent and conspicuous figures in the political circles of this section of the State. For nearly half a century he served as justice of the peace, represented his county (then Harrison county, Virginia) six terms in the house of delegates, at Richmond, and filled the office of sheriff two terms. During the latter part of the War of 1812 he recruited a company and was commissioned captain, but owing to the immediate close of the war, he was not mustered into service. He was a close student of men and events all his life, and possessed a large fund of general information; especially was he well versed in the political history of the country. He was regarded as a man of sound judgment, a clear-cut, logical thinker, and possessed in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of all whose privilege it was to be brought into either business, political or social relation with him. He married Elizabeth McKee, by whom he had eight children, all of whom are deceased: Jasper, an eloquent minister of the Baptist

church; Thomas, who ably represented his district in the state senate two terms, and who was a brigadier-general in the West Virginia State militia, and whose son, F. A. Cather, was a colonel of the Second West Virginia cavalry, United States army; William, was a successful farmer, and enjoyed the esteem of his acquaintances; James, who became a citizen of Gilmer county, this State, and served with distinction two terms in the state senate; Jesse Hamilton, Mrs. Sarah Powell, Mrs. Margaret McDonald and Mrs. Jennie Rowe.

Jesse Hamilton Cather was born on the old homestead, January 12, 1821, and, after an active and useful career of nearly half a century, passed away near the scene of his birth, August 4, 1880. He obtained his education at the old Rector college, at Pruntytown, this county, and immediately after leaving school took up the vocation of farming, and became one of the most successful and opulent farmers of the State, owning, at the time of his death, five hundred and sixty acres of land. He, like his ancestors, was well grounded in the doctrines and principles of republicanism, and took an active part in local and state politics. He served as deputy sheriff under his father, as assessor and justice of the peace, and represented his county in the house of delegates six terms, and in the state senate four terms. After the adoption of the state constitution, requiring the president of the County Court to be elected by the people, he was elected as the first president of the court of his county, and served from 1870 to 1876, inclusive. His was truly an exemplary life. Actuated in all his relations by a true Christian spirit, benevolent, noble-minded and generous-hearted, he did much for the amelioration of human suffering. In his home the poor and the orphans sought and found refuge; and no less than nineteen

orphan children were reared and educated by him, and are directly indebted to him for their present success in life. Broad-minded and public-spirited, he lent his aid and influence to every movement whose object was the development of his county's natural resources and the ultimate betterment of mankind. He was captain of a company of state militia prior to the war, and an official member of the Baptist church for a number of years. His marital union with Nancy, a daughter of Joseph Bailey, of this county, resulted in the birth of four sons: Joseph Clark, a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and the present county superintendent of Taylor county; James Howard; John Botts, a farmer who resides on the old home place; and Willie Lincoln, who died in boyhood.

JAMES HOWARD CATHER is the second son of Jesse H. and Nancy (Bailey) Cather, and was born near Flemington, West Virginia; obtained a good education in West Virginia College, at Flemington, and then engaged in teaching for a period of six years. He also did farming at the same time, and has since followed surveying in connection with his farming interests. Politically he is a republican, and religiously a member of the Baptist church. He is also a member of Flemington Lodge, No 152, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Cather has been twice married. His first marriage, April 1, 1880, was with Flora, a daughter of William L. Shields, a merchant of Flemington, by whom he had one daughter, Tessie May, his only child. Mrs. Cather died December 9, 1882, and he married, June 10, 1884, for his second wife, Achsah, a daughter of Francis Coplin, a farmer of near Flemington.

JOHN H. HENRY, the popular and efficient superintendent of the Tyrconnell mines, at Tyrconnell, Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of Lawrence and Mary Ann (Holmes) Henry, and was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, March 15, 1838. His paternal grandfather, David Henry, was a native of the historic North of Ireland, but some years prior to his death took up his abode in Scotland. He died in about 1822, when a comparatively young man. He married Marian Cockburn, who bore him eight children, that grew to maturity, all of whom emigrated to America: Lawrence (father); James, died in Lewis county, this State; David, a miner, of Preston county, this State; Elizabeth, married a Mr. Jatson, of Ayrshire; they came to this country in 1867, but soon afterward returned to their native country, where she died; William, a miner of Tyrconnell; and Marian, the wife of Alexander Dunsmore, of Preston county.

Lawrence Henry (father) was a native of the Highlands of Scotland, born in Ayrshire, July 10, 1810, but in 1845 left the land of his nativity to seek a home in the new-world. Landing in the "Monumental City" in August of that year, he proceeded to Mount Savage, Maryland, where he found employment in the George's Creek coal region, one of the important coal fields in the country. He remained here, however, but a few years, when in 1849 he was employed by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company to superintend the opening of mines at Piedmont, West Virginia. He continued in the employ of this company as superintendent at Piedmont, this State, until 1864, when the Palatine mines were purchased by Columbus O'Donnel, who retained him as manager and superintendent of those mines. He was well versed in all that pertains to the great industry of

mining, and possessed in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of his employers and those who were employed under his superintendency. He died March 5, 1887, at Newburg, and in his death the town lost a useful, honorable and upright citizen, and his family a loving and devoted parent. He was a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been identified with that order for more than sixty years, and in 1858 was one of the organizers of Orrell Lodge, No. 20, at Newburg, Preston county, this State, of which he bore the distinction of being the first noble grand. He was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church, and married Mary Ann Holmes, of Ayrshire, Scotland, who became the mother of ten children. The children are: John H. (subject); Marian, who became the wife of Charles Morgan, of Monongalia county, this State; Isabelle E., the wife of Morgan D. Orr, whose sketch appears in this volume; Mary, married T. C. Frazer; both are deceased; David, an engineer of Tyrconnell, West Virginia; Elizabeth, the wife of James Wilson, of Beaver, Pennsylvania; Francis, deceased; Margaret, married J. A. Gibson, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Dr. Charles, a successful practitioner of medicine at Shinnston, Harrison county, this State; and James, a farmer of Preston county.

John H. Henry came to this country with his father when he was but seven years of age. He obtained his education in the public schools of Frostburg, Maryland, and at the age of nineteen went to Grafton and entered the Baltimore and Ohio machine shops for the purpose of learning the trade of a machinist. He was employed here three years, when in 1862 he relinquished his trade to accept the position of manifest clerk for

the Newburg-Orrell Coal and Coke company, which he filled continuously for a period of ten years. So satisfactorily and so efficiently had he filled this position that in 1872, when this company decided to engage in mining operations at Tyrconnell, he was sent there to superintend the opening of the mines and the construction of the coke plant. Finishing this plant, whose annual output is 180,000 tons, and which employs one hundred men, he has been retained ever since as superintendent. Active and energetic, and possessed of that aggressive spirit which is indigenous to the Scotch-Irish race, he has won success as a superintendent of works and a manager of men from the very beginning. Affable and congenial, he possesses those qualities of head and heart which drew to him a host of admiring friends. Fraternally, he is a member of Grafton Lodge, No. 15, A. F. and A. M., and American Lodge, No. 76, I. O. O. F.; and religiously he is associated with the Methodist Protestant church. In his political affiliations he is a republican, and takes a lively and intelligent interest in the advancement and success of his party. From 1882 to 1886, inclusive, he served as county commissioner of Taylor county, and was president of the board during 1887-8. On March 18, 1862, he married Eliza L. Marker, a daughter of Amos Marker, of Grafton; to them have been born seven children: Lawrence, deceased; Marian, at home; Hannah, the wife of Thomas J. Winter, a yard foreman at the Tyrconnell mines; Anna H. and Janett are at home with their parents; Alberta, the wife of Frank Henry, of Glendale, West Virginia; and Blanch, at home.

DR. THOMAS KENNEDY, a pioneer physician of Grafton, West Virginia, and a prominent and highly respected citizen of the

same, was a son of Samuel Kennedy, and was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1822. He was reared and educated in Lawrence county, and at the age of about twenty years came to near Morgantown, Monongalia county, locating at what was known as Oliphant's Iron Works. He was left an orphan at an early age, and was soon forced to learn the lesson of self-reliance. He commenced teaching when a young man, obtaining in this way the necessary funds for securing a medical education. He graduated from a medical college in Philadelphia, and located in Evansville, Preston county, this State, where he remained until 1856. At the latter date he came to Grafton as one of the pioneer physicians of the town. In 1869 he removed to West Grafton, and purchased a farm upon the Tygris valley river, on the banks of which he built a handsome and commodious home, where he died September 23, 1881. Dr. Kennedy was a man of broad judgment, quick perception and analytical qualities of mind, faculties which, coupled with his sympathetic impulses, and his extreme honesty, brought to him an enviable success as a physician. For and to those whose sufferings he had released his death came as a personal loss.

In his political faith he was a republican, and served as mayor of the borough of Grafton. For a number of years during the Civil War he held the position of examining surgeon. He was a pillar of support to the Methodist Episcopal church, and for sixteen years was superintendent of the Sabbath school. He was twice married; his first union was with Mary Baker, who was born July 14, 1817, and died February 14, 1850. To this union were born two children: Winfield, who was born August 6, 1847, and died

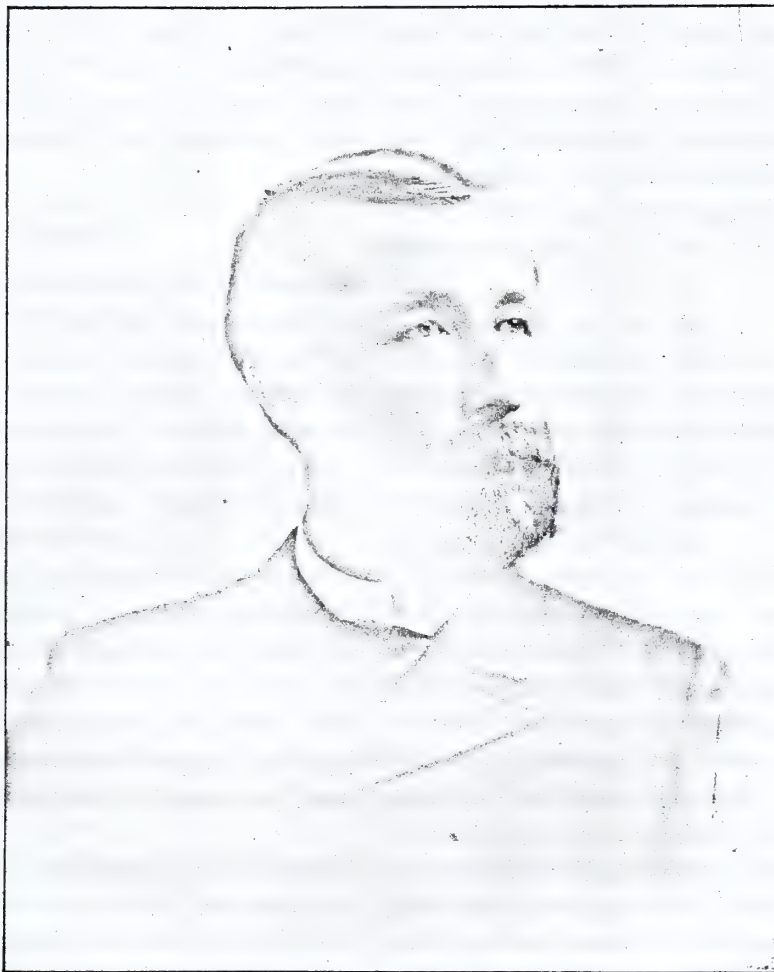
June 20, 1866, and Mary. He married as his second wife Clara Royse, who was born July 8, 1826, and died February 28, 1893. To this marriage was born one child, Robert, a contractor and builder of Grafton. On October 3, 1871, William T. Lilly and Mary Kennedy, daughter of Dr. Kennedy, were united in marriage. Their marital union has been blessed in the birth of one child, Mary. William T. Lilly was born in Weston, Lewis county, West Virginia, learned the trade of a shoemaker, and worked at it for a number of years, and then added to the trade the shoe mercantile business in Grafton, which he pursued until 1885. At the latter date he moved to the old homestead farm of Dr. Kennedy, and has since resided there. Since 1888 he has held the position of railway postal clerk on the route between Elkins and Grafton.

REV. ARTHUR F. RICHARDSON, a classical scholar and cultured gentleman and the present popular pastor of the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, of Grafton, is a son of Rev. Xenophon J. and Mary N. (Shank) Richardson, and was born at Lovettsville, Loudoun county, Virginia, November 6, 1862.

His paternal grandfather, John Richardson, was of Scotch descent, and followed farming, the general occupation of the day, in Madison county, Virginia, where he was born, reared, and died. John Richardson was a well-to-do man, and married and reared a respectable family of sons and daughters. His son, Rev. Xenophon J. Richardson, was born in Madison county, Virginia. He was reared in his native county and received his education from private instructors then greatly employed by the first families of Virginia. These instructors were generally men of fine

classical education, being in most cases graduates of the leading colleges of the land. To this excellent private instruction he added a valuable supplementary education by self-study and extensive reading. At an early age he entered the Lutheran ministry, where he was a faithful laborer until he was called from fields of earth to that brighter and fairer world where life is everlasting and happiness unending. In 1878 he removed from Madison county, Virginia, to Smithsburg, in Washington county, Maryland, where he passed away in 1892, leaving behind him the record of a pure and stainless life, as a proud heritage to his children. He married Mary N. Shank, who is a daughter of———Shank, and now resides at Smithsburg. Rev. and Mrs. Richardson reared a family of seven children, of whom five are living.

Arthur F. Richardson was reared in Loudoun county, Virginia, and at Smithsburg, Washington county, Maryland, and received his literary education in Gettysburg College, Pennsylvania, from which excellent and worthy educational institution he was graduated in the classical course in the class of 1885. After graduation he commenced the active study of theology and entered the Gettysburg Lutheran Theological seminary, from which he was graduated in the class of 1888. He was ordained to the Lutheran ministry, in June, 1888, and in the same year assumed charge of the Lutheran church of Aurora, Preston county, where he labored zealously and effectively until 1892. In that year he was called to St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, of Grafton, where his active and zealous labors for the higher life and eternal welfare of his people have been appreciated by those for whom he is breaking the bread of life. Rev. Richardson is a hard student, a classical scholar, and



HON. D. W. SHAW.

an earnest and ardent divine. He is logical in thought, clear in language and forcible and impressive in delivery. He is an unassuming and affable gentleman, whose every effort is for the upbuilding of Christianity and an orderly and substantial civilization.

On October 10, 1888, Rev. Richardson was united in marriage with Fannie V. King, a daughter of W. T. King, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. To their union has been born one child, Xenophon King, who was born October 26, 1891.

HON. DAVID W. SHAW, ex-speaker of the West Virginia legislature, and the affable and competent superintendent of the West Virginia Reform School, located at Pruntytown, Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of William and Edith (O'Neal) Shaw, and was born at Philippi, Barbour county, West Virginia, May 18, 1852.

During the religious persecutions in Scotland in the seventeenth century, many families passed over from Scotland to the north of Ireland, where they became the founders of that wonderful Scotch-Irish race that has given so many men to this country that have distinguished themselves in so many avenues of life.

William Shaw, grandfather, was a descendant of one of these families. He came to America some time in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and became a pioneer in Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia), where he died. He was a man of frugal and industrious habits, and was possessed of powerful physical strength.

William Shaw, father, was born in Preston county, June 13, 1795, and died near Philippi, June 19, 1876. In his early days he moved to

Barbour county, where he followed, at various times, the following lines of business: milling, running a ferry on Tygart's valley river, stone-cutting, and farming. He was a man of uprightness and probity of character, and possessed a clear insight into the motives, passions, and intrigues that sway men's minds, qualities that made him peculiarly fitted to fill the office of justice of the peace, an office he held for a period of twenty-five years. During nearly this entire time, he was a member of the county court. By virtue of being the longest in service on the court, he became sheriff of Barbour county, but sold his right to the office.

He served in the War of 1812, and was stationed at Norfolk, Virginia. He was a life-long democrat politically, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Edith, a daughter of David O'Neal, a farmer of Barbour county, West Virginia, and had one son.

David W. Shaw was educated in the common schools of Philippi and the West Virginia college, at Flemington, Taylor county, from which he graduated in the class of 1876. He then entered the profession of teaching, devoting his winter months to teaching, and farming during the summer. This arrangement continued until 1885, when he relinquished teaching and devoted himself exclusively to agriculture, until June, 1894, when he was elected to the position he now holds. He is a democrat in political texture, and is prominent and influential in the councils of his party. In the autumn of 1886 he was elected a member of the State legislature, and was re-elected to the four successive terms. The session of 1893 he served in the important capacity of speaker of the house. He was chairman of the committee on educa-

tion during the first three sessions, and took a very active part in every measure pertaining to the welfare and progress of the schools. He introduced the bill providing for the abolishing of the special school elections, a measure which has been the means of a great saving, both of time and money, to the citizens of the Commonwealth. He was also instrumental in framing and securing the passage of a bill providing for the broadening of the common-school curriculum, so as to provide for the teaching of civil government, book-keeping, and physiology in the public schools of the State. Fraternally he is a member of Philippi Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F., and is religiously a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in which he takes an active part, having served as steward, trustee, and class-leader.

On March 12, 1879, he married Barbara, a daughter of William W. Woodford, deceased, late a farmer of prominence of Barbour county. Two sons, David Blaine and William Ralston, bless this marriage. The reform school of which Mr. Shaw is superintendent is the only one in the State of West Virginia, and is located in what was formerly the court-house of Taylor county, now completely remodeled and greatly enlarged.

Every feature of the school shows the efficiency of the superintendent. His varied experience as a teacher, a farmer, a legislator, and a business man of the world, makes him eminently qualified for the responsible position to which he has been called.

JOHN GEORGE BRINKMAN.—Of all classes of European emigrants to this country perhaps it is not saying too much when we assert that no nation has furnished us with

more thrifty, prosperous, and frugal citizens than has Germany. A man who stands as an embodiment of all those German characteristics is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. John George Brinkman is a son of John and Gertrude (Kheim) Brinkman, and was born on December 27, 1838, in Hesse Cassel, Germany. He was given the advantages of a good elementary education in the high-grade schools for which his native country is noted, and at the age of sixteen years, in 1854, broke away from the associations of his youth and the crowded condition of his native land and came to America to seek his fortune. He landed in Baltimore, and soon after landing apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a baker. He remained in that city until November 14, 1859, when through a recommendation as being a first-class baker, he secured the position of baker at the Grafton House, under the management and control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway company. In 1862, while filling this position in the Grafton House he established a bakery and confectionery business on his own account. He remained in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway company until 1865, when he severed his relations with that company and enlarged and expanded his own enterprise. Mr. Brinkman's business motto has been, "Upward and Onward," and although he has never given up that line of business which brought to him his first start in the world, yet at the present time it comprises but a small portion of his extensive and varied interests. For the material development of Grafton he has done perhaps more than any other citizen of the town. On Main street he has built three of the most imposing building blocks in the county—structures of architectural beauty and permanent solidity, and

equals in every respect of buildings of their size in Philadelphia or New York. The first floors of these buildings are mercantile rooms, and comprise, by far, the best rooms for this purpose in the county. The upper floors are devoted to society purposes and a large and modernly appointed theatrical hall—a hall which in its size and general furnishings will do credit to a city of many times the size of Grafton. In one of the rooms above spoken of, Mr. Brinkman carries on a large general mercantile business. He is a director, and was one of the charter members of the First National Bank of Grafton, and a director of the Grafton Gas and Electric Light company. He does not take an active part in political matters, but believes every man should have political principles and party preferences; therefore he is a republican, and has served as a member of the town council of Grafton a number of terms. In the Masonic world he is well known and popular. He is a member of Mystic Lodge, No. 75, A. F. and A. M., Copestone Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M. and DeMolay Commandery, No. 11, K. T.

Rosina Miller, a daughter of Lewis Miller, of Grafton, and Mr. Brinkman were united by matrimonial bonds on August 3, 1862. This marital bond has resulted in the birth of eleven children: Caroline P., Lizzie, who became the wife of B. F. Vance, now deceased; Charles C., and George Henry in the store with his father; Thomas Gibson, deceased; Sallie, Evaline, William T., John G., George Edward, and Gertrude.

The life of John George Brinkman is an object lesson of what can be accomplished by perseverance and continuity of purpose coupled with good judgment and strict integrity.

R. DORSEY MACKIN, M. D., a practicing physician of West Grafton, and a member of the present United States pension board of examining physicians for Taylor county, was born at West Grafton, Taylor county, West Virginia, March 29, 1864, and is a son of William and Emily Yates (*nee* Baily) Mackin. William Mackin was born in Howard county, Maryland, in August, 1827, and came in 1852 to West Grafton, where he has resided ever since, except a couple of years spent in Kansas. He learned the trade of carpenter, and was in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, when he came to West Grafton, as a foreman of a water station squad. He continued on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad until 1862, since which year he has been engaged in farming. He is a democrat in politics, and has served as a councilman and mayor of West Grafton. He married Mrs. Emily Yates, widow of James A. Yates, who died March 19, 1853, aged twenty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Mackin have six children, four sons and two daughters. Mrs. Mackin is a daughter of Thornberry Bailey, one of the old and prominent citizens of near Grafton, and by her first marriage had two children, one of whom is Dr. Thornberry B. Yates, who was graduated from the University of Maryland in the class of 1878, and since then has been a practicing physician of West Grafton.

R. Dorsey Mackin received his elementary education in the West Grafton schools, and then entered the Pruntytown High school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1882. Leaving school, he made choice of medicine for a life vocation. He read with Dr. L. L. Wilson, of West Grafton, took a course of lectures in the University of Maryland in 1883–84, and entered the Ohio Medi-

cal College of Cincinnati, from which popular institution he was graduated in the class of 1887. Immediately after graduation he returned to West Grafton, where he has been engaged in active and successful practice ever since.

Dr. Mackin is a democrat in politics, and holds membership in Mystic Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons. He is now a member of the United States pension board of examining physicians for Taylor county, which position he has held for over two years. Dr. Mackin attends strictly to his professional duties, and has evinced that ability and degree of skill in his early practice which are indicative of marked success and eminent distinction in his future career.

MARSHALL J. PARSONS, the proprietor of the Parsons Business Block, Grafton, and one of the largest furniture dealers of the northern part of the State, is a son of Jonathan and Mary (Nevel) Parsons, and was born at St. George, Tucker county, Virginia (now West Virginia), January 10, 1845.

Jonathan Parsons was born in Hardy county, and moved to St. George, and afterward to Preston county, where he died in 1869. He was a farmer by occupation, and for many years preceding his death had been a member, and an active member, of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Mary Nevel, who was a native of Hardy county, and died in Preston in 1880, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons reared a family of five sons and five daughters.

Marshall J. Parsons, at twelve years of age, was taken by his parents from Tucker to Preston county, where he grew to manhood, and

received a good elementary education. He was engaged in farming, and was also a clerk in a store until May, 1862, when he entered the Federal service as teamster, but was subsequently promoted to wagon-master, and served as such until September, 1864, when his time expired. Returning home, he remained but a short time, and in February, 1865, enlisted in company "K," Seventeenth West Virginia infantry, in which he served until July 16, 1865, when he was honorably dismissed from the Federal service at Wheeling, West Virginia. While serving as wagon-master he was in the battles of McDowell, Winchester, and Gettysburg—at the latter of which he was engaged in conveying the wounded from a fearful scene of carnage. At the close of the war, Mr. Parsons returned to Preston county, where he was variously engaged until 1872, in which year he removed to Keyser, Mineral county, where he purchased a farm, which he tilled for four years. He then came to Grafton as manager of the Singer Manufacturing company's business, and continued in that capacity until September, 1888, when he purchased his present temporary furniture establishment, then known as the old Bevelin stand. He carries full and complete lines of assorted furniture, and has a good and paying patronage. Mr. Parsons has just completed one of the largest and finest business blocks in Grafton. The Parsons block fronts on Main and Latrobe streets, four stories high on the latter street; four fine store-rooms on the first two floors, and the third story is used as a sales-room, while the fourth floor is occupied as the family dwelling. The entire building has all modern conveniences and appointments, including an elevator. Mr. Parsons is not active in politics; he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal

church, in which he is now serving as a trustee. He is a member of the Grafton Lodge, No. 98, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Lotus Lodge, No. 10, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a capital business man and a good citizen.

On October 16, 1878, Mr. Parsons married Mary Long, a daughter of William J. Long; they have one child, William Floyd, who is attending school. Mrs. Parsons is a capable and energetic business woman. Her paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Hampshire county, where her grandfather, David Long, held a fine tract of land, nine miles below Romney, on the Potomac river, which had been surveyed by General Washington in his youthful days, when he was surveying as a surveyor for Lord Fairfax. He was a large farmer and slave-owner, and served in the War of 1812. His son, William J. Long, was born and reared, and still resides on the old homestead, served in the Confederate army under Stonewall Jackson. Mr. Long married Mary Taylor, and reared a family of five children, one of whom is Mrs. Parsons.

HARMON SINSEL, a representative of an old and respected family of Taylor county, and a prominent retired business man of Pruntytown, is a son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Burdett) Sinsel, and was born three miles south of Pruntytown, in what is now Taylor county, West Virginia (then Virginia), on the 13th day of December, 1817.

About 1750, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, was born John Sinsel, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and the founder in America of the Sinsel family, of which he is a member. He learned the trade of mill-wright in the Fatherland, and came to the colonies of the

new world as a soldier in the British army during the War of the Revolution. In one of the first battles of that memorable conflict, the Battle of Bunker Hill, he was taken prisoner, and the Americans learning that he was a skilled mechanic and a mill-wright and not desiring to turn such a valuable man over to the enemy, concealed him during the exchange of prisoners. Soon after the war for independence, he married and settled in Fauquier county, Virginia, and three sons were born to this marriage: Elijah, Harmon and John. After the death of his first wife, he married a second time and had one child, a daughter, Susan, who married Frederick Burdett a brother of the mother of Harmon Sinsel, subject, and grandfather of Robert Burdette, the celebrated lecturer and humorist. About the year 1810, he (grandfather) removed from Fauquier county to Pruntytown, and died there about 1828.

Elijah Sinsel, father, was born in Farquier county, September 9, 1786, and "his sun set while it was yet noon," on February 14, 1826. Like his father, he was a carpenter and mechanic, but in 1808 he came to the vicinity of Pruntytown and purchased a large tract of land. Prior to his locating in what is now Taylor county, he had married Elizabeth Burdett, a daughter of James Burdette, a farmer of his native county. Ten children were born to this union: Martin B., deceased, was a farmer, this county; John James, deceased, was a carpenter and farmer of this same locality; Mary Ann, married Payton Newlon; Lucinda, deceased, was the consort of John R. Williamson; Harmon, subject; William, deceased, was a farmer of the same county; Susan, deceased, was the second wife of John R. Williamson; Elijah, deceased, was a farmer and cattle merchant of Webster,

this county, where he was the owner of a large landed estate; and Frederick, who died at Fort Worth, Texas.

The school-boy days of Harmon Sinsel marked a period in the history of his neighborhood prior to the adoption of the free-school system, hence his educational start was obtained in the subscription schools. After obtaining a good elementary education he entered Rector college, then under the supervision of Rev. Charles Wheeler. Here he gained a thorough knowledge of the English branches and laid the foundation for a subsequent useful and successful career. He remained upon the farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when, being naturally of a mechanical turn of mind, he branched out into carpentering and cabinet-making, in Pruntytown. As a carpenter and contractor and builder, he has built most of the finer buildings in the town in which he resides. He remodeled the court-house and built the jail, both now used as the domicil of the West Virginia Reform School, and did an extensive and profitable business in this line until 1870, when he took up mercantile pursuits, in which he was actively and successfully engaged until 1891, when he retired, and is now enjoying in happy retirement the fruits of an industrious and well-spent life. Mr. Sinsel is one of those few remaining conspicuous figures who took an active part in those stormy measures that led up to the formation of the new State of West Virginia. And the facts of his biography in this connection are a record that he can look back upon with a pardonable pride. His first recollections of political matters are of those enthusiastic and bitter partisan campaigns that marked the formative period of the old-line whig party, and his first vote was cast with that party for General William Henry

Harrison, for president of the United States, in the autumn of 1840. He continued to vote with that party until its disruption, and the formation of the republican party, when he espoused the cause of the new party and has voted with it ever since. In 1844 he was elected the first county surveyor of Taylor county, and held that office for several years, when he refused to accept it any longer. In 1846 he was appointed a justice of the peace and held the office for seven years by appointment under the old constitution and four years by election under the revised constitution; during the last period he was presiding officer of the County Courts. He was elected a delegate to that convention which met in Wheeling, in November of 1863, and framed the constitution of the new State and it was probably due to his efforts that the name of West Virginia was substituted for that of Kanawha, the name proposed by a previous convention. During the muster of the militia in 1861, and before the idea of forming a new state had gained any considerable following or sympathy, he dressed his two daughters, then in their teens, with aprons made to represent the national flag. The skirts had thirteen stripes and the breast represented a shield with the number of stars representing the states and one more for the new State which he declared the people would form, from the old state Virginia. In every move and measure that looked to the successful prosecution of the war and the formation of the new State, he was enthusiastically and intelligently active. Upon the occasion of the famous Jones' raid by a cavalry force of Confederates, into this part of the State, and when men began to have fears for their personal safety, he shouldered a gun and joined himself to the militia until the excitement had subsided, when he returned to

his home. It was during the latter raid that Mr. Sinsel acted as guide for General Kendall, from Grafton to Clarksburg.

On February 3, 1846, Mr. Sinsel married Miss Mary B. Hurry, a daughter of James Hurry, a wheelwright of Morgantown, and a captain in the War of 1812. Three children have been born to this union: Delia A., wife of James L. Morris, of Chicago, Illinois; Clara Eyster, deceased, was the wife of Scott W. Martin, of West Union; Leroy S., who succeeded his father in the mercantile business in Pruntytown.

JAMES W. HOLT, editor and proprietor of the *Grafton Sentinel*, of Grafton, Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of Alfred T. and Maria (Stone) Holt, and was born February 14, 1849, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

In 1794, shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War, the peace of the country was for a short time interrupted by what was known as the "Whiskey Insurrection" in western Pennsylvania. Troops were sent to this region under the command of Governor Lee, of Virginia. They consisted mainly of the militia of Virginia. The great-grandfather of James W. Holt, James W. Holt, Sr., was among these troops, coming as far as Uniontown, the county-seat of Fayette county; he was taken seriously sick with typhoid fever, and did not return with the troops to Virginia, but being impressed with the appearance and resources of that section, resolved upon making that his future home. He purchased a farm a short distance from Uniontown, and in what is known as Bunker Hill settlement, and spent the remainder of his days there as a farmer. Upon this old homestead was born

James W. Holt, Jr., the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

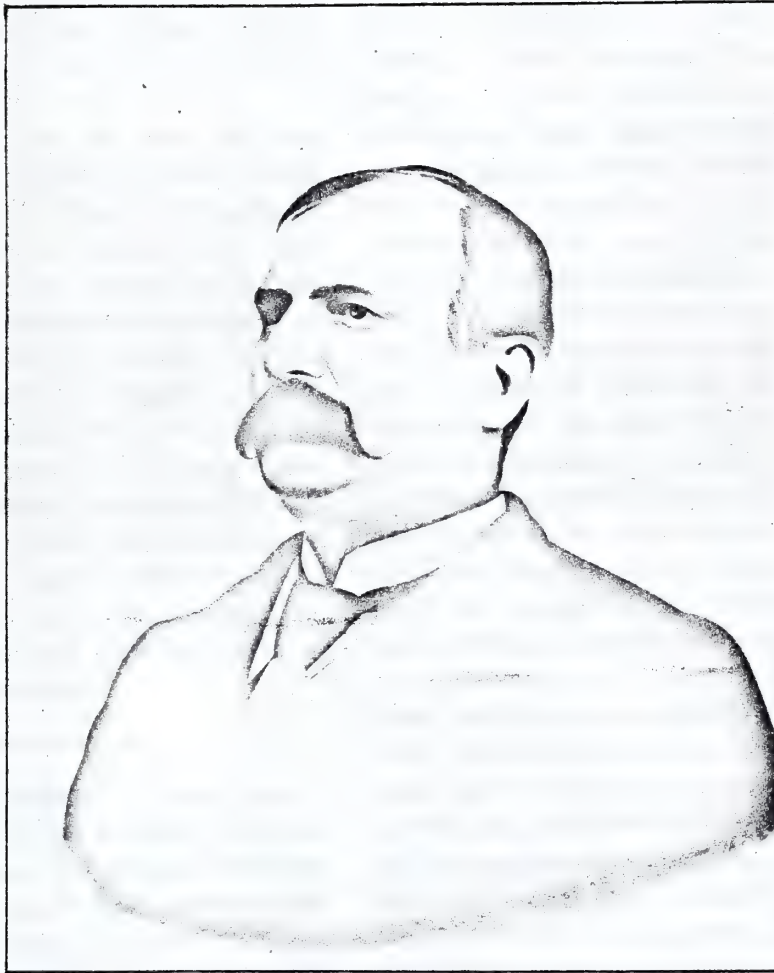
He married Catharine Stentz, which union resulted in the birth of one child, the father of James W. After the decease of his first wife he removed to Weston, this State, and married, as his second wife, a Miss Bennett. Alfred T. Holt, father, was born in 1822, on the old Fayette county homestead; his mother dying when he was young, he was reared by his grandfather and resided there until 1852, when he removed to Kingwood, Preston county, West Virginia, and after a short residence of about two years there moved to Glennville, Gilmer county, where he remained until 1858, when he returned to Kingwood, his home until he came to Grafton in 1882. His marriage with Maria A. Stone, daughter of John R. Stone, of Kingwood, has resulted in the birth of four children: James W., Keturah L., the widow of Joseph M. Brown, of Kingwood; Leonora C., at home, and John H., whose sketch follows.

James W. Holt was educated in the common schools of Kingwood and the old "Kingwood academy." He learned the trade of printer at Kingwood, in the office of the Preston county *Journal*, and, after working at the trade in that place for three years, came to Grafton, at the age of twenty-one years, and took charge of the *Grafton Sentinel* as editor and publisher. The paper had been recently established—perhaps about eight weeks before Mr. Holt took charge, and in less than a year he purchased the entire plant, and from that time to this has held a prominent place in the history of the paper. In 1875 he sold the entire plant to Mr. C. M. Shinn, who conducted it alone for six months, when Mr. Holt again became connected with it through the purchase of a one-half interest, and they con

jointly operated it one year, when Mr. Holt again became sole proprietor, through the purchase of Mr. Shinn's interest. In 1878 Mr. E. G. Jeffreys became a partner in the enterprise, which partnership continued until 1880, when George Dunnington, of Fairmont, for over one year, succeeded to its ownership and management, when Mr. Jeffreys repurchased it from Mr. Dunnington, who published it until 1885, when Mr. Holt and S. P. McCormick became its sole proprietors, and remained so until the death of Mr. McCormick, in 1888, when he again became sole proprietor of the paper, and has continued as such to the present time.

The paper is an eight-column folio sheet, of strong republican principles, published weekly and is spicy, well-edited and newsy. Politically, Mr. Holt is a republican, and as such is prominent and active in the councils of his party. In 1881 he was appointed to a position in the internal revenue service of the United States, and served three years. In 1885 he was elected to the office of mayor of West Grafton, and served one term, and again, under the administration of President Harrison, he was appointed postmaster of Grafton, and served with entire satisfaction to the people until 1894. Fraternally, he is a member of Mystic Lodge, No. 75, A. F. and A. M., of which he was, for a number of years, secretary; Friendship Lodge, No. 8, Knights of Pythias, and the uniform rank of that order. In May, 1873, he was united in marriage to Annie, a daughter of John Jordan, of Grafton. To them have been born the following children: John A., of Horton, Kansas; Alfred A., William H., Howard, Annie L. and Maria Catherine.

HON. JOHN HOMER HOLT, a prominent, able and successful lawyer, of Grafton, West Virginia, is a son of Alfred T. Holt, whose ancestry appears in the preceding sketch. John Homer Holt was born in Glenville, Gilmer county, West Virginia, on June 9, 1856. After obtaining a good academic training in the old Preston academy, at Kingwood, he taught school five terms, three of them in Kingwood. The law had a fascination for him, and he entered upon its study in the office of Hon. William G. Brown and George H. McGrew, prominent attorneys of Kingwood. He completed his studies in the office of James A. Brown, and was admitted to the Kingwood bar in 1878. He practiced at the county seat until 1880, and on February 15, 1881, located in Grafton, where, with the exception of two years, during which he practiced in Washington, D. C., he has practiced ever since, and is rightly regarded as one of the most able attorneys of this part of the State. A resident of the section of the state possessing great natural resources, and believing that a protective tariff is necessary to secure the highest development of these resources, he is a republican in political faith and practice. In the work and councils of this party he is active, and in 1878, shortly after attaining his majority, was elected a member of the legislature of West Virginia, from Preston county. He has frequently represented his county in state conventions, and was chairman of the state convention that met in Huntington in 1892 and nominated Hon. Thomas E. Davis, of Grafton, for governor. He was prominently before the convention at Elkins that nominated Alston G. Dayton for congress, in 1894, and received the solid support of his county in that contest, but after the nomination of Mr. Dayton had been



HON. JOHN H. HOLT.

made, he acquiesced heartily in the action of the convention, and entered at once with earnestness and enthusiasm into the work of that hotly contested campaign. As a political speaker, Mr. Holt possesses a combination of qualities that make him very effective. He is well versed in the political history of the country, has a good address, pleasing voice, a logical and analytical mind, and the ability to present facts in such a way as to carry conviction to his hearers.

On February 22, 1886, Mr. Holt was happily married to Marie Isabella Chaney, daughter of Andrew W. Chaney, of Annapolis, Maryland. To this union have been born three children: Homer, Nellie and Maggie.

As a lawyer, Mr. Holt stands deservedly high, and is well versed in all the intricacies and subtleties of criminal law, as well as in that system of jurisprudence that prescribes and proscribes human conduct. He is a careful student of law literature, as well as of human nature, possesses a keen and discriminating mind, and is always alert in the detection of technical points and legal manœuvering. Personally, he is affable and dignified, and commands the highest esteem.

ALEXANDER ZECK, of Grafton, who is one of the leading insurance men and pioneer steam fitters of northern West Virginia, and who is one of the conspicuous self-made men of the State, is a son of Michael and Eva E. (Marbrough) Zeck, and was born at the world-famed Johnstown, of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on July 1, 1852. He is of German descent, and his mother dying when he was but three years of age he was taken and reared by his maternal grandfather, Frederick Marbrough, who was a member of

one of the oldest and most substantial mercantile firms of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Alexander Zeck attended the public schools of Johnstown until he was fifteen years of age, and then left that industrial city, whose name became world-wide in the tragic story of its great flood, whose horrors have been scarcely equalled in all the ages of human history. He left school in 1867 to enter the employ of the Allegheny Valley railroad company, and two years later, at the early age of seventeen years, was given charge of a passenger engine on the road between Pittsburg and Oil City, Pennsylvania. He soon became proficient and able as an engineer, and had charge of engines over different roads for six years. At the end of that time, in 1875, he retired from railway service, although in the line of promised promotion for ability and efficiency, and embarked in the book and stationery business at Grafton, in which he continued successfully up to 1887. In that year he and C. H. White formed a partnership under the firm-title of A. Zeck and company, and engaged in the wholesale confectionery business, which they conducted for a period of two years. In the meantime Mr. Zeck had become interested in the efforts being made to manufacture artificial ice at home, and in 1889 succeeded in organizing an ice company under the title of Tygart's Valley Ice company, which erected the Grafton ice factory. Mr. Zeck remained in this company one year, which under his management declared a dividend of twenty per cent. on five months' work, when it was succeeded by R. W. Kennedy and company. He then, in 1890, engaged in the present prosperous business of contracting on steam heating and power plants and general steam engineering. He makes specialties of steam fitting and fix-

tures and ventilating, and has built up a remarkably fine business in a field of work that is fast becoming popular in a country whose growth and progress absolutely demand it. He has fitted up many of the finest residences of this section with steam heating apparatus, and is now engaged in putting in steam fixtures in the State Reform school building at Pruntytown, which contains thirty-five hundred feet of radiating surface in its pipes and heaters, and the West Virginia Conference seminary buildings, which require about six thousand feet of radiation. In 1880 Mr. Zeck embarked in the fire, life and accident insurance business, and now controls ninety per cent. of all the insurance patronage of Taylor county. He represents a number of the oldest and most reliable companies of this country and Great Britain, among which are the *Ætna*, *Providence*, *Washington*, *Franklin*, *Bowery* and *Marine* of the United States, and the *Royal and Lancashire* of England.

On December 12, 1877, Mr. Zeck was united in marriage with Lelia M. Ware, a daughter of Robert M. Ware, of Grafton. They have two children: Fred Van and Hazel Pansey.

In politics Mr. Zeck is a staunch republican. He served several terms as school commissioner of Grafton and Fetterman districts, and in 1893 was a member of the republican convention that met at Elkins and nominated Hon. A. G. Dayton, the present congressman for the Second Congressional district, against Hon. William L. Wilson, the author of the Wilson bill and the present postmaster-general of the United States. He is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran church, in which he has been an elder and treasurer for the past fifteen years, and is treasurer of the West

Virginia State Sunday School association. He is prominent in the Pythian brotherhood and the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Friendship Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Grafton Lodge, No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, and Copestone Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

Alexander Zeck in his active and useful career has well and abundantly exemplified the characteristics of a good citizen, a true friend and a practical business man, and has been the architect of his own fortune in the truest sense of that term.

GEORGE WASHINGTON REYNOLDS,
ex-member of the house of delegates, an extensive stock-dealer and land owner, and a descendant of an old and highly-reputable Virginia family, is a son of Cornelius E. and Phœbe (Smith) Reynolds, and was born at Pruntytown, the early county seat of Taylor county, June 25, 1835.

He traces his ancestry back to Robert Reynolds, his great-great-grandfather, who was a native of England, but settled in Fauquier county, Virginia, during the early colonial days of this country. He was a pioneer farmer, married and reared a family, one of whom, Thomas A., was also a farmer of Fauquier county. Thomas A. Reynolds became the father of two sons: Cornelius, the grandfather of our subject; and John, both of whom removed to Harrison county, Virginia (now West Virginia). John located on the West Fork river, five miles below Clarksburg, and Cornelius settled one mile west of what is now Pruntytown, in about 1790, where he became one of the pioneer farmers. Upon settling there, he located and patented a tract of land, and subsequently added to it by purchase

until he owned twelve hundred acres of land. He cleared up a large farm, which he cultivated by slave labor. He was a member of the Baptist church of Pruntytown, and a whig in politics. He married Mary Ehart, of Culpeper county, Virginia, who bore him two sons: William, who followed the vocation of farming, and who served as sheriff of Harrison county, and who, after the formation of Taylor county, served that county in the same capacity. He moved in 1860 to near Parkersburg, where he remained but a few years, when he located in Knox county, Missouri, and died there in 1868, aged seventy-one years.

Cornelius Reynolds, father, was born on the old homestead, near Pruntytown, May 18, 1810, and died there January 12, 1885. He was an extensive farmer, and in addition to the old home place of twelve hundred acres, he owned another farm of one hundred and seventy-seven acres, adjoining. He cultivated this large plantation by means of slave labor, and owned at one time twenty-one negroes. He was a firm believer in the principles and doctrines of the old whig party all his life, and served as deputy sheriff of Taylor county under his brother, and as justice of the peace for quite a number of years, during which time he was president of the County Court for a period of twelve years, prior to and after the war. For a number of years he was an official member of the Methodist Protestant church. He was regarded as a man of good sound judgment, a careful and methodical business man, and a true and devoted Christian. He married Phœbe, a daughter of Randolph Smith, who was a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and for sixty years labored in the vineyard of the Divine Master. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were the parents of six children: George W., subject; Lemuel E., a

farmer of this county; Adelia, the wife of James Burnside, a farmer of Boothsville district, this county; Charles W., whose sketch appears in this volume; Hon. Francis M., an able lawyer of Keyser, Mineral county, this State, who was a candidate for Congress in 1884, against Hon. William L. Wilson, and who represented his district in the legislature in the sessions of 1894 and 1895; John T., who has been an extensive farmer of the county, and who has been a minister in the Baptist church since 1867, during which time he has done much for the upbuilding of that church, and the dissemination of the Christian faith.

George Washington Reynolds obtained his education at the old Rector college (now defunct), of Pruntytown, and after leaving school engaged in stock-dealing, which he has followed continuously up to the present time. Possessed of a clear, keen perception and good, sound judgment, he has been eminently successful as a dealer, and perhaps it would be no exaggeration to say that during an extended business experience, covering a period of little less than half a century, he has handled more stock than any three men in the State of West Virginia. He is also one of the most extensive land-owners in the State, owning two valuable farms in Taylor county, whose aggregate acreage is twenty-one hundred acres, a greater portion of which is underlaid with a fine quality of coking coal. He is a democrat, intelligent, active, and influential in the councils of his party; he represented his district in the house of delegates in the sessions of 1874, 1875, 1877, and 1878. In him the public schools find a staunch friend and earnest supporter. During both terms in the house of delegates he served on the educational committee, the latter year as chairman of the committee. He has served twelve

years continuously and efficiently as school commissioner. He has been a member of the Baptist church since 1865, and was chosen a deacon in 1874, and has served the church in that capacity continuously ever since. He has been in several railroad wrecks, barely escaping with his life, though at one time severely injured, all in the car with him being killed almost instantly. He was thrown up in the air, and fell seventy-five feet from the track, badly wounded.

On December 25, 1859, he married Mary, a daughter of Fielding Riley, a farmer of this county. To them have been born two children: Adelia A., married A. B. Corder, a successful farmer, and president of the board of education of Booth's creek district (see sketch); Cornelius, the only son, engaged in stock-dealing with his father, married Elizabeth Harr, daughter of J. M. Harr, a farmer of Booth's creek district.

CHARLES WESLEY REYNOLDS, an extensive grazer and stock-raiser, and a substantial and reliable citizen of Booth's creek district, Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of Cornelius E. and Phœbe (Smith) Reynolds, and was born at Pruntytown, this county, July 31, 1841.

C. W. Reynolds was reared at the place of his birth, educated in the public schools and in the old Rector college, and after leaving school engaged in agricultural pursuits, which vocation he has since pursued. In 1864, he located on the Knight farm, which was a portion of the original Plummer tract. Here he remained until 1879, when he removed to his present home, which was the property of Hiram Linn, situated one-half mile east of Meadland. His farm consists of twelve hun-

dred acres, of fine and fertile land, well improved and conveniently located. Mr. Reynolds makes a specialty of grazing and stock-raising, in which he has attained more than an ordinary degree of success, handling fine-bred stock. He is liberal in his political views, voting for principle, rather than politics, but he is a believer in the doctrines and principles of the old-time whig party, as taught by Henry Clay, the "Great pacificator." Religiously, he is identified with the Baptist church. On January 4, 1862, he married Martha J., a daughter of Hiram Linn, a prosperous farmer and reputable citizen of this county, and to their marriage have been born six children: H. Sidney; Phœbe E., the wife of Presley M. Cropp, a farmer of Booth's Creek district; George R., also a farmer of the same district; Lizzie E., at home; Delilah E., the wife of R. B. Gall, a farmer of the same district, and Cornelius T., at home with his parents.

REV. DAVID POWELL, an eloquent minister, a genial and affable Christian gentleman and an ex-member of the West Virginia legislature, is a son of Elijah and Sarah (Cather) Powell, and was born July 13, 1831, in Flemington district, Virginia (now West Virginia). The family of which Rev. Powell is a representative is of Welsh origin, his great-grandfather Powell having emigrated from Wales to Frederick county, Virginia, where he froze to death, while hunting. He left one son and a daughter. His son, Stephen Powell, grandfather, came from Frederick county, to what is now Taylor county and settled near where the town of Webster now stands, where he founded the first store within the present limits of Taylor county. The legal tender in those days was ginseng,

snake root, deer and bear pelts and furs. These articles were carried by pack-horses to Winchester, Virginia, where they were exchanged for merchandise, which was carried back in the same way. He was prosperous in business and became the possessor of a large tract of land, but through injudicious security-going he lost it and then removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he died at the age of seventy-four years, in 1848. He was twice married; his first union was with a Miss Bartlett, and resulted in the birth of twelve children, ten sons and two daughters, the father of Rev. Powell being but four weeks old when his mother died. His second wife was a Mrs. Lester, and resulted in an issue of four children, one son and three daughters. Elijah Powell, father, was born on the pioneer home near Webster, on August 21, 1808, and died May 24, 1881. He became a farmer and grazier, along which lines he achieved success and was regarded as a model farmer. He was an old-line whig and then a republican, and for a number of years served as township collector and was known as a careful, conscientious and trustworthy official. He was a devoted and consistent Christian, and for twenty years was a deacon in the Flemington Baptist church. He married Sarah, a daughter of John Cather (see Cather sketch). Five sons and seven daughters were the issue of this marriage: David; Nancy died in infancy; William M., died in September, 1894, at the age of sixty years, was a farmer and merchant of Tyler county, served three years as captain of company "E," Fourteenth regiment, West Virginia infantry; represented Tyler county six years in the legislature; was sheriff of the county eight years, and president of the board of county commissioners a number of years, a prominent citizen and an active and influen-

tial republican; Juretha, widow of Lemuel D. Davis, and a resident of Simpson, Taylor county; Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Fleming, a progressive and wide-awake farmer of near Webster; James, a farmer in Tyler county; Harriet, died at the age of twenty-one years; Malinda, wife of N. D. Payne, of Flemington district; Dr. Thomas C., who graduated from the Cincinnati Medical college, located in Denver, later in Leadville, Colorado, where he died after ten years' practice, in 1880, having made an enviable reputation as a surgeon; Huldah, widow of the late Samson Nestor; Sarah, deceased, was the consort of T. C. Yates, of Flemington district, and Luther H., was killed in the Civil War, on May 8, 1862.

Rev. David Powell was reared upon the farm and was educated in a select school under the tuition of Rev. Benjamin Bailey. Having obtained a good English education, he taught school twelve years, and purchased a small farm in Flemington district, to the tilling of which he gave a limited portion of his time.

Responding to Lincoln's call for troops he enlisted in April, 1861, in company "F," Third regiment of West Virginia infantry, at Flemington, and was mustered into the regular service at Clarksburg, on June 25, 1861. He was soon promoted to orderly sergeant, and was transferred to company "H," Twelfth West Virginia infantry, and was soon afterward commissioned first lieutenant.

In 1864 he was made provost marshal of General Curtis brigade in front of Richmond. He was mustered out in February, 1865, by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment. Among the more important battles in which he participated were the following: Winchester, Newmarket, Piedmont, Lynchburg, Salem, Snickers' Ferry, where he ran several narrow escapes, several minie

balls having gone through his hat and coat; Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, where he had charge of the wagon train, and a number of other important conflicts and quite a number of skirmishes.

After the close of the war, he located on his farm for one year, and then took charge of the public schools of Webster, this county. He has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the schools and the cause of education. The West Virginia college has found in him a loyal friend, and an earnest and devoted advocate, to the support of which he has given liberally of his time and money. He is a republican in political adherence, and represented his county in the legislature of the State two terms, 1883 and again in 1885, and then declined a re-nomination. At the age of twelve and one-half years, he joined the Baptist church, and at twenty-two was ordained to the ministry, and, except when called to some other station, has served his Master in that capacity ever since. His labors have been mostly of an evangelistic nature in the West, having traveled over Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and Dakota, where for two years he was pastor of a church at Sioux Falls. In 1889 he returned to his native county, where he has since labored.

On April 20, 1858, he married Ellen E., a daughter of John Hughes, of near Boothsville, Marion county, West Virginia. They have four children: Zana, wife of Ozro G. Augir, a contractor and builder of Grafton, West Virginia; Fulton L., was drowned while bathing at Newberne, North Carolina, whither he had gone to found a newspaper; Walter, a coal operator of near Pruntytown, this county; and Rawley H., a practicing physician in West Milford, Harrison county, West Virginia.

Rev. Powell is a man who has won and rightly holds the respect of the community in which he lives. As an educator he was earnest and progressive, as a soldier valiant and brave, as a legislator true to every interest of his State, and as a minister eloquent and impressive, a mighty power for good wherever he goes. The world needs more just such men as Rev. David Powell. He has a well-selected library of over one thousand volumes. At the age of sixty-four he is again called to labor in evangelistic and pastoral work in the state of Iowa, where he expects to go early in September, 1895.

ROBERT McCONKEY, county commissioner of Taylor county, is a son of William and Jane (Hurd) McConkey, and was born August 15, 1831, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

William McConkey (father) was born in Belfast, in the province of Ulster, county of Antrim, Ireland, in 1806. In 1820, at the age of fourteen years, he came to the United States, following an elder sister, who lived in the city of New York. Later he came to Pittsburg, where he remained until about twenty-five years of age, when he proceeded up the Monongahela river to Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1850, when he came to Taylor county, and settled in the woods northeast of the town of Grafton, where he lived until 1854, when he became a resident of Fetterman, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1890. Robert McConkey had but few advantages for securing an education, necessity compelling him to quit school at the age of twelve years. He learned the trade of a cigar-maker, and has successfully

followed this avocation to the present time since 1859, in Fetterman, this county. In connection with his cigar business he is also engaged in the mercantile business. In 1867 he was appointed postmaster of Fetterman, and has held that office by re-appointment to the present time. In the autumn of 1890 he was elected to the office of county commissioner of Taylor county, an office the duties of which he is now discharging with the entire approval of all interested. In 1865 he entered the service of his country in the Civil War in the Seventeenth regiment, company "K," West Virginia infantry.

Fraternally, he is a member of Delaware Tribe, No. 18, Improved Order of Red Men.

On March 20, 1857, Mr. McConkey was united in marriage with Christina Jane Rogers, a daughter of Jacob Rogers, Sr. To this union have been born four children: Arthela Jane, the wife of Thomas Finch; Laura B., the wife of Frank Orr; Nora L., deputy postmistress at Fetterman; and Robert N.

D. MILLER SIMONTON, an efficient railroad postal clerk and a veteran of the late Civil War, is a son of James H. and Priscilla E. (Darling) Simonton, and was born near Rosedale, Pennsylvania, near the Pennsylvania and West Virginia line, March 27, 1847. On the maternal side of the family, D. Miller Simonton is of Irish ancestry, whilst on the paternal side they were natives of Scotland. His great-great-grandfather, Cyrus L. Simonton, was a native of the Highlands of Scotland, and was a soldier under the Duke of Wellington at the world-renowned battle of Waterloo. After serving his country patriotically as a soldier he retired to the walks of a civilian and spent the remainder of his days in England.

One of his sons, Joshua Simonton, great-grandfather, was a soldier in the English army during the American Revolution of the colonies. After the issues of the war had been settled he located in the vicinity of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he devoted the remainder of his active life to the arts of husbandry. He married a Pennsylvania lady and reared a large family, all of whom, except Thomas, grandfather, emigrated south. Some of the members of the southern branch of the family attained to distinction in many avenues of life—among them being Judge Simonton, of Charleston, South Carolina, judge of the Supreme Court of the state and a jurist of ability and distinction. Thomas Simonton, grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood, and about 1815 joined the westward tide of emigration, and located in Greene county in the western part of the same state. Here he became the owner of a large tract of land, and devoted himself to the pursuits of agriculture. The military instincts of the family were in evidence in the character and make-up of Thomas Simonton, as they had been in his ancestral line for several generations, and he served in the War of 1812, our second struggle for freedom.

He married Miss Britton, of near Wilkesburg, Pennsylvania, and four sons and six daughters blessed their union: all are now deceased except one daughter, Millie, nearly ninety years old. Among them were: John W., who reared a large family, and eleven of whose sons served in the Union army during the Civil War; nine of them were killed, and the other two died soon after the conflict from injuries received in the service; Sarah, married J. Smith, of Greene county; Millie, married David Dradess, now living in Greene county; Thomas C., was a resident of Greene

county ; Louisa, married Mackinzie McCloud, also of Greene county ; James H., father of D. Miller, Dr. W. S., and Joshua C.

James H. Simonton was born in Greene county on January 1, 1816, and died October 28, 1851, in the county of his nativity. Farming and its related pursuits of stock-raising and stock-dealing were his avocation. In the line of stock-raising he made a specialty of fine horses, whilst as a stock-dealer his operations were extensive and uniformly successful. He was a man of remarkable physical strength and fine physique, standing six feet two inches in height and weighing about two hundred pounds. Much of his physical vigor, no doubt, was due to the care he took of himself, never knowing what it was to taste alcoholic stimulants. He married Priscilla E., a daughter of Daniel Darling, one of the early settlers of the vicinity of Taylortown, Pennsylvania, clearing the ground upon which that town was afterward built, and helped to build old Fort Martin, of Greene county. Three sons were born to their union : D. Miller, subject ; Dr. William S., a practicing physician of Cameron, West Virginia, and Joshua C., who died in infancy.

D. Miller Simonton received only the rudiments of an education in the common schools of Greene county. When the Civil War was upon us and the country was threatened with destruction and dismemberment, true to the patriotic instincts of several generations of his ancestors, he rushed to the defense of the Union. He enlisted at Greensboro, Pennsylvania, on September 22, 1862, in company E., Eleventh regiment Pennsylvania cavalry, and served uninterruptedly until he was discharged at Alexandria, Virginia, May 30, 1865, the close of the war. Among the more important battles in which he participated

were the following : Beverly, Meadow Bluff, Bunker Hill, Mt. Jackson, Winchester, White Sulphur Springs, Front Royal, Gettysburg, Cedar Creek and a number of skirmishes and lesser engagements. He was twice taken prisoner, but escaped both times. At the latter place he received a gun-shot wound and had several ribs broken, and at Mt. Jackson received a sabre wound in the forehead. After the close of the war he took up stone-cutting, contracting and building in Greene and Washington counties, Pennsylvania, which he followed until 1876. He then entered upon the work of the ministry in the West Virginia conference of the Methodist Protestant church, and was actively engaged as a laborer in the vineyard of the Divine Master until 1888, when, on account of his vocal organs and a general impairment of health, he was compelled to relinquish ministerial work. In 1889 he took the position of mail clerk on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, between Grafton and Parkersburg, and has since efficiently filled that responsible position.

Fraternally, he is a member of Coplin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Flemington, and of Unison Lodge, No. 152, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the same place ; of the latter lodge he is a past grand, and is ex-grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia ; and a member of Golden Rule Encampment at Newburg, of which he is past patriarch ; Blueflower Tribe, No. 22, Independent Order of Red Men, of which he is past sachem, and member of the Great Council of West Virginia.

In political matters Mr. Simonton is a staunch republican.

On March 4, 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss R. J. Hart, a daughter of Captain J. B. Hart, of Washington county,

Pennsylvania. Seven children bless this union: Maud J., wife of T. D. Payne, of Tyrconnell, this county; Laura Kirk, Lydia A., John B., William Earle, Nellie B., and Warren Ray.

REV. AARON BARNETT, a popular and highly respected minister of the Baptist church and a gentleman possessing a pure Christian character, is a son of John and Drusilla (Rowland) Barnett, and was born near Morgantown, Virginia (now West Virginia), on November 22, 1812. His father, John Barnett, was a farmer, carpenter and chair-maker, and was a mechanic of considerable skill. His marriage with Drusilla Rowland resulted in the birth of eleven children, ten of whom were living at the time of his death, in 1818. They were as follows: Joseph, deceased, was a farmer of Monongalia county; Elizabeth, was the wife of James Gray, formerly of Monongalia county, later of Ritchie county, this State, where they both died; John, deceased, was a merchant of Monongalia county; William, a blacksmith by trade, located in the west; Martha, became the wife of Jacob Madera, of Morgantown; Mary, was the wife of James Sommers, of Monongalia county; Susan, married Elijah Sommers, of Monongalia county, and removed to Ritchie county, where they died. Robert R., was a blacksmith of Harrison county, and died when a young man; Rev. Aaron, subject; Rebecca, deceased, was the wife of Isaac Yates, of Taylor county.

Rev. Barnett received but a limited education in school, but having a strong desire for learning, he accomplished much by self-study and application, and obtained a good education. He learned the trade of a blacksmith when a young man, and followed that trade a number of years in Clarksburg, when he re-

moved to the country, near Clarksburg, and in 1865 came to Webster, and followed his trade as a journeyman until 1870, when he relinquished his trade. In 1837 he joined the Baptist church, and from the start entered actively into the work of the same. He devoted his spare time diligently to the study of the Bible, with the idea of entering upon the ministry, and was ordained in 1850, and ever since has labored without ceasing in the Divine vineyard.

His labors have extended over Harrison, Lewis, Upshur, Preston and Doddridge counties. For twenty-two years he was pastor of the Webster Baptist church, at Webster, and was asked to remain, but refused to do so. He is a member of Taylor Lodge, No. 23, I. O. O. F.

On February 18, 1836, he married Eliza, eldest daughter of Rev. A. C. Holden, of near Clarksburg, Harrison county; nine children have blessed this marriage union: Drusilla A., deceased, was the wife of Gabriel E. Corley, by whom he had eight children; William A., a farmer of Monroe county, West Virginia; Robert R., a merchant of Clarksburg; Jemima, wife of Jesse Alexander, of Clarksburg; Aaron B., a physician of Wheeling, West Virginia; Leonidas P., deceased; Laura, postmistress at Webster; Wirt D., a clerk in a store at Pruntytown; and Theodosia E., wife of Floyd Waller, of Webster.

DR. ERNEST L. LOVE, a prominent druggist and physician of Grafton, Taylor county, West Virginia, was born March 27, 1861, in Taylor county, the only surviving child of Thomas B. and Mary M. (Latham) Love. Dr. Love, on the maternal side of the family, is descended from an old and promi-

gent English family of Virginia. His grandfather, John Latham, was born in Prince William county, Virginia, in 1794. He owned a large farm and employed a number of slaves in the working of it. He believed in the institution of slavery, but in that crisis which arose from it, in which the disruption and disintegration of the Union was severely threatened, he was a staunch friend of the Union. He came to Taylor county, West Virginia, in 1850, and eventually located in what is now West Grafton. Four of his sons served in the Union army.

Thomas B. Love, father, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, but came to Pruntytown, this county, in 1848, and later removed to West Grafton, where he died, in 1873, at the age of forty-nine. For a time he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in West Grafton, and at the time of his death was in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company. Mrs. Mary M. Latham Love is a woman of more than ordinary intellectual capacity, and has achieved a more than national reputation through her prominence in connection with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union work. In 1886 she went to Australia, where she became the pioneer in this line of work; organized the Victoria, Australia, branch of that body, and became its first president, remaining there and working for its success for five years. She is at present the vice-president of the West Virginia branch of the Union. She is also well known as an educator of ability and skill, having taught about twenty terms in the county. To the splendid ability of his mother as a teacher and instructor, Dr. Love owes his mental culture. Upon leaving school he entered the shops of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company at Grafton where he learned the trade of a machinist. He did not

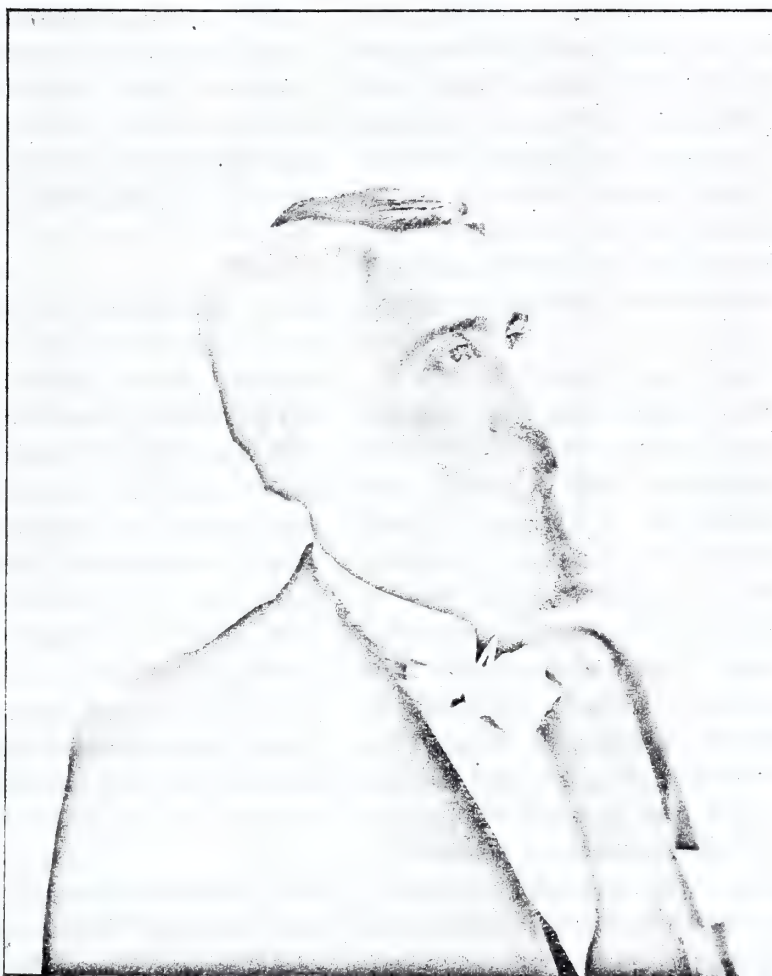
follow this trade long, but registered in the office of Dr. William L. Grant, of Grafton, as a student of medicine. He entered the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and took the courses of lectures during the sessions of 1880 and 1881.

He then passed an examination before the State Board of Pharmacy and the State Board of Health of West Virginia, and having received the proper certificates, took up the practice of each in West Grafton, where he remained two years. After this he spent a short period in Rowlesburg and Eglon, Preston county, and on July 1, 1887, returned to Grafton and went into the drug business. He owns two large and well-equipped stores, one on Main street, devoted to the wholesale and retail trade, and another on Latrobe street, devoted to the retail trade. In his political adherence he is a republican, and takes an active part in all the measures tending to the success of the republican party. During the congressional campaign of 1894 he owned and edited the Grafton *Sentinel*, the political organ of the party in Taylor county.

On August 5, 1884, Dr. Love and Ida M. Parker, daughter of Lewis Parker, of Clarksburg, Harrison county, were united in marriage. To this union has been born one child, L. Lester B. Love.

FREDERICK JONES BURDETT, clerk of the Circuit Court of Taylor county, West Virginia, and who has always been efficient and popular as a public official, is a son of James W. and Harriet (Warder) Burdett, was born at Pruntytown, the old county-seat of Taylor county, Virginia (now West Virginia), August 10, 1859.

The Burdetts are of French origin, and



F. J. BURDETT.

Frederick Burdette, the great-great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of France. It is not known by his descendants in what part of France he was born, nor the time of his birth, but it is known that sometime in the last five years of the sixteenth century, he, accompanied by a younger brother, James, made their escape from France, where they had rendered themselves objectionable to the government, and succeeded, after many narrow escapes, in reaching Holland, from a seaport in which country they succeeded in crossing to Virginia. They settled at Culpeper, where some of their descendants yet reside.

Frederick Burdett, the grandfather of our subject, was born at Culpeper, Virginia, December 24, 1787. He was married there to Susan Sinsel, and the newly married couple started immediately after the ceremony with the bride's father and his family for their future home, west of the Alleghenies. Several families from the town of Culpeper and vicinity made the journey together, and were more than two months on the road. The trip was a long and weary one, most of the party being obliged to walk, as there were no roads and the horses were heavily loaded with the household goods of the party, but they in time reached Pruntytown, then known as Williamsport.

Susan Sinsel, the bride of Frederick Burdett, and the grandmother of Frederick Jones Burdett, was the daughter of Harmon Sinsel, who was a native of Hesse-Hamburg, one of the German states that furnished his British Majesty, King George III. with a number of troops during the Revolutionary War. These troops were raised by conscription, and it was much against their will that they were forced to fight against those struggling against op-

pression, and when the fortunes of war placed him in the power of the Americans as a prisoner of war, he readily accepted his parole, and shortly after recrossed the Atlantic and obtained an honorable discharge from the army of his native Prince, and returned to the United States. He did not obtain his discharge papers until after he had undergone many hardships and trials, for it was only after many and repeated failures that he finally obtained the precious documents, and was allowed to depart for America. The return voyage was made in mid-winter, and was a long and perilous one, lasting over six weeks. The little sailing vessel on which he had taken passage had many narrow escapes from foundering.

Frederick Burdett and Susan Sinsel, his first wife, had eight children, four sons and four daughters, two of the daughters dying when young. The sons were James W., John S., Frederick E., and Benjamin F., the daughters who lived and married were Mary J., and Anne. Mary J. Burdett married Leonidas S. Johnson, a son of Governor Joseph Johnson, and Anne Burdett married Stephen Blue. Mrs. Johnson and husband are yet living at Pruntytown, but Stephen Blue and wife both died with typhoid fever in 1850, within a few hours of each other.

Frederick Burdett, soon after his arrival at Pruntytown, engaged in the mercantile business, and his industry and ability soon made him a prominent citizen and a leading merchant. For many years he and Abraham Smith had the only stores in this part of the country, there being none nearer than Clarksburg, Morgantown or Evansville, and their customers often came for many miles to do their dealing. Merchandise was purchased but twice during the year, in the spring and fall, and

when the new goods arrived it was considered quite an event among the people of the community, and there was a great rush to obtain the "first pick" of them.

He purchased his merchandise in Baltimore, from which city they were first hauled in wagons as far "west" as the roads were completed, and for a long time for the last two hundred miles they were carried on horseback. After the building of the canal to Cumberland, Maryland, merchandise was brought to that place in canal boats and then carried on "west" over the mountains to Pruntytown, through an almost unbroken forest and over the roughest of roads. He died at Pruntytown, October 27, 1865, aged seventy-eight years.

James W. Burdett was born at Pruntytown November 8, 1817, and for many years was engaged with his father in the mercantile business, and in addition to conducting his mercantile establishment he built and operated for many years one of the largest tanneries in this part of the State. For several years previous to his death, he gave the tannery business his exclusive attention. He was active and successful in business and also took a deep interest in the political affairs of his county and state, being recognized as a prominent whig, and later as a republican leader. Notwithstanding the fact that his family had always owned many slaves, and he was "brought up" to believe in slavery, yet he became an open and avowed abolitionist and cast his vote for Lincoln for President when he was first a candidate. Mr. Burdett was twice married, first to Harriet Kemble, a daughter of Samuel Kemble, one of the pioneers of this part of the country, she died, leaving four children: Francis Victoria, now the wife of Stephen Davidson; Susan Virginia, who married Wil-

liam S. Elliott, Davidson and Elliott both being contractors and builders, known all over the State for their promptness and honesty in filling their building contracts; the third and youngest daughter, Mary Florence, wedded Lysander Dudley, of the Lysander Dudley Lumber company. All three reside in Parkersburg, and have since their marriage. The youngest child was a son, Samuel George Burdett, who, for fourteen years was in the postal service, and was one of the best and most efficient ever in the service between the Ohio river and Washington, D. C. He became greatly attached to this perilous and difficult business, but resigned in 1889, but could not content himself away from that business, and while in a postal car assisting the clerks in charge in their duties, but not holding a commission or receiving pay, was instantly killed in a collision on the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, about thirteen miles west of Washington, D. C., on April 28, 1891.

Mr. Burdett, on June 11, 1856, wedded Harriet Warder, as his second wife. Harriet Warder was a daughter of the late Noah Warder, and was born on her father's farm, near Pruntytown, August 6, 1832, and was one of a large family. Noah Warder, her father, was a son of Henry Warder, who early in the present century came from Fauquier county, Virginia, and settled on a farm near Pruntytown. Henry Warder was a son of Henry Warder, a gentleman of English family, who came over to Virginia with Lord Fairfax. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and took an active part in that long struggle for liberty. The name at that time was spelled "Wardour," but has since been changed into Warder. Noah Warder was married to Mary Jones, a daughter of

Samuel Jones, another of the pioneers of this part of the State. Samuel Jones settled near Morgantown about the year 1770; a small fort was built at that place, into which the people collected for safety when threatened by the Indians. While working on his farm one day in 1777, the Indians attacked the settlers, and captured a son and daughter of Samuel Jones. These two children, Mary and John Jones, aged ten and twelve years, were taken by the Indians to Detroit, where they remained many years. Mary Jones finally made her escape from the Indians, went to Detroit, and there married Peter Malotte. Many years after she came on a visit from her home at Grosfield, Canada, across Lake Erie to Sandusky, where she, with two of her children, two little boys, crossed the state of Ohio, and through Virginia (now West Virginia) to her father's home. Her father lived on Three Fork creek, in Taylor county, about two miles from what is now the city of Grafton. She found her father living, his age then being seventy-eight years. Mrs. Malotte was fifty. She remained about three months, and returned as she came, on horseback, nearly all the entire distance being through the wilderness, and no roads but Indian trails. Mary Jones, the wife of Noah Warder, was a niece and namesake of this Mary (Jones) Malotte. Noah Warder was the oldest of six sons, all of whom married and settled in the immediate neighborhood of their father's home. He was born March 17, 1796, and at the age of sixteen years entered the American army as a volunteer in the War of 1812. He wintered in the vicinity of Detroit one winter following the surrender of General Hull. He distinguished himself while in the service, and was several times promoted, but at the close of the war he returned home, married Mary Jones, and set-

tled on a farm near the home of his father, where he remained until his death, on January 19, 1880, being noted far and near as an exemplary Christian citizen and a model father, and reared a family of thirteen children.

James W. and Harriet (Warder) Burdett had six sons and one daughter born unto them: Frederick Jones, subject; James Guy, who married Zoe Lowe, daughter of Hon. Robert Lowe, of Marion county, and now resides in West Grafton; Lucy Maude, wife of George H. A. Batson, now postmaster at Pruntytown; William Noah, a resident of Fetterman, being station-agent at that place; Richard Clyde, who wedded Hellena Mueller, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and now resides in that city; Abraham Williams, deputy clerk of the Circuit Court of Taylor county; and Luke Edward, who married Lulu Taylor, daughter of Sidney Taylor, master mechanic of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company's shops at Martinsburg, and resides in that place, having a responsible position with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company.

Frederick Jones Burdett was reared in his native town, received his education in the high school at that place, and at the early age of sixteen years, in 1875, began to make his own way in the world by teaching a four months' term of school in Gilmer county, near the little town of Troy, where his mother's oldest brother, William W. Warder, resides. He successfully finished the first term of school, and commenced a second term, but after teaching one month, was compelled to give up teaching for the time being, having contracted a severe cold that came near terminating in his death. For several months he was unable to leave his room, and has scarcely yet fully recovered from that protracted sickness. For fourteen years he fol-

lowed the profession of teaching, and during that time filled various positions of trust and honor. In 1884 he was appointed deputy assessor for Taylor county, to assist the assessor, Joseph M. Allen, who was at that time in ill health. In 1886, the county having been divided by the legislature into two assessment districts, he was appointed by the county court as assessor for the west district of Taylor county, and filled the position satisfactorily until 1888. At the republican county convention held at Grafton in 1888, he was nominated by acclamation as assessor for the west district, and was elected by a large majority. On September 24, 1890, he was appointed deputy clerk of the Circuit Court for Taylor county, by John S. S. Herr, the clerk of that court. After serving two years as assessor, at the republican convention held in 1890, to nominate candidates for county offices, he was named for the office of clerk of the Circuit Court. He was elected in November, 1890, for a term of six years, and has now served four of them.

To the duties of his responsible office, Mr. Burdett has given closely his time and attention, and has also thoroughly familiarized himself with every detail of his office work. His previous experience as assessor has given him personal knowledge of many persons who are interested in or connected with suits and business that come before the Circuit Court. His discharge of the duties of his office has so far been thorough, creditable, and satisfactory, and he enjoys the respect, good-will, and confidence of all, independent of party or political opinion.

MARTIN L. SHIELDS, a farmer and stock-dealer and grazer of thrift and enterprise of near Tyrconnell, Taylor county,

West Virginia, is a son of John and Sarah (Webb) Shields, and was born on the old Shields homestead near Tyrconnell, March 19, 1855. The ancestral history of Martin L. Shields will be found in the history of his brother, William L. Shields. After obtaining a good elementary education in the elementary schools, Martin L. Shields entered the West Virginia college at Flemington, where he still strengthened and improved his mental nature two years. He was reared upon a farm, and when he left school and looked about him for a life vocation, it was but natural that he took to the agricultural pursuits. He took charge of his father's farm, the old homestead, which he now owns, and has remained there ever since. This farm contains three hundred and thirty-five acres of as good land as there is in Taylor county, all well improved and underlaid with a fine vein of coking coal. The dwelling-house upon it was built by him in 1880, and is a brick building, substantial in structure and neat in appearance, and is surpassed by few, if any, of the farm-houses of the county. He also owns one hundred and ninety-five acres of land in Moultrie county, Illinois, which he rents. Mr. Shields devotes his energies largely to the handling and raising of fine stock.

Fraternally, he is a member of American Lodge, No. 76, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past grand, and is past chief of Patriarch Encampment, No. 45, at Tyrconnell; Friendly Lodge, No. 96, K. of P.; whilst religiously he is a member and trustee of the Methodist Protestant church, and politically an ardent republican. On December 25, 1883, he married Miss Mollie A., a daughter of Abraham Howell, a blacksmith by occupation, and then a resident of Greene county, Pennsylvania, now of Flemington, this county.

CLEOPHAS WOODFORD, a prosperous farmer and dairyman of Court House district, Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of John H. and Ingaby (Thompson) Woodford, and was born near Philippi, Barbour county, West Virginia, January 10, 1855.

The Woodford family, of which the subject of this sketch is a member, settled in this country prior to the Revolutionary War. William Woodford, great-grandfather, was a descendant of General Woodford of Revolutionary fame, and married a daughter of the British General Howe. William Woodford was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, but became one of the pioneers and forerunners of civilization within the territory now embraced in Barbour county, West Virginia, where he died at an advanced age in 1837. Prior to his removing to Barbour county he had entered into a marital alliance with a Miss Moss. This marriage resulted in the birth of three sons and one daughter: John H., grandfather; Jacob, who was born in 1800, and died in 1892, in Barbour county, where he was an extensive farmer and stock raiser, and Polly, who became the wife of Robert Talbott.

John H. Woodford, grandfather, was born in Barbour county, in 1796, and died in 1881. He was reared and educated in his native county, and lived there all his life. Farming was his life vocation, and being a man of persevering, thorough-going spirit, and possessed of rare good judgment, he was quite successful and became one of the most extensive and prosperous farmers and stockmen in that county. He was a firm believer in the principles of the old whig party, as exemplified and advocated by Clay, Harrison and other advocates of national banks and a high protective tariff. In addition to serving the

county in the capacity of sheriff, he was for thirty-five years a justice of the peace in his district. He married Miss Nancy Manear, of Barbour county, by whom he had fourteen children: Isaac, a farmer of Barbour county; William, deceased, also a farmer of that county; Adam, of Nebraska; John H., father; Asa W., a farmer and expert cattle-dealer of Lewis county; DeWitt C., a farmer of Randolph county; Riley, who died young; Phoebe, deceased, who married Daniel White-man; Polly, deceased, who became the wife of Alpheus Zinn; Emily, wife of Austin Davisson, of Harrison county; Hannah, the wife of John Knotts; Elizabeth, who married John Corder; Frenia, married Lewis Lough, and Cynthia became the wife of John Osbourn. John Woodford, father, was born in May, 1828, and died March 1, 1894. He received his schooling in the subscription schools of Barbour county, and drifted into agricultural and stock dealing pursuits, along which lines he did an extensive business and accumulated a very handsome competency. He married Ingaby, a daughter of Kiah Thompson, of Barbour county, and they became the parents of ten children: Winfield Scott, a farmer of Randolph county; Dr. A. H., a physician of Belington, Barbour county; Saphronia, wife of E. Hulton, of Randolph county; Rissie, wife of Warwick Hulton, of Randolph county; Isis, wife of Dr. F. Snyder, a physician of Charleston, West Virginia; Ora, wife of John Robinson, of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, and Cleophas, who assumed the responsibilities of life in the role of a farmer in Barbour county, where he was thus engaged until 1881, when he removed to the farm upon which he now lives, consisting of two hundred and ninety acres, situated in Court House district. In connection with farming he car-

ried on an extensive dairying business, and handles a great many sheep. The marriage of Mr. Woodford and Miss Mary E., daughter of Hugh Evans, sheriff, deceased, of Fetterman, Taylor county, took place on September 8, 1881, and has resulted in the birth of four children: Stella, Bessie, Allie and Ina.

WILSON B. BROWN, a successful farmer of near Webster, Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of Boyl and Mary (Wilson) Brown, and was born in Augusta county, Virginia, June 26, 1818. His grandfather, James Brown, was born in Ireland, but in 1780, he with his family, which then consisted of himself, his wife, and three children, two sons and one daughter, emigrated to the United States and settled in Augusta county, Virginia, Mr. Brown being engaged extensively in the manufacture of malt for distilling purposes, which business he pursued the remainder of his life. The children were James, who became a farmer of Augusta county; Boyl, the father of our subject, and Elizabeth, who married John Caruthers, a farmer of Augusta county.

Boyl Brown followed the vocation of a farmer all his life, in Augusta county, and died in about 1825, at the age of forty years. He married Mary Wilson, of Augusta county, who bore him two children, Wilson B., subject, and Jonathan, deceased: who was a house-joiner of Augusta county. Wilson B. Brown learned the tanner's trade and followed it until 1839, when he went to Harrison county, Virginia, now Taylor county, West Virginia, and engaged in farming. In 1864 he purchased a farm of two hundred and sixty acres adjoining Webster, upon which he has since resided. He has since sold one hundred acres to his son Charles, and now owns

one hundred and sixty acres of land, well improved and in a good state of cultivation. For fifty-five years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a republican in his political preferences. On June 2, 1840, he married Mary, a daughter of Thomas Gauthrop, a farmer of Taylor county, and to them have been born eight children: James, a farmer of this county; Jennie, at home; Columbus C., who was formerly a merchant, but now a farmer of this county; Jonathan W., a farmer of Butler county, Kansas; Elizabeth A., wife of William A. Rector, a merchant of Grafton, this State; George W., a merchant of Parkersburg, West Virginia; Mary E., deceased, and Charles W., a farmer of this county.

BENJAMIN FLEMING, a prosperous and intelligent farmer of Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of Patrick and Margaret (McDonald) Fleming, and was born near the village of Flemington, Taylor county, West Virginia, November 2, 1834.

The family is one of the oldest in this part of the State. His great grandfather, James Fleming, came from Hampshire county, Virginia, and was one of the four pioneers to settle in the latter part of the seventeenth century in the vicinity of the present village of Flemington, which was named for the family. He died near the location of the West Virginia college. His son, James Fleming, grandfather, was born in Hampshire county and removed with his father to the vicinity of the present village of Flemington, and became the owner of a large tract of land upon which the village of Flemington now stands. He was a man of strong character and positive opinions on political, social, and religious subjects. Politically, he was an old-line whig, and served in

his community for a number of years as a justice of the peace. His death occurred in 1846, at the age of seventy-one years. He married Miss Elizabeth Welch, and they became the parents of ten children.

Patrick Fleming, father, was born at Flemington, in 1800, and died on December 14, 1872. Reared a farmer, he naturally turned to the pursuits of husbandry as a means of securing a livelihood. In his chosen craft he became prosperous and successful and added thereto the milling business, which avocation he pursued with profit and pecuniary success. He married Miss Margaret, a daughter of James McDonald, and they became the parents of eight children: Luranah, wife of Lemuel E. Davidson, of Flemington; James, of Flemington; William, died young; Mary, died young; Benjamin, subject; Sanford B., a farmer of Ritchie county, this State; Johnson, died young; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of Chasteen Clerenger. Mrs. Margaret McDonald Fleming died March 13, 1859, and Mr. Fleming married, as his second helpmate, Mrs. Catherine Shepler, *née* Bartlett. Two children blessed this union: Claud, a farmer of near Flemington, West Virginia; Lucetta, wife of William Teter, of Harrison county. After obtaining a good rudimentary education, he took up farming, which he has followed with a more than ordinary degree of success ever since. He was located up to 1865 at Flemington, when he removed to his present farm near Webster. It contains two hundred and sixteen acres of well-improved land and every appearance of the same indicates the skill and management of the owner. In religious faith, Mr. Fleming is a Baptist, whilst in political matters he supports the cause of republicanism.

On October 6, 1857, he married Elizabeth,

a daughter of Elijah Powell. To their marital alliance were born two children: Hayward, who is principal of the West Virginia college at Flemington, was born July 28, 1858, was graduated from the West Liberty State Normal school, of Ohio county, West Virginia, in the class of 1891. Immediately after his graduation he entered the West Virginia State University, at Morgantown, where he studied civil engineering three years. In the spring of 1894, he was tendered and accepted the position of principal of the West Virginia college at Flemington; and Webster P., born September 17, 1859, who is living with his father on the farm, has a good common school education, and is an industrious, successful farmer.

JOHN W. FELTNER, a prominent citizen of Webster, Taylor county, West Virginia, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, March 7, 1828, and is a son of Martin and Mary (Fleming) Feltner. The Feltner family, of which J. W. is a representative, is of German origin. His grandfather was Henry Feltner, of Shenandoah county, Virginia, who was a blacksmith by trade, but followed farming as his chief business. He served a period in the War of 1812, and for a time was stationed at Norfolk, where he contracted fever, came home, and soon after died. He married Mary Watson, by whom he had a family of four children. John removed to Illinois, where he died; Henry also moved to Illinois, and there died; Mary married B. Wood, of Clark county, Virginia. Martin Feltner, father of J. W. Feltner, was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, in September, 1802, and died in February, 1872. He resided in Loudoun and Clark counties, Virginia, all his life, engaged in the arts of husbandry.

He married Mary, daughter of Archibald Fleming, of Clark county, Virginia, and their marital union was prolific in the birth of fourteen children.

John W., born March 7, 1828; Elizabeth, born August 13, 1829; Mirian, born July 10, 1832; Robert H., born May 4, 1834; Joseph W., born August 10, 1836; Francis M., born July 1, 1839; Jessa, born October 28, 1840; Sarah M., born May 28, 1843; Harriet A., born August 30, 1844; Archibald, born September 1, 1846; Ebin, born February 19, 1849; Andrew J., born May 30, 1851; James P., born November 25, 1852; Adolpheus, born February 19, 1854.

John W. Feltner received his education in the common schools of Clark and Loudoun counties, Virginia, and was reared upon his father's farm. He learned the trade of a carpenter, and worked at the trade for several years, and then for twenty-one years was engaged in the mercantile business at Evansville Preston county, West Virginia, and in 1876 became a partner in the woolen mill with Mr. Henry Walter, of Webster, Taylor county, West Virginia, and has continued in that relation to the present time.

Fraternally Mr. Feltner is a member of the Sons of Temperance, I. O. O. F., and Aurora Lodge, No. 43, A. F. and A. M.

During the late Civil War he was regimental quartermaster of the Twenty-sixth West Virginia State militia.

For seventeen years he has been a deacon in the Missionary Baptist church. Politically a republican, he served as postmaster at Evansville, Preston county, West Virginia, under the first and second administrations of Abraham Lincoln. On May 7, 1857, he married Sarah E. Tutt, daughter of William E. Tutt, a merchant of Evansville.

Four children bless this union: Laura A., deceased in girlhood; Mary E., wife of E. M. Marker; William M. and Lyda M.

HON. FRANKLIN B. BLUE, an active business man of Grafton and a member of the house of delegates of West Virginia, from Taylor county, is a son of Stephen and Ann E. (Burdett) Blue, and was born at Pruntytown, Taylor county, Virginia (now West Virginia), January 11, 1848. In the early part of the present century Virginia was the largest and most central State of the Union and seemed to possess within herself the elements of an empire, and to bring the tide-water section of the State in closer communication with the trans-Allegheny section, the public board of works projected the North-western pike as a great highway from Winchester across the mountains to Parkersburg on the Ohio river. The construction of this road brought quite a number of east Virginians into western Virginia, and they were so favorably impressed with the natural advantages of the country that they became actual settlers. Among this number of emigrants of east Virginians was Rememberance Blue, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He came from Hampshire county, and lived for some years on what is known as the old "Blue tavern stand," on the Northwestern pike, in Taylor county, which he left afterwards to settle in Ritchie county, where he died. His son, Stephen Blue (father), was a native of Hampshire county, and came to Taylor county as a contractor on the Northwestern pike, then in course of construction in this section of the State. He had a section on the Beverly and Fairmont division of the road, and died before the completion of his

contract. He was a democrat, and married Ann E. Burdett, a daughter of Frederick Burdett. They had a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters.

Franklin B. Blue, by the untimely death of his father, had to do for himself at a very early age. He received his education in the primary and old district schools and in the Pruntytown high school, taught by Rev. J. B. Solomon, and in September, 1864, enlisted in company "F," Seventeenth West Virginia infantry, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged from the Federal service on July 4, 1865, at Wheeling, West Virginia. Returning from the army, he remained with the man for whom he worked when he was a boy, and then engaged in the marble business at Grafton, which he sold out some time afterwards to become a dealer in grain, hay, fertilizers, wool, coal, etc. In a few years he added flour and feed to his stock, purchased a feed mill, and does a large and profitable business in the town and surrounding country. He has also recently added a wholesale and retail drug business.

On October 9, 1872, Mr. Blue married Fannie S. Creel, who was the daughter of Charles Creel, and died July 12, 1888, at thirty-five years of age. To their union were born three children: Byron, Wayne and Walter.

Mr. Blue is a member of the Baptist church and Friendship Lodge, No. 8, Knights of Pythias. He has always been a staunch republican, and has given his party an energetic and whole-hearted support upon all occasions and in every hour of need. He served as collector of the revenue of Grafton for three years, and in the fall of 1894 was elected on the republican ticket as a member of the house of delegates, from Taylor county. In the legis-

lative session of 1895, Mr. Blue served very creditably. He was a member of the committees on counties, districts, etc., fine arts, mines and mining, and others, and so performed his every duty as to render his services of value and to win the respect and good-will of his fellow-members of the house of delegates. Mr. Blue is emphatically a self-made man, who has won his own way in life without inherited wealth, able friends or powerful influence. He has been prominently the architect of his own fortune, and success has followed hard toil and honest labor in the business world.

STEPHEN W. POE, the present efficient postmaster of Grafton, and the energetic and enterprising editor and proprietor of the *Grafton Leader*, is a son of James and Jane (Norris) Poe, and was born eight miles north of Grafton, in Taylor county, Virginia (now West Virginia), November 4, 1854. His paternal great-grandfather, William Poe, was of English-Welsh descent, and lived near Culpeper Court-house, Virginia. He served as a soldier throughout the Revolutionary War, and died at an advanced age on his farm. His son, Stephen Poe, grandfather, was born on the Culpeper county farm, about 1770, and became a pioneer settler in the Glady creek section of what is now Taylor county. He lived to see his hundredth birth-day, and was one of the few centenarians of Taylor county. He died on the head-waters of Wickwire run, to which he removed from Glady creek, in 1808. He was twice married: first, to Mary Clendenning; and, secondly, to Mary Rogers. He had a family of twenty-two children, of whom eighteen grew to maturity. His son, James Poe, by his first marriage, was the father of the subject of this sketch. James Poe was

born March 22, 1813, on the Wickwire farm, and in early life removed to the farm which he purchased eight miles north of Grafton, where he died, February 22, 1881. He was a farmer by occupation, and in political affairs was an active democrat. He served for several terms as president of the board of education of his district, in the educational affairs of which he had always taken an intelligent interest. He was a Baptist, and wedded Jane Norris, who was a daughter of David Norris, and was born near Grafton, July 10, 1813, and died on the home farm, June 19, 1895.

To Mr. and Mrs. Poe was born a family of six sons and five daughters: David, of Upshur county; Lucinda, deceased; Solomon, wedded Willia Dean, and died some time after his marriage; Susan Jane, wife of Francis A. Poe, of Taylor county; Jonathan, who died in the Confederate army during the late Civil War; Francis M., residing on the home farm; George W., of Grafton; Stephen W., subject; and Mary E.

Stephen W. Poe was reared to manhood on the farm, and received his education in the district schools and graded schools; but the Civil War, with its confusion, came in the midst of his early school-days, and deprived him of many educational advantages. After attaining his majority he engaged in teaching in the public schools, which he followed for seven years. He was then elected principal of the Fetterman public schools, and three years later, in September, 1885, entered the United States internal revenue service as a gauger, which position he held for four years, traveling for a part of that time, and during the remainder of the period being stationed at Wheeling and Charleston. Leaving the revenue service in 1889, he purchased an interest in the *Grafton Leader*, which had been founded

in June of that year by Davis and Wilkinson, and in November, 1889, became sole owner and editor of that paper. The *Grafton Leader* is an eight-column follio, home-printed sheet, democratic in politics, and largely local in character, although fully discussing all political issues and public questions. The paper, under Mr. Poe's management, has made a specialty of reliable local news, and has largely increased its circulation and patronage.

Mr. Poe is a democrat in politics, and believes in the principles and tenets of the party of Jefferson and Jackson and Cleveland. His advice is often sought in the councils of his party, and he has frequently served as a delegate to State conventions. On September 1, 1894, he was appointed by President Cleveland as postmaster at Grafton, and is serving acceptably in that capacity at the present time. He is a member of Central Lodge, No. 98, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Poe is a high degree Mason; he is a member of Mystic Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons; Copestone Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons; DeMolay Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar; and Osiris Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

GEORGE M. WHITESCARVER, one of the representative practical business men of West Virginia and who has done much toward the early development of the material resources of the state, is a man who stands deservedly high wherever known, on account of his private worth as a good citizen and his public usefulness as a builder of railways and an exponent of industrial growth and progress. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Griffin) Whitescarver, and was born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, December 18, 1831. The



GEORGE M. WHITESCARVER.

name Whitescarver in German is Weisgerber—meaning white tanner—and in its German form is as old as the time of the Roman Empire, when the Germanic tribes were opposed to the mail-clad legions of Julius Cæsar, and illustrates how family names were originally derived from the office or occupation of some individual, and afterwards became common to his descendants. This name, evidently derived from some tanner of very fine skill in preparing the leather used in the housings and trappings of ancient warfare, and the importance of his occupation with the skill of his work made the transmission of his complimentary occupation-name to his descendants an easy matter and quite natural occurrence. As they scattered, the history of their name would pass into tradition that in time would be lost in obscurity. Five generations back, Frederick Weisgerber, or Whitescarver, left his home in one of the German states and settled prior to the Revolutionary War in Rappahannock county, Virginia. He was a man of means and standing in Germany, as he was enabled on landing in Virginia to purchase a large body of land on the Rappahannock river, and lived there in style befitting a man of influence and position. His son, Frederick W. Whitescarver, grandfather, was born in his father's new-world home and passed the larger part of his life on the paternal estate. He married a Miss Browning, who was a cousin of Zachary Taylor, and of their children, one was John Whitescarver, the father of the subject of this sketch. John Whitescarver was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, October 12, 1804, and since 1852, has resided in Harrison county, this State, where he owns a large and valuable farm. He has always been a strong democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, but has never sought nor would hold any

political office. He is an active and consistent member of the Baptist church, with which he united in 1835. He married Elizabeth Griffin, and of the eight children born to them, but two survive: George M., subject, and John T., a farmer near Pruntytown, Taylor county. Mrs. Whitescarver, who died December, 1841, aged thirty years, was a daughter of Captain Henry Griffin, of Rappahannock county, Virginia, who served in the Continental army during the Revolutionary struggle for liberty and political independence.

George M. Whitescarver was reared in his native county, and received his education in the common and private schools of Virginia, and Rector college, of Pruntytown, Taylor county. Having an aptitude for mechanical pursuits he learned the trade of carpenter, at which he worked for several years. But the residence, business building and manufacturing establishments of that day offered but little scope for the exercise of mechanical ability and skill, and he left carpentering and house contracting in 1854, to accept a position as a supervisor on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which he held until 1880. During that period he so familiarized himself with all the details of railroad construction that the knowledge has proved invaluable since to him in his numerous and important railway enterprises. In 1882 he became real-estate agent for John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and a banker of Baltimore, and had charge of all his real estate. At the end of two years he resigned on account of impaired health, and went into the lumbering business at Valley Falls, Taylor county. Soon after this he became general manager of what is now the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Grafton to Philippi, and built the extension of the road from Philippi to Belington. He held

the position as general manager until 1886, and in 1887 constructed the railway from Tunnelton to Kingwood, in Preston county, a distance of eleven miles. In 1891, Mr. Whitescarver, in connection with other capitalists, constituting the Pickens Company, purchased a large tract of timber-land in Randolph county, at the terminus of the West Virginia and Buckhannon railroad, and founded the town of Pickens, where they have a large saw-mill with a capacity of ten million feet of lumber per year, and several well-equipped planing mills. This company, of which Mr. Whitescarver is a member and general manager, had manufactured the celebrated vitrified brick which took the premium on that kind of brick at the World's Fair, at Chicago. At the present time, Mr. Whitescarver, in connection with Senator J. N. Camden, is surveying a railroad route from Pickens to Addison, a distance of thirty miles, for the purpose of developing a very rich section of country.

On July 27, 1854, Mr. Whitescarver was united in marriage with Henrietta St. Clair, a daughter of James St. Clair, of Taylor county.

In politics Mr. Whitescarver is a democrat. He has been a member of the Baptist church since 1846, and has always taken an interest in true moral and Christian movements. While deeply engrossed with his own business enterprise, he has found time to aid meritorious enterprise and has helped to build up the financial institutions of Grafton and Parkersburg, being a stock-holder and director of the First National Bank in each place. He has resided since 1870, at Grafton, where he has a tasteful and comfortable home, and at the present time is serving as vice-president of the Home company, which owns the beautiful Laughlin Heights, that are an annex to Mountain Lake Park. To untiring energy and enterprise Mr.

Whitescarver adds great tact in management, keen foresight and sound judgment. He is deeply impressed with the latent resources and vast possibilities of development of the region of country in West Virginia, immediately south of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and is rapidly opening it up to the outside world by railway communication, the establishment of industrial enterprises and the planting of towns. This work, vast in character and enduring in results, will stand through the years to come as a monument to the remarkable energy and the great enterprise of George M. Whitescarver, one of the pioneers in the magnificent development of the new West Virginia.

JAMES M. BARTLETT, an enterprising merchant and business man of Webster, Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of George and Nancy Ann (Downe) Bartlett, and was born near Simpson, Taylor county, West Virginia, August 28, 1854.

The Bartletts are of New England stock. The great-great-grandfather of James M. Bartlett, was Dr. Josiah Bartlett, an American patriot and statesman, born at Amesburg, Massachusetts, in November, 1729, and died May 19, 1795. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1750, at Kingston, Massachusetts. He received several appointments from the royal governor, John Wentworth, but was deprived of them in 1775, for being a zealous Whig. In 1774, he was appointed to the command of a regiment of militia. Being chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress, he was the first who voted for, and the first, after the President, who signed the Declaration of Independence. He accompanied Stark in 1777 to Bennington. In 1779, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,

in 1784, Justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1788, Chief Justice. He was an active member of the convention called to adopt the Federal Constitution in 1788. In 1790, he was President of New Hampshire, and in 1793 was chosen the first governor under the new state constitution.

James Bartlett's great-grandfather was born near Boston, Massachusetts, emigrated to near Baltimore, Maryland, and thence to what is now Taylor county, becoming a pioneer in the vicinity of Simpson. He became the owner of a large tract of land and possessed a number of slaves. One of his sons was James Bartlett, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came to this county with his father when a boy and became one of the largest farmers and business men in that section of the State. He owned and operated a distillery in connection with his agricultural pursuits. He married Catharine Strother, and had a family of six sons and three daughters: George, father, being third in order of age, was born November 2, 1814, and died August 11, 1891. Until 1879, he followed farming, but at that date retired and spent the remainder of his life with the subject of this sketch. He married Nancy Anne Downe, and their marriage union resulted in the birth of three sons and five daughters: Catharine, wife of George W. Sevick, a farmer of Gilmer county; Frances Jane, deceased, was the wife of S. W. Whitehair; Farena A., married I. N. Davis; Elizabeth, deceased; John H., a farmer of Taylor county; Eliza, deceased; Jesse H., a railroad employee at Simpson, and James M.

James M. Bartlett received his mental training in the subscription and public schools. After leaving school he worked at public works for about two years, and he then took the incipient step which led him into a

mercantile life. He took a position in 1873, as a clerk in the mercantile house of O. S. Jones, of Parkersburg, where he remained three years, and then returned to Webster and purchased an interest in the store of John W. Bartlett. This business partnership continued until 1884, when J. W. Strother became his partner through a purchase of John W.'s interest, and continued as such until 1889, when Mr. Bartlett became, through purchase, sole owner and proprietor.

The store is a first class merchandizing emporium, carrying a full line of dry-goods, groceries, hardware and farming implements, and he does a business equal to many town and city stores of far greater pretensions. In addition to these mercantile interests, he, in partnership with A. J. Bartlett, owns the flouring-mill at Webster. The mill is modern in all of its equipment, being supplied with the roller process, and has a capacity of thirty-five barrels per day. He also owns a good farm in the country containing one hundred and five acres.

Fraternally he is a member of Webster Council, No. 122, Jr. O. U. A. M., and is a past grand of Webster Lodge, No. 50, I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Baptist church and a staunch republican in political principle. He has been a member of the board of education for fifteen years, overseer of the poor, for four years, and in 1892 was the nominee of his party for county commissioner, but was defeated because of his well known prohibition sentiments. He has been twice married; his first marital union was January 11, 1880, with Miss Amanda Holland, a daughter of George Holland, of Webster. Mrs. Bartlett died on August 4, 1891, and on June 14, 1893, he married as his second wife, Jane E., daughter of James T. Knotts, of near Knottsville,

this county. One child, a daughter, Ola Frances, born May 12, 1894, blessed this marriage union.

REV. JOHN M. CONAWAY, a minister of the Methodist Protestant church, at Flemington, Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of Thornton F. and Elizabeth A. (Laishley) Conaway, and was born near Maidsville, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), November 1st, 1848.

The Conaway family, from which Rev. John M. Conaway is descendant, is one of the pioneer families of Monongalia county, having emigrated from the state of Delaware over a hundred years ago, and located near the present village of Maidsville, Monongalia county, at a place known as Delaware Hill, named from the fact that many of the settlers were from Delaware. Farming was the necessary pursuit of those early settlers, and the avocation he pursued all his life. Religiously he was a close follower of the teachings of the Methodist Protestant church, and wielded a potent influence for good in the community in which he lived. He married Miss Nancy Davis, a Delaware lady, and an aunt of the late Hon. Albert G. Davis, of Morgantown, Monongalia county, West Virginia. To this marital alliance were born ten children; four sons and six daughters, that grew to maturity. They were as follows: Mary, deceased; Freeborn, a farmer of Monongalia county; Hester, deceased, was the wife of Stephen Merrill, of Elizabeth, West Virginia; Maria, deceased, was the wife of 'Squire Cushman, of Maidsville, Monongalia county; Nancy, widow of John Mercur, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Annie, widow of Isaac Dean; William L., deceased; Joseph S., and Christian, widow of Alvey

Stone King, of near Maidsville; Thornton F. Conaway, father, was born near Maidsville, in 1814. He also took to agricultural pursuits, and since 1868 has followed his vocation on the old homestead. In connection with tilling the soil he is a manufacturer of chairs. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and a man of quiet, unobtrusive manners, of strict integrity, and unquestioned honesty of purpose. He married Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Rev. Peter T. Laishley, a distinguished pioneer minister. Five sons and four daughters were born to this union: Peter T., a Methodist Protestant minister, of Fairchance, Pennsylvania; Nancy, deceased; Sabina, wife of Jacob Hill, a farmer of Marion county, West Virginia; Thornton F., subject; Caleb Columbus, who in his early life was a minister in the Methodist Protestant church for nine years, later graduated from the Baltimore Medical college, and is now actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Newton, Greene county, Pennsylvania; Harriet, wife of Clark Kinkaid, of Marion county, this State; Olivia Rose, deceased; George G., a minister of the Methodist Protestant church, and is now located at Amity, Washington county, Pennsylvania; and Charles M., who is a Baptist minister, now stationed at Union City, Erie county, Pennsylvania.

Rev. John M. Conaway was reared on his father's farm, and received such educational training as was furnished in the country schools of his boyhood days in Monongalia county. He was possessed, however, of a quick, discriminating mind, and made rapid advancement in his studies, and acquired a considerable fund of knowledge by the time he was twenty one years of age. At that age, having previously been converted, he joined himself to the Methodist Protestant church, he

was ordained a local minister in the same, and has given his labors in this field ever since. In 1872 he became a minister of the West Virginia conference, in which conference he has since remained. He has ever taken an active part in the work of this conference, and served two terms as its president, and was a delegate to the general conference in 1892. His field of labor has been chiefly embodied in the counties of Pleasants, Marion, Taylor, Barbour, Preston, and Monongalia. Rev. Conway is an incessant and effective worker in the divine vineyard, and is a very successful revivalist.

On January 14, 1870, he married Susanna, a daughter of William W. Poynter, a farmer, of near Cassville, Monongalia county, West Virginia.

FRANCIS MARION DURBIN, one of the oldest financiers and most successful bankers that West Virginia has ever produced, was conspicuous, not alone for the prominent position he held, but as well for the ability and fidelity with which he fulfilled all trusts committed to his care and every duty that devolved upon him. It is a pleasant duty to record, although but briefly, in this volume the life record of such a man, who was potent and prominent in the great changes that have occurred in the financial policy of the State, during the last quarter of a century.

Francis Marion Durbin was a son of William and Mary Durbin, and was born at Morgantown, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), November 9th, 1837. William Durbin was the founder at Morgantown of the suburban village of Durbannah, which was named in his honor and which became a part of the borough of Morgantown in

1892. William Durbin was of English descent, and married Mary Williams, of Greene county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Durbin died at Morgantown, March, 1865, aged sixty-five years, and Mrs. Durbin passed away, at the same place, on February 5, 1861, at the age of fifty-nine years.

F. M. Durbin was reared at Morgantown, and received his education in the old Monongalia academy when it was under the charge of the celebrated Rev. James Robertson Moore, who won for it such prestige that its final course students were admitted to Washington and Jefferson college without examination. Leaving the academy at an early age, he served as a clerk in the store of Thomas Hughes, of Wheeling, West Virginia, and held a minor position in the office of the Circuit Court at Morgantown until John Wagner resigned as teller of the old Merchants' bank, at Morgantown. Mr. Wagner's position was one of importance, and although but seventeen years of age, young Durbin was chosen to succeed Mr. Wagner, and served as teller from 1854 to 1873, a period of nineteen years. He then went to Taylor county, where he organized the Grafton bank, which became the First National Bank in 1880. It was the first bank in Taylor county, and Mr. Durbin became its cashier and succeeded in placing it on a substantial financial basis. He resigned as cashier in April, 1891, and went to Parkersburg, where, with Hon. T. E. Davis, Captain G. M. Whitescarver, and Hon. John T. McGraw, he succeeded in raising a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and securing a charter for a state bank. But before its organization was effected R. J. McCandlers, the cashier of the old First National bank of that city, died, and the new bank-men were made an offer

from the old bank-people, through their president, Senator Johnson N. Camden, to consolidate both organizations. The consolidation was effected, and a bank was formed with a capital stock of a quarter of a million of dollars, which was only exceeded in capital by one bank in the State. The new bank was known as the First National Bank of Parkersburg, and Mr. Durbin became its cashier, a position which he held until December, 1892, when the increasing amount of work and failing health compelled him to resign. About this time the affairs of the Weston National bank were in such a confused state as to require the attention of an able financier to reduce them to order, and Mr. Durbin was importuned to become cashier for a few months and put the bank in good order again. He finally accepted, though unwillingly, and after a few months resigned.

He then turned his attention to personal affairs of his own and business interests of some of his friends in the interior of the State, and the large amount of out-door exercise he had to take was beneficial to him, physically, and restored his health. Upon returning from this work he was appointed by Judge John J. Jackson, of the United States Court, as receiver of the Buckhannon River lumber company, and served from the fall of 1893 to the summer of 1894, when the property was sold. In May, of that year, he returned to Parkersburg, and organized the Wood county bank, in which he took the position of cashier. The bank was a success from the start, and he served as cashier until the time of his death.

On the morning of November 1, 1894, he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy at his home in Parkersburg. He never regained consciousness, and passed away on the morn-

ing of November 4, 1894. His remains were interred in a beautiful spot in Oak Grove cemetery, at Morgantown, where many of his relatives are sleeping their last long sleep. Mr. Durbin brought to the last large and important financial institution with which he was connected a valuable experience, a judgment matured by careful thought and extended observations and business methods perfected by years of study and sanctioned by actual trial. Possessed with an ardent temperament and an analytical mind, and a wonderful power for grasping details and casting aside non-essentials, no financial enterprise was too large to appall him, and no detail too small to escape his attention. With skill to straighten involved finances and ability to create business, his uniform success placed him among the foremost financiers of West Virginia.

In politics Mr. Durbin was a democrat, and although frequently importuned to become a candidate for office invariably refused. He was a prominent and active mason, being recognized as an authority on the work of the order, and served as master of his lodge and as deputy grand master of West Virginia. When but a boy he united with the Methodist Protestant church, and through all the succeeding years of his life, in sunshine and in storm, he remained a consistent, active and influential member. He and the late Senator Charles A. Newlon, of Grafton, organized the Methodist Protestant church of that place, and it was largely through his effort and generous and liberal contributions the church edifice of that congregation was erected.

On February 5, 1861, Mr. Durbin was united in marriage with Abigail Charlotte Pickenpaugh, a daughter of Nicholas Pickenpaugh, of Morgantown. To this union were

two children: William, who died in infancy; and Charles Ray, of Grafton.

Charles Ray Durbin was born at Morgantown, West Virginia, May 15, 1864, and received his education in the University of West Virginia. At seventeen years of age he became teller of the First National bank of Grafton, which position he held until 1887, when he was appointed by President Cleveland as deputy collector of United States internal revenue for the district of West Virginia. When Harrison succeeded Cleveland he went back to the bank as teller, and served as such until 1891, when he was elected to his present position of assistant cashier. He is treasurer of the West Virginia reform school at Pruntytown, which school his father was largely instrumental in securing for Taylor county. Mr. Durbin takes an active and intelligent interest in the material and industrial interests of his city and county, of whose offices of trust and responsibility he has held quite a number.

On November 14, 1888, Charles Ray Durbin married Mary McGraw, a daughter of Thomas A. McGraw, of Grafton, West Virginia. Their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, named Mary Gail Durbin.

HON. THOMAS ELMER DAVIS, banker and merchant of Grafton, ex-State senator, and the republican candidate for governor of West Virginia in the campaign of 1892, was born at Simpson, Taylor county, Virginia (now West Virginia), November 9, 1844. He is the son of James and Joannah (McGee) Davis, of Virginia, and is of Scotch descent, and was married at Clarksburg, June 15, 1865, to Martha A. Wernings. His family now consists of three daughters: Ber-

tie, Eulah and Cora Davis. He received a good common school education, and in 1863 enlisted in the Union army. Although but eighteen years of age at the time he enlisted, he was elected and mustered in as second lieutenant of his company, and was subsequently promoted to first lieutenant, and saw active service in the army of West Virginia in the interior of the State. As to his efficiency as an officer the following certificate will attest:

To all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that Thomas E. Davis, first lieutenant Seventeenth regiment, West Virginia volunteers, has been examined by a board of officers convened by Major-General Crook, commanding the department of West Virginia, as to capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct, and efficiency; that he passed a satisfactory and highly creditable examination, and is in the opinion of the board a competent and efficient officer.

Given under my hand at Clarksburg, West Virginia, this 11th day of April, 1865.

J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers,
President of the Board.

JNO. W. HILTZ,
Capt. 23d O. V. I.,
Recorder.

He continued in the army until the close of the war, when he was recommended and offered the appointment as second lieutenant in the regular army, but having married in the meantime declined the appointment. Relinquishing his duties as a soldier he engaged in business at Grafton, where he has remained ever since successfully engaged in a general mercantile business. In addition to the above he is also president of the First National Bank of Grafton, to which position he was elected in 1874; director of the First National Bank of Parkersburg, and is interested in several enterprises throughout the State, in which he is copartner with well-known capi-

talists and financiers. Of his election to the State senate the following reference thereto is taken from the "Prominent Men of West Virginia:"

"In the memorable session of the legislature of 1889, from the counties comprising the tenth district: Barbour, Lewis, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker and Upshur, was placed on the rolls the above-named republican senator. The voters of six counties sent him to the senate for the term of four years, ending December 31, 1893. He is unobtrusive in his activity on the floor and in committee work, and has the elements of popularity in his appearance and his discharge of public duty. Senator Davis was one of the most active republican members of that body, not only in shaping legislation, but in the great battle for the vindication of the rights of the people in the gubernatorial contest. In the long contest for the election of a president of the senate he was often voted for by his party adherents, and had he been chosen would have presided ably and with grace. He is serving on the committee of finance, public and humane institutions, federal relations, public library and chairman of banks and corporations, was chosen delegate-at-large from West Virginia at the republican convention held at Martinsburg in May, 1892, to the national republican convention that met at Minneapolis in June, 1892, and supported President Harrison for the nomination. It was there, in all probability, that some of his friends first thought of him as an available candidate for governor, but the nomination of Mr. Davis for the governorship was in the nature of a spontaneous and unanimous compliment from the rank and file as well as from the leaders of his party. Doubting his worthiness of the honor in a very moderate and modest sense, he nevertheless gracefully accepted, and at once went to work to win, and if the great heterogeneous tidal wave had not swept over West Virginia, as it did the whole country, the result might have been different from what it was. As it was, although defeated, he ran considerably ahead of his ticket, leading President Harrison by four hundred votes. Indeed it was the most uncertain and most problematical electioneering canvass ever

known in the mountain State. As the standard bearer of his party he made an active leader, and the general opinion of his efforts after the battle was over may be said to have been a genuine reflex of the estimate of him made when he was nominated, and which is set forth in the following editorials:

The *Wheeling Evening News*, an independent and very often a pretty sharp commentator upon public men, said this:

The nomination of Hon. Thomas E. Davis, of Taylor county, for governor, gives the republicans of West Virginia a leader, who, in point of personal character, is the equal of any of the distinguished men who were mentioned for, but declined the nomination. Among those who know him, Mr. Davis' reputation as a clean, honest, capable business man has been made secure by a life of kindness and blameless integrity. His political career has been limited to service of one term in the State senate, but his record in that position was in every way worthy of him as a man. Whether finally victorious or defeated, Mr. Davis will lead the republicans of West Virginia ably and honestly.

The *Wheeling Intelligencer*, the official party paper in the State, had this leader:

The representatives of the republican party of West Virginia, at Huntington, have made no mistake in selecting from out of the abundance of excellent material Hon. Thomas Elmer Davis, of Taylor county, for governor. It was the unanimous desire of the party that Mr. Elkins should be the standard-bearer, because it was believed that he possessed elements of strength that others did not possess, but for good reasons Mr. Elkins could not see his way clear to accept the honor. When this fact was impressed on the minds of the convention the next thing to do was to choose from among the most available men, and they were not scarce, the man who could most certainly present the strength which would make victory certain.

In Thomas E. Davis they found such a man. Mr. Davis is one of the foremost men in the State. He represents the business interests of West Virginia, and is a man of the

people, springing directly from them; is a native West Virginian, and carved out his own fortune among the hills in the vicinity of the home of his childhood. As a soldier in the war for the Union, as a merchant, and as legislator, he has a record for patriotism, for straightforward business methods, and for a conscientious adherence to duty, of which any man might be proud.

Mr. Davis is an unassuming man, of genial temperament, and has hosts of friends throughout the State. Everywhere he is respected for his integrity, and his honor and his devotion to republican principles. With a leader of such high character the republican party will march to victory. Those sterling qualities which have distinguished him as a business man and in public life, and which have drawn to him friends wherever he is known, will add to his strength as the republican candidate, and insures that he will grow upon the people as the canvass proceeds. His nomination is an augury of victory.

After the election the following editorial appeared:

The *Intelligencer* is in receipt of a letter from Hon. Thomas E. Davis, saying that he has no personal regret over his defeat; that he prefers the quiet of his home to the care of public life; but that, being commissioned by the republican party, he did all he could for success.

The *Intelligencer* voices the party feeling when it says that nobody could have done better. No other man could have polled more votes. Mr. Davis made a dignified, effective campaign, won the regard of all who met him, and laid his party under lasting obligation for the sacrifice he made.

If he had been elected governor, the State would have had reason to be proud of his solid ability and rock-ribbed integrity. In the governor's chair he would have justified every hope, as he has vindicated to the full the wisdom of his nomination.—*Wheeling Intelligencer*.

This is very complimentary to our fellow-townsmen, but not a whit more so than he deserves. It is corroborative also of what the

Sentinel said in behalf of Mr. Davis last week. Mr. Davis' defeat is a far greater loss to the State than it is to him individually, and it is from the standpoint of the State's interest that it is most to be regretted. It was Mr. Davis's purpose in case of his election to surround himself with the best men of his party, and to give to the State a model business administration, one that would have put the state's financial affairs in a much better condition than they now are.—*Grafton Sentinel*.

ISAAC M. MEANS, a descendant of one of the old families of Virginia, is a son of Jacob and Jane (Jones) Means, and was born April 2, 1835, in Taylor county, in what is now Knottsville district. Isaac Means, grandfather, was a native of Hampshire county, Virginia (now West Virginia), and migrated to what is now Knottsville district, Taylor county, in 1812. He was one of the pioneers of that section of the county, where he cleared up a farm, upon which he lived the remainder of his days, dying August 25, 1857, at the age of eighty-three years. He married Elizabeth Smith, and had a family of thirteen children, three boys and ten girls. Jacob Means, father, was but twelve years of age when his father settled in Taylor county, being born in 1800. He obtained a good education for his day, and at the solicitation of the people taught school for a time. He, however, soon drifted into agricultural pursuits, which mainly constituted his life-work. He became an extensive stock-raiser and dealer, buying large droves of stock in his section of the State and drove them to the eastern markets. He was an old-line whig in his political adherence, and a consistent and conscientious member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife's maiden name was Jane Jones, daughter of William Jones, and was born in

1799. They were the parents of seven children: William, deceased; Maria, the wife of Andrew Schoyer, of Taylor county; Nancy, who married Jacob Wilson, of Taylor county; Eliza, deceased, was the wife of James Wilson; Nathan resides on the old homestead in Knottsville district; Isaac M., subject; and Rebecca, deceased, who was the wife of Henry Miller, of West Grafton.

Isaac M. Means was reared upon his father's farm, and followed farming uninterruptedly and successfully in Taylor county until 1883, when he purchased a flouring mill in Grafton, greatly improved it by putting in the roller process, and has done a large and constantly increasing business ever since. He is a consistent and active member of the Methodist Protestant church at Grafton, in the management of which he is a member of the board of trustees.

Isaac M. Means has been twice married. His first marital union was with Maria Lewellen, on May 28, 1857, and resulted in the birth of two children, Hattie and Belle. The latter, on August 18, 1889, married Dr. F. T. Haught, a practicing physician in the city of Parkersburg, this State. The second marriage of Mr. Means was on March 29, 1864, with Elmira J. Shroyer, and resulted in the birth of two children: Alvey Newton, who on January 27, 1892, married Mrs. O. G. Simpson, of Dallas, Texas; he is now engaged in mercantile pursuits in Greenville, Texas; Lazelle S., at home, assisting his father in the mill.



UPTON FORMAN, a soldier of the late war, and a prosperous and well-to-do farmer of Court House district, Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of Alexander and

Jemima (Gorham) Forman, and was born August 26, 1845, on the old homestead, which is situated on the Tygart's valley river, six miles above Grafton.

The family is of Quaker stock, and settled near the scenes of the battle of Brandywine in Chester county, Pennsylvania, during the colonial period of this country. About the close of the Revolutionary War, they started for Western Virginia, and reached Westernport, Maryland, where some members of the family contracted small-pox, and were compelled to stay for some time. Robert Forman remained with the family to take care of them, but sent his son Joseph, who is the grandfather of our subject, on ahead to make preparations for the family. He located near Brandonville, Preston county, sowed a field of buckwheat and made other necessary preparations for the family, which soon joined him. They were among the pioneer families of that section of the State, and cleared up farms upon which they resided the remainder of their lives.

Alexander Forman, father, was born on the old homestead in Preston county, and remained there until 1842, when he located near Grafton, Taylor county, this State, where he died in 1879. While in Preston county, he followed farming and also owned and operated a grist mill and a woolen mill, but after coming to Taylor county, he followed farming exclusively. His marriage with Jemima Graham resulted in the birth of twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity.

Upton Forman was reared upon a farm and obtained such education as the subscription schools of his day afforded. He has been engaged in farming all his life, and has always resided, with the exception of three years, from 1876 to 1879, inclusive, spent in Barbour

county, in this county. He resides upon the old home-place, which consists of two hundred and forty acres of valuable land, underlaid with a fine quality of coal, well-improved and in a good state of cultivation. On September 1, 1864, he enlisted in the Federal army at Grafton, in company "B," Seventeenth West Virginia volunteer infantry, and served until after the surrender of Lee, at Appomattox, which marked the downfall of the Southern Confederacy. He was honorably discharged from the service in July, 1865. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is now a steward; and in his political proclivities, he is a republican, and has served as a member of the school board a number of years. On October 3, 1872, his marital union with Maggie Martin, a daughter of Henry D. Martin, a prosperous farmer of Barbour county, this State, was celebrated. To their union two children have been born: Henry D., of Warren county, Iowa, engaged in farming, and Laura, the wife of Alonzo E. Sayre, also of Warren county, Iowa, where he is engaged in farming.

GEORGE C. SMITH, a skilled mechanic, and master mechanic of the Fourth and Fifth and the Grafton and Belington divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, is a son of George C., Sr., and Sarah E. (Slaughter) Smith, and was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, December 31, 1858. He was reared in his native city, received his education in the Baltimore graded schools, and at seventeen years and ten months of age entered the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Baltimore, where he learned the trade of machinist in the railroad shops, then at that city. Completing his trade, and showing such apti-

tude in his line of work, he was variously employed and frequently promoted by the Baltimore and Ohio company until December, 8, 1891, when he was sent to Keyser, this State, as general foreman of the railroad shops there. After fourteen months of continuous and successful service at Keyser, he was transferred to Grafton, where, on February 8, 1893, he was made master mechanic of the Fourth and Fifth and the Grafton and Belington divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, comprising the supervision of two hundred and forty-two miles of railway, and a direction of a force of four hundred and ninety men. To his ability, judgment, and practical skill as a machinist, he owes his present important position, whose duties he has discharged most satisfactorily up to the present time. He has been progressive in special departments of mechanical industry, and has kept in touch with the industrial spirit of the age, not resting on past or present excellence, but examining carefully everything in the line of mechanical invention, from piece apparatus to new motive power, being offered for future use. In his field of particular labor, to which he gives the most of his time and attention, he ranks deservedly high for mechanical ability and practical skill.

Mr. Smith is a democrat in political opinion. He is a member of Concordia Lodge, No. 24, Knights of Pythias, of Baltimore.

On November 9, 1880, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Lizzie S. Colehouse, a native of Baltimore.

The Smith family is of German extraction, and Baltimore city was their early American home. James D. Smith (grandfather) was a native and life-long resident of the "Monumental city," where he was extensively engaged, for many years, in the manufacture of

combs, owning a large factory, and operating quite a force of hands at the busiest season of the year. He married and reared a family, and his son, George C. Smith, Sr. (father), was born in 1829, in Baltimore, where he has resided ever since. Leaving school, he learned the then remunerative trade of paper-stainer, which, however, he did not follow for any length of time. In 1856 he entered the mechanical department of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad shops, and was continuously employed therein for thirty-five years. At the end of that time, in 1891, he retired from active life, and since then he has resided at his comfortable home in Baltimore. He married Sarah E. Slaughter, who is a daughter of John T. Slaughter, once connected with the police force of Baltimore. They have three children, two sons and one daughter: John Filmore, a machinist at Matthai and Ingram's tin works, Baltimore; Louisa C., wife of Andrew J. Adams; and George C., whose name heads this sketch.

SINGLETON J. WILLHIDE, the leading marble dealer of Grafton, and a veteran Union soldier and scout of the late Civil War, is a son of 'Squire William and Harriet (Dorsey) Willhide, and was born near what was then Mechanicstown, in Frederick county, Maryland, March 16, 1838. He was reared in his native county, where he learned the trade of tanner, which he never followed. In 1857 he came to Webster, Taylor county, and there commenced to learn the trade of marble cutter when the late Civil War burst upon the land. In that great hour of national peril it did not take him long to decide where his duty lay, and, on May 15, 1861, enlisted at Grafton, in

company "B," Second Virginia infantry, which regiment, eighteen months after, became the Fifth West Virginia cavalry. He went out as a musician, but when his company was changed to cavalry he became a scout, and saw severe marching and hard fighting until he was honorably discharged from the Federal service at Wheeling, June 20, 1864. Returning from the army he went to Parkersburg, where he completed his trade of marble cutting, in 1865. In that year he opened a shop at Webster, and worked there up to 1874, in which year he came to Grafton and established his present large shop and yards. He conducts a large and remunerative business, and has many patrons at a distance. His yards are heavily stocked with all the different kinds of marble and granite in general use in this country. He does all kinds of plain and ornamental work, and his monuments are to be found in all the leading cemeteries of his section of the State. Mr. Willhide is a republican in politics, and has been for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a trustee. He is a member and past commander of Reno Post, No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic, of Grafton. While duly interested in politics and civil affairs, Mr. Willhide is practically inclined to business pursuits, to which he devotes the larger part of his time and attention.

On October 30, 1865, Singleton J. Willhide was united in marriage with Prudence Currey, a daughter of John Currey, of near Webster, Taylor county, West Virginia. To their union have been born eight children, five sons and three daughters: Frederick, Charles W., William H., Bruce (Ida, Lillie, Albert, deceased) and Minnie. The Willhide family is of German descent. Four brothers of that name came from Germany, settling near

Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1783; three of these brothers were named Conrad, Frederick and Jacob, and Conrad was the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Squire William Willhide (father) was born in Frederick county, Maryland, March 18, 1810, and died near Webster, Taylor county, April 27, 1870. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, but followed carpentering and wagon-making to some extent. He came to near Webster in 1856, and was a man of importance in his neighborhood, serving two or more terms as justice of the peace. He was a whig and a republican in politics, and wedded Harriet Dorsey, a daughter of Owen Dorsey, of Frederick county, Maryland. To Squire and Mrs. Willhide were born a family of seven children, six sons and a daughter.

JOHN W. HASLUP.—"I have always had these two things before me: Do what you undertake thoroughly. Be faithful in all accepted trusts." Whether John W. Haslup ever read the above aphorism of the renowned Nicholas Longworth or not, we know not. But his life shows that he had the principle incorporated in his moral decalogue.

He was born October 24, 1825, near Baltimore, Maryland, and died in Grafton, West Virginia, July 18, 1894. He was a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Fell) Haslup. He received his mental training in the schools of Maryland, and learned the trade of a moulder in the city of Baltimore; he worked at his trade as a journeyman in Baltimore and other places in Maryland until he came to Grafton. In 1857 he came to Grafton and entered the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, as a moulder in the foundry department of their shops. His superior workmanship and skill

as a foundryman, coupled with his trustworthiness of character, soon commended him to the consideration of the company for the position as foreman, to which position he was appointed in 1864, and faithfully discharged the duties of that important position until death closed his industrious life.

Mr. Haslup was a strict and conscientious member of the Presbyterian church, and a well-known, popular, and beloved member of Lodge No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons. He was united in marriage, on September 16, 1852, with Mary M., a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Wolf) Hughes. To this union were born the following children: Joseph, deceased; Mary Elizabeth, the wife of James Wren, who was killed while serving in the capacity of engineer in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; Millard, a resident of Birmingham, Alabama; Sarah Carrie, the wife of T. W. Heironimus, a flour and feed merchant of Grafton; Emma, Maggie, Nellie, Berthie, Anna Fell, and Dodson.

John W. Haslup won and easily held the respect of the community in which he lived the greater part of his life. In his death the town lost an honest, sober, upright, and valuable citizen, and his family a loving husband and a kind and indulgent father.

THEODORE H. GERKIN.—Perhaps no nation has contributed as many frugal, industrious and law-abiding citizens to the sum total of our nineteenth century progress and prosperity as has the German nation. In whatever craft, trade, or avocation of life the German may be placed, his motto has been "Excelsior." In art and in science, in business and society, in literature and religion, he has left his indelible stamp upon the

civilization of the ages. The crowded economic conditions of his native land have not been conducive to his fullest development, hence many of the most enterprising of her citizens have left it and sought homes on the hospitable shores of the United States, where, under the nurturing and stimulating influence of free institutions, they have realized the fruition of their old-world dreams. One prominent among those who left the Fatherland, seeking a home this side of the Atlantic, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a son of Francis J. and Catherine (Nemon) Gerkin, and was born in Holtinghausen, Ampt, Clappenburg, Germany, on September 29, 1855.

His father lived all his life in Germany, following the peaceful arts of husbandry. To his marriage were born six sons. Of these but two came to the land discovered by Columbus: John H., who came in 1870; and subject. The brothers remaining in Germany are William, a retired general of the German army; Garrett, an officer of the German army; Bennett, a farmer of his native country; and Frederick, deceased.

Theodore H. Gerkin came to the United States in 1871, landing at Baltimore, October 1st of that year, when but sixteen years of age. He learned the trade of a tailor, which avocation he now follows in the city of Grafton, West Virginia. Politically he is a democrat, and, although never taking an active part in political matters, yet is a staunch supporter of the political school of Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland.

Religiously, he subscribes to the dogmas of the Roman Catholic church.

On April 24, 1882, he married Anna T. Rooney, daughter of Lawrence and Bridget Rooney, of Grafton, and four children, Cath-

erine T., Edward J., Francis and Charles, bless this union.

Theodore H. Gerkin is an artist of æsthetic tastes in his line, understands well the philosophy of dress, and is regarded as one of the most skillful and efficient tailors in this part of the State.

JOHN H. MEANS, an extensive dairyman and farmer of Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of William J. and Elizabeth (Miller) Means, and was born on the farm in Knottsville district, Taylor county, West Virginia, August 17, 1852. Isaac Means, great-grandfather, was a native of Hampshire county, Virginia, but located, about the year 1812, near the present village of Knottsville, in Taylor county, where he purchased a large farm and also built and operated a tannery. He held the commission of major in the Virginia State militia. He married Catherine Smith, and had thirteen children, three sons and ten daughters: Jacob was a farmer and stock-dealer of this county; Isaac removed to Illinois, where he died; William remained on the old homestead farm, where he died; Eliza, Peggy, Sallie, Catherine, Jane, Lovina Susan, and Matilda.

Jacob Means, grandfather, was born in Hampshire county, May 2, 1800, and died on his farm, near Knottsville, at the age of eighty-three years. He was an extensive farmer and stock-dealer, owning four or five farms. He married Jane, a daughter of William Jones, of Knottsville district, and had seven children: William, deceased, who died on his farm, near Grafton; Maria, widow of Andrew Shoyer, of near Knottsville; Nancy, wife of Jacob Wilson, of Knottsville; Eliza, who married James Wilson—both are deceased; Nathan, a farmer, of near Knottsville; Isaac M., a miller of Graf-

ton; Rebecca, who married Henry Miller, of West Grafton.

William J. Means was born August 14, 1822, in Knottsville district, this county, and died in his native district, August 25, 1890. He followed farming all his life, owning the farm upon which his son, John H. Means, now lives—a well-improved farm containing two hundred and forty acres. He served in the Virginia State militia, and during the Civil War was a member of a body of home guards. In his earlier life he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; but later in life transferred his membership to the Methodist Protestant denomination, and took an active part in the work of that church, serving as trustee and as superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of Andrew Miller, a farmer of Taylor county. Four children were born to them: Sarah, who is the consort of Harry H. Gooseman, of this county; Eliza, wife of I. N. Grimes, also of Taylor county; Evaline, deceased; and John H., who was reared on his father's farm.

For eight years he was extensively engaged in the saw-milling business, and in 1871 located upon the farm, and has been engaged in the farming and dairying business ever since. He keeps from twenty-five to thirty head of cows, chiefly of the thoroughbred Guernsey stock, and disposes of the dairy product in Grafton, the county seat. Following in the footsteps of his father, he is a member of the Methodist Protestant church and a republican in principle and practice.

June 9, 1885, he married Laura, a daughter of Israel Foreman, a photographer of Fairmont, Marion county. His sketch appears in another part of this work. To this marriage has been born one child, a daughter, Edith, on March 26, 1886, and died December 7, 1893.

WILLIAM W. PIXLER, a soldier of the late war and a citizen of Court-House district, Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Henry) Pixler, and was born in Union district, Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), November 23, 1834. The Pixlers are of German origin, and figured among the pioneer settlers of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where they were engaged, like most of the German contingent, in the peaceful and tranquil, but remunerative pursuits of husbandry, and contributed largely to the development of the great agricultural resources of that county, which, to-day, takes rank as the first county in the United States in the value of its agricultural products.

John Pixler was born upon a farm, in Lancaster county, in 1801, but broke away from the vocation of his ancestors, learned the tanner's trade and, when a young man, located at the forks of Cheat river, where he was engaged in tanning. This, however, he followed but a few years, when, on account of his declining health, he sold the plant and invested the proceeds in a farm. Here he farmed until 1830, when he sold this farm and purchased another of one hundred and ninety acres, near Morgantown, in Union district, upon which he resided until he passed from the stage of action, in July, 1839. He was a member of the Baptist church, of which he was a deacon for a number of years, and was a republican in political texture. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of James Henry, who was a native of Ireland, and who settled in Union district when a young man, where he was engaged in farming all his life. Mr. and Mrs. Pixler's marital union resulted in the issue of seven children: James, deceased; Mary A., relict of William Runner, late of Monongalia county; John W., a thrifty farmer of Monongalia county; Elizabeth, de-

ceased, was married to Alfred Cobun, of Monongalia county; William W., subject; Martha E. and Margaret J. were twins; the former is deceased, and was the wife of Elliott Hartman, of Monongalia county; the latter married William I. Vandervort, a farmer of Monongalia county. Mrs. Pixler was born October 18, 1803, and lives in Monongalia county, this State.

William W. Pixler was reared upon his father's farm, and remained there engaged in farming until 1885, when he purchased a farm of ninety acres, situated four miles west of Grafton, in Court House district, Taylor county, upon which he has since resided. He entered the Civil War as a member of Company "E," Seventeenth West Virginia volunteer infantry, and was honorably discharged at Wheeling, West Virginia, in July, 1865. His company was located in the southern part of West Virginia, where it did effective scouting. For many years he has been identified with the Baptist church, and has been deacon of the Pleasant Hill church since 1882, and later of Webster Baptist church; and, in his political adherence, he is a republican. November 14, 1861, he married Malissa, a daughter of John Vandervort, of Monongalia county, by whom he has seven children: Lizzie, widow of George T. Long; Effie D., married George E. Brand, a traveling salesman, who resides at West Grafton; Susie, John and Walter, at home; and Rosa and Cannie Gay, deceased.

ROBERT L. HEFLIN, who worthily holds the important and responsible position of superintendent of bridges and building of the Parkersburg and Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and is an active and

useful member of the American International Association of superintendents of railroad bridges and builders, is a son of George W. and Mariam (Courtney) Heflin, and was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, January 22, 1847. During the latter half of the last century, William Heflin, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, of Irish descent, to which his parents came in early life. William Heflin lived and married and died in his native county. His son, George W. Heflin, was born March 3, 1811, and died June 18, 1884, in Stafford county, Virginia, to which he had removed in early life and in which he had followed the vocation of miller and carpenter. Mr. Heflin married Mariam Courtney, who was a daughter of Elijah Courtney, of Virginia, and died September 4, 1886, aged seventy-seven years. Their family consisted of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters.

Robert L. Heflin was reared in his native county and received his elementary education in private and select schools. When entering upon his academic studies, the late Civil War commenced, and he left the school-room for the military camp when barely beyond his fifteenth year. On March 23, 1862, he was called into the service of the Confederate States, as a member of company "I," Eleventh Virginia infantry, and served until April 9, 1865, when peace came with the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court-house, where his many long marches, hard battles, and hours of privation and suffering ended. Returning home from the army he followed farming for one year, and then learned the trade of shoemaker, at which he worked for some three years. At the end of that time he turned his attention to the trade of carpenter, which he learned and followed at various places until

March 18, 1881, when he entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company. He worked on different sections of the road until August 13, 1883, when he was promoted foreman and served as such up to February 1, 1889. He was then made supervisor of bridges and building on the Parkersburg and Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, including the South Belington branch, an aggregate of three hundred and forty-seven miles of track. The number of hands under his control depends upon the exigencies of the road and averages from forty-five to one hundred and seventy men.

Mr. Heflin is not only well, but practically acquainted with every detail of work that arises from accident or exigency upon his division as well as its regular and routine labor. His systematized methods of work have not been the plan of an hour or the work of a day, but represent the results of years of intelligent and well-directed effort. It has been his laudable ambition to make his service thorough, systematic and efficient, and in every respect he has been successful. Mr. Heflin is a democrat and a member of the Grafton Baptist church, and Friendship Lodge, No. 8, Knights of Pythias, of which latter organization he is past chancellor. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity of northern West Virginia, being a member of Grafton Lodge, No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons; Copestone Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons, De Mola Commandery, Knights Templar, Osiris Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Wheeling.

Mr. Heflin is one of that class whose progress, while not ostentatious, yet is sure and substantial and whose steps are always forward and never backward on the pathway of true achievement. His life has been one

of persistent effort and continued success in his sphere of labor.

On December 18, 1873, he married Georgianna Monroe, of Rappahannock county, Virginia, and their union has been blessed with four children: two sons and two daughters, Mary Lewis, Carroll J., George William and Jeannette, the last two being dead.

WILLIAM A. SINSEL, a prominent merchant of Flemington, and a worthy scion of an old and respected family of Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of James H. and Susepta (Yates) Sinsel, and was born at Pruntytown, this county, December 20, 1840.

James H. Sinsel, father, is a brother of Harmon Sinsel, in whose sketch appears a full genealogical record of the Sinsel family. James H. Sinsel was born in the old homestead near Pruntytown, in 1811, and died October 18, 1882. He learned the trade of a carpenter and cabinet-maker, and followed these trades at Pruntytown, until 1855, when he removed to a farm on Shelby's run, where he spent the remainder of his days. In religious matters he subscribed to the dogmas of the Baptist church. His marriage to Susepta, daughter of John Yates, a farmer on Shelby's run, resulted in the birth of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Matilda, Emaline, deceased, married Thomas Bartlett, of Shelby; William A., subject; Winfield Scott, a farmer, located on Shelby's run; Perry, a conductor on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; Lucinda, wife of John Hawkins, of Pruntytown, and Flavius.

Mr. Sinsel was reared upon his father's farm and received his education in the common schools. From 1862 to 1865, a period covering the greater part of the Civil War, he

was engaged as a teamster in the service of the government, between Webster and Beverly, this State. He then engaged with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, as a bridge-car-penter, for a term of three years, when, in 1870, he embarked in the mercantile business at Webster; but after remaining there for about one year, removed to Flemington, where he has since carried on a general mercantile enterprise. His store-room is ample and well filled with everything that is generally found in a first-class mercantile establishment. In political texture Mr. Sinsel is a democrat, and is postmaster of Flemington, and also served in the same capacity under Cleveland's administration, first term, and is a member of the Democratic county executive committee of Taylor county, West Virginia, in which he now resides.

On December 24, 1872, he married Sarah Olive, a daughter of the late George Nestor, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Four children have been born to this union: George Ona, born January 28, 1874, is a clerk in a general drug store at Mannington, West Virginia; Otis A., born March 25, 1876, employed as a clerk in his father's store; Mary Artis, born January 3, 1882, and Carrie Lee, born August 10, 1886.

URIAH B. WILLIAMS, train-master of the largest and most important division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in West Virginia, is a man of strong business ability and fine organizing power, who has done much toward giving his part of the road the fine train service for which it is noted to-day. He is a son of Uriah B., Sr., and Susan (Suter) Williams, and was born at Cameron, Marshall county, Virginia (now West Virginia), August

16, 1855. The early American home of the Williams family, which is of Welsh descent, was in Maryland, where John Williams, the paternal grandfather of Uriah B. Williams, was born and passed the larger part of his life. He was a prominent democrat, and came to Cameron, this State, a few years before his death. He married and reared a family of two sons and four daughters. One of the sons, Uriah B. Williams, Sr. (father), was born in Frederick county, Maryland, and died at Cameron, this State, January, 1881, aged sixty-three years. Early in life he engaged in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, and as its great road was built and equipped westward, he was assigned to duty on succeeding western sections, until his last assignment was at Cameron, where he was an engineer at the time of his death. He was a man of mechanical ability, and in political matters was a whig and republican. He married Susan Suter, and their family consisted of five children, of whom three are yet living: Uriah B., the subject of this sketch; Ann Elizabeth, wife of Dr. G. A. Stidger, of Cameron, Marshall county; and Clara Bruce, who wedded Dr. J. W. Rickey, of Glen Easton, this State.

Uriah B. Williams was reared at Cameron, received his education in the schools of that place, and at sixteen years of age became an employé of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company in their telegraph department. He was stationed at Cameron for three years, and then was transferred as assistant train-dispatcher to Fairmont, where he remained for three years. From Fairmont he was sent back to Cameron as agent at that place, which position he held from 1878 to 1880. In the last-named year he was made chief train-

dispatcher of the Fourth division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, extending from Grafton to Wheeling, a distance of one hundred miles, with headquarters at Cameron, and held that position until 1885, when he was promoted to chief train-dispatcher of the road from Keyser to Wheeling, and of the division from Grafton to Parkersburg, with their branches, making a total of three hundred and twenty-five miles of road. One year later he was promoted to his present position of train-master of these same lines and branches, with headquarters at Grafton. His position is next to that of division superintendent, and is the most important of its kind in West Virginia.

On March 27, 1879, Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Laura Isaac, a daughter of George and Anna (Askey) Isaac. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have four children: Earl W., Guy, Fannie F. and Mayes.

Mr. Williams has labored, and labored successfully, to perfect the train service of his important divisions. He moved yearly millions of tons of freight and thousands of people with rapidity, ease and safety. He has organized his train service so as to render it practical, efficient and satisfactory. He has discharged every duty of his position in a manner at once creditable to himself and advantageous to the interests of the road and its general business. Uriah B. Williams is a republican in political belief, but has no desire for official position in civil life, but prefers what is to him a more congenial and independent sphere of usefulness than the turmoil of politics. Mr. Williams is a prominent Mason. He is a member of Cameron Lodge, No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons; Orient Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, at Fairmont; and DeMolay Commandery, No. 11,

Knights Templar, at Grafton, which he helped to organize.

ADOLPHUS B. CORDER, an extensive farmer, grazer, and stock-dealer, of Booth's creek district, Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of James W. and Mary C. (Bond) Corder, and was born near Philippi, Barbour county, West Virginia, May 6, 1855. William Corder, grandfather, was a native of eastern Virginia, whence he immigrated at an early day, perhaps near the close of the seventeenth century, to Barbour county. He became the owner of about two thousand acres of land in that section, and owned a number of slaves. He was a self-made man, and through industry, sobriety, and economy accumulated a considerable fortune. He died in 1863 at the age of eighty years. He was a conscientious and faithful member of the Primitive Baptist church, and an ardent supporter of the democratic party. He married Miss Sarah Cole, an eastern Virginia lady, and had eleven children, six sons and five daughters: Elizabeth, deceased, married Allen B. Gawthrop, a farmer, of Taylor county; Joseph, a farmer, of Barbour county; William, deceased, was a farmer of Barbour county; Mary, deceased, was the wife of David Woodyard, a farmer, of near Pruntytown in this county; Joshua S., a farmer and minister of the Baptist church; Ingaby, wife of Arthur C. Dever, a farmer, of Harrison county; James W., father; Hannah, wife of John Pickens, of Barbour county; John W., a farmer, of Kansas; Martha, who was the first born of the family, died in early girlhood; and Edward, deceased, held the commission of captain in the Confederate army, in which service he lost his life.

James W. Corder, father, was born near

Philippi, the county-seat of Barbour county, West Virginia, on March 23, 1823. He has always resided in Barbour county, and engaged in farming and grazing on an extensive scale, owning about fifteen hundred acres of land, a part of the original homestead tract. His marriage to Mary C., a daughter of Reuben Bond, a farmer, of Harrison county, has resulted in the birth of five children, two sons and three daughters: Adolphus B; Icy A., widow of L. D. Woodford, of Barbour county; Sarah I., wife of William F. Cole, a farmer, of Barbour county; William A., a farmer, of Barbour county, and Estella, who died in early girlhood.

The education of Adolphus B. Corder was obtained in the common schools; he was reared on the farm, and the pursuit of a tiller of the soil has been his life vocation. In 1893 he removed to the farm upon which he now lives, containing two hundred and thirty-seven acres, situated in Booth's creek district, Taylor county, West Virginia. In addition to the above farm he owns one hundred and thirty-seven acres, a part of the old original homestead, and two hundred acres in another tract in Barbour county, and another farm in Booth's creek district, containing two hundred and fourteen acres. This land is all arable, and much of it well timbered and underlaid with a good quality of coal. He is a democrat in politics, and has served a term of eight years as the president of the board of education.

On October 25, 1882, he married Miss Dellia, a daughter of George W. Reynolds, a farmer, grazier, and stock-dealer, of Taylor county. To this union on June 8, 1887, was born one child, Odbert Earl.

HON. ADONIRAM JUDSON McDONALD, an extensive farmer, stock-raiser, stock-dealer and business man, of Taylor county, is a son of James and Tobiatha (Huston) McDonald, and was born near Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia, March 23, 1827.

From the brakes and braes of the Highlands of Scotland, to the United States came three McDonald brothers; one of whom, Benjamin McDonald, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He settled near Winchester, Virginia. Another located in the State of New York, and the other in Southern Virginia. Benjamin McDonald had learned the trade of a wagonmaker in his native country, but on locating in Virginia, took up agriculture. He was twice married; his first marriage resulted in the birth of two sons, Benjamin and James; to his second union was born but one child, Gabriel.

James McDonald, father, was born near Winchester in 1767 and died July 2, 1863. He was a man of a better education than most of the young men of his day, with their limited advantages, possessed, and was employed for a number of years as a teacher, prior to his coming to Harrison county. When a young man, or near the close of the last century, he removed to the above county and purchased a large tract of land on Pedlar's Run, and became an extensive and prosperous farmer. He was a man of good judgment, well posted on the events of the day, as well as the records of the past, and as a mathematician apt and accurate. He possessed, in a marked degree, the confidence of his neighbors, who, out of deference to his good judgment and probity of character, frequently called upon him to act as abitrator in disputes

arising between them. He was twice married. His first union was with Mary Cather, a sister of John Cather, a celebrated pioneer settler of near Winchester, Virginia. To their marital union were born six children, four of whom grew to maturity: Benjamin, Barbara, Margaret, Sarah, Jacob and Morgan, all deceased. His second union was with Tobiatha, a daughter of Moses Huston, who at an early day migrated from Pennsylvania to near Flemington, where he took up a large tract of six hundred acres of land. He was a brother of a Mr. Huston, who settled near the present town of Webster, in Taylor county, and who, during the absence of his family from home, was captured by Indians. Huston feigned to be entirely satisfied to remain with them, but asked that he might return and bring his family. After some hesitation on the part of the savages, they finally consented to allow him to bring his family. They accompanied him as far as the present town of Boothsville, Marion county, and allowed him to proceed after the family, but making good his opportunity, he escaped from an unpleasant savage bondage. To the union of James and Tobiatha (Huston) McDonald were born twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity. They were as follows: Mary, deceased, married Simeon Lang, of near Bridgeport, Harrison county; Moses, deceased, was a farmer of Taylor county; James, deceased, was a farmer on Pedlar's Run, in Harrison county; Nancy, deceased, was the wife of William Goodwin, of Harrison county; John, deceased, was a farmer of Harrison county; Rebecca, who married Andrew Shields, of Ritchie county, where she died; Lydia, widow of Bailey Clevenger, of Roane county, West Virginia; Elizabeth, wife of John C. Clevenger, of near Fairview, Barbour county, West

Virginia; Adoniram J., subject; Eliza, a resident of Lewis county, this State.

The old subscription schools, with their inadequate facilities, was the system through which Mr. McDonald received his educational training. Upon leaving the parental roof to seek his own fortune, he took up the pursuits of an agriculturist. In 1852 he removed to Gilmer county, West Virginia, where he remained until 1864, when he located for two years in Barbour county. In 1866 he returned to Taylor county, and located upon the farm where he now resides, in this district. Here he, in partnership with his son, owns a large body of land, consisting of nearly 1,000 acres in one body.

When Calhoun county was stricken from Gilmer county, Mr. McDonald was made commander of the state militia in this section, and, owing to the firm stand he took in defense of the Union as against secession, engendered the ill will of the rebel element in that section.

The secession element in this part of the State was strong, and it became necessary as a means of self-preservation for him to leave the county. He removed to Barbour county, and at the close of the war traded his farm in Calhoun county for a part of his present one, to which he has added from time to time until it has attained to its present proportions. In connection with his pursuits as a farmer, he is largely engaged in stock-raising and stock-dealing, along which lines he has been uniformly successful, and is regarded as one of the most substantial and thrifty business men and farmers of the county. In political faith and practice he is a republican, and, in 1864, represented Gilmer and Calhoun counties in the state legislature of Virginia.

On July 5, 1863, while in the employ of the

United States government as superintendent of the Webster and Beverly turnpike, he was captured by Colonel Dunn, of Maryland, and held a prisoner at Hightown, Highland county, Va., where he was taken sick. After he recovered he was given a pass and walked back to Beverly, being absent twelve days.

On January 27, 1847, he married Miss Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Jonah Bartlett, a farmer of near Simpson, this county. To this union have been born five children: Loverna, wife of Gideon C. Brohard, a farmer of Taylor county; Adaline, died in infancy; Henrietta, wife of B. F. Hoffman, a merchant of Simpson, this county; Berna Bruce, who died at the age of twenty-eight years; Millard Filmore, who is a business partner with his father.

IRA McDONALD, an enterprising and progressive merchant of Tyrconnell, Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of Humphrey F. and Minerva (Shields) McDonald, and was born near what is now known as Tyrconnell Mines, Taylor county, West Virginia, on March 9, 1864.

He traces his ancestry to a Scotch origin. Benjamin McDonald, his great grandfather, was one of three brothers who emigrated from Scotland to this country at an early day. For ancestry see the sketch of his uncle, A. J. McDonald.

Moses McDonald, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born near the village of Tyrconnell, in what is now Taylor county, West Virginia, where he followed the avocation of a farmer. He served as a colonel in the state militia of Virginia. His marriage with Jane Farris resulted in the birth of two children: Humphrey F. (father); and James F., who is a farmer of Calhoun county, West Virginia.

Humphrey F. McDonald (father) was born August 22, 1833, near the present location of the Tyrconnell mines in Taylor county, and died in the same locality on March 14, 1894. He followed agricultural and grazing pursuits all his life in the vicinity of his birth, and, as farmer, stock-raiser and stock-dealer, was eminently successful and prosperous. He possessed a good rudimentary education, and in his early life taught school.

He married Minerva, a daughter of Daniel Shields, a farmer of the county. Five children, three sons and two daughters, blessed this union: Cassius C., Marietta, deceased; Homer S., deceased; Ira, subject; and Miranda A., wife of William Hickman, of near Cherry Camp, Harrison county, West Virginia.

Mrs. Minerva (Shields) Hickman died, and Mr. McDonald married, as his second wife, Alcinda Hunt. To the latter union were born three children: Guy, a farmer of Taylor county; LaRue S., attending school; and Hannah J., at home.

Ira McDonald received a good elementary education in the public schools of his county, and then entered the Fairmont state normal school at Fairmont, West Virginia. After leaving school he taught five terms in the schools of his native county. He then took up farming on the home farm, and was thus engaged until 1894, when he went into mercantile pursuits at Tyrconnell. He carries a large stock of general merchandise and does a good substantial business. Fraternally he is a member of American Lodge, No. 76, I. O. O. F., of which lodge he is a past grand; Tyrconnell Encampment, No. 45, I. O. O. F., and of Lodge No. 110, Jr. O. U. A. M. He is a republican in political adherence, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. On December 18, 1889, he married Emma, a

daughter of William J. Morrow, of near Tyrconnell. Two children, Goff and Minnie, bless this union.

JOHN CARR, machinist and foundryman, of Grafton, West Virginia, is a son of Bernard and Mary (Crowley) Carr, and was born March 17, 1829, in Liverpool, England. Excepting one brother, Robert Carr, who was a ship-carpenter, the subject of this sketch is the only one of the family that ever came to America.

At the age of ten years his youthful mind was fired with the idea of coming to the United States, so he ran away from home and concealed himself on the British ship "Scotia," bound for the port of Baltimore. Being discovered on the vessel he was brought to the attention of the captain, who recognized him as a boy of spirit, and induced him to sign articles of agreement by which he entered into the service of the ship. He remained in this service three years, crossing the ocean nineteen times. He then indentured himself to learn the trade of a machinist, serving a period of seven years. He then followed his trade as journeyman in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other places, and in 1854 came to Grafton and entered the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, in which employ he remained twelve years. In 1866 he established a machine and foundry business on his own account, and has continued to operate it to the present time. At the time he founded the business this section of the State was filled with steam saw-mills, which gave a large amount of work to the trade.

Politically, Mr. Carr is a republican, but never sought nor held office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married Martha Elizabeth Jones. To this marriage have been born ten children: Susie, died young; Emma J., deceased; Robert James, deceased; Mary Katherine, deceased; Maggie, deceased; Millard Filmore, a machinist; Marian, deceased; Martha, deceased; John, a machinist and foundryman, and Charles H.

L. EARL WARD, a prominent liveryman of Grafton, Taylor county, West Virginia, and a descendant, on the paternal side of the family, of old Revolutionary stock, is a son of George W. and Maria (Earl) Ward, and was born May 30, 1843, in Randolph county, Virginia (now West Virginia).

Captain Levi Ward (grandfather) was born in Randolph county, some time near the middle of the eighteenth century. He entered the Revolutionary War, and for gallant service was promoted to the rank of captain. He returned after the war to his Randolph county home, where he died.

George W. Ward (father) was also born in Randolph county, in 1813, and lived in that county until 1865, when he removed to Grafton, Taylor county, where he died, in 1880. He built and—in connection with his son, L. Earl—operated what is known as the Ward House, at Grafton, until his death.

L. Earl Ward has been prominent in the public business of Grafton, ever since his advent into the town, in 1865. He was connected with his father in the building and management of the Ward House until his father's death in 1880, when he became the pioneer in the livery business in Grafton. He has a large stable, well equipped, with a number of fine horses and handsome turnouts, and has built up a large and remunerative business. In addition to his flourishing livery business,

he owns a good farm in the county of Taylor, to the management of which he gives some attention. He entered the service of the Confederate States of America in the late Civil War, in 1863, serving in the Eighteenth regiment, company "A," until the close of the war, and took part in a number of hotly-contested battles, and was wounded in the ankle at the battle of Harrisonburg.

Mr. Ward and Mary, daughter of John J. Hamilton, were united in marriage. Their union has been blessed in the birth of five children: Earl, Clark, Ada, John and Balies.

GEORGE W. KERN, wagon-maker at Pruntytown, and a gentleman who stands high in political and fraternal circles, is a son of Michael C. and Julia A. (Warder) Kern, and was born May 30, 1842, in Pruntytown, Taylor county, West Virginia, then Virginia.

In 1745, seeking their fortune in the New World, three brothers, John, James and Jacob Kern, being the youngest of a large family, left Prussia, in Germany, for the United States. They first located in the state of New Jersey, thence they came to Western Pennsylvania, where their careers began to assume an independent course. One went to Kentucky; one remained in Western Pennsylvania, and the other, James, came to what is now West Virginia. He was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and settled in the vicinity of Morgantown, where he died. Two of these brothers served in the Revolutionary War.

His grandfather, Kern, was born near Morgantown, where he grew to maturity and married a lady of the name of McVicker, a relative of a large and prominent McVicker family of Morgantown and vicinity. Three sons and

one daughter were the issue of this marriage union: Eliza, who married a Mr. Weaver and now lives in Evansville, Preston county, over ninety years of age; James, Michael and Jacob, all deceased, but all lived to a good ripe old age, the family being noted for the longevity of its members.

Michael C. Kern, father, was born near Morgantown, November 12, 1818, and died September 1, 1892. He learned the trade of a wagon and carriage-maker in Morgantown, in 1839, when he removed to Pruntytown, this county, and remained there until 1870, when he removed to Fetterman, where he died. He was religiously a member of the Methodist Protestant church and politically a whig, up to the disruption of that party, when he became an adherent of the republican party. On February 2, 1841, he married Julia, a daughter of Noah Warder, a farmer of near Pruntytown, and a soldier in the War of 1812, and died at the age of eighty-seven years. To this marital union were born six children, four daughters and two sons: George W., subject; Clark, deceased in childhood; Eunice; Sarah M., wife of J. M. McWilliams, of Zanesville, Ohio; Noah W., of Reedville, Preston county; Mary Ida, and Hattie L.

Mrs. Kern was born February 19, 1823, and died January 24, 1857, and Mr. Kern married a second time, on April 25, 1858, Miss Lyda Ford, and three children were born to the latter marriage: Ella, George Willey and Harry M. Mrs. Lyda Ford Kern died in 1864, and he married as his last wife Ellen Wheeler. Mr. Kern was educated in the public schools of Pruntytown. He entered the service of the United States army as a clerk in the quartermaster's department, serving first at Webster and Grafton and then throughout the valley of Virginia. He was with Pope at

Alexandria, where he was first clerk of and often superintendent of the department.

After Mr. Kern returned from the service, he finished his trade, that of wagon-maker, and with the exception of three years in Barbour county, has followed it ever since at Pruntytown.

Politically he is a republican and served as census enumerator in 1880 and 1890, has been a member and secretary of the board of education three terms, and in the autumn of 1890 was elected assessor for the west district of Taylor county. He is a member of Grafton Lodge, No. 15, A. F. and A. M., Taylor Lodge, No. 23, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past grand, and has twice represented the lodge as a delegate to the Grand Lodge.

J. GEORGE PREISS, of old-world birth and new-world residence, and the senior member of the prosperous hardware firm of J. George Preiss and Sons, is a son of John M. and Mary E. Preiss, and was born in the city of Nuremberg, kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, June 25, 1828. He was reared and educated in his native city. At fourteen years of age he commenced the seven years apprenticeship to the trade of locksmith, which he completed when in his twenty-first year. He worked two years at his native place, then spent eighteen months at the city of Munich, and returned to Nuremberg, where he was steadily employed until 1853. In that year he embarked for the new world, and bade adieu to Nuremberg.

Landing at Baltimore, Mr. Preiss was employed for eight months as a machinist in R. Winans' celebrated locomotive works, and then opened a locksmith shop, which he conducted very successfully for two years. At the end of that time, in 1857, he came to Grafton, where

he worked as a locksmith and machinist in the Baltimore and Ohio car and locomotive shops until 1871. In that year he opened up a large hardware establishment, and, in a few years, associated his two sons, Philip and Henry, with him, under the present firm-title of J. George Preiss and Sons.

On February 26, 1854, Mr. Preiss was married, and he is the father of ten children: Sophia, Emma E., George, Mary E., Philip, Henry, Edward F., William O., Matthew and Nettie P. Of these children, Sophia is the wife of Albert C. Holey, a traveling salesman of Grafton; George is dead; Philip and Henry are partners in business with their father; and Nettie P., the youngest, is taking a musical course at the Peabody institute of Baltimore.

J. George Preiss is a republican, and a Lutheran, having served for several years as a deacon in his church. He is an economical, thrifty and honorable business man, who, by years of patient, persevering toil, has won himself position and a competency. Thoroughness has been an element in his work that has always recommended it higher than any recommendation of words could possibly do. His success, while not of the dazzling character sought by many, yet is of that substantial kind that gives solid prosperity to any community.

He is a very skillful workman, and his establishment is neat, orderly and tastily arranged from its large, fine glass front back to the most remote counter or shelf. His sons, Henry and Philip Preiss, learned their trade with their father, and are fine workmen and courteous gentlemen. They make specialties of tin-roofing and spouting, and carry a very fine assortment of general and builders' hardware. J. George Preiss is an exemplification of the trade-thoroughness of a man of mechanical ability who has served that long-term apprenticeship—so

neglected in this country—which truly insures a first-class workman and first-class work.

H. LYDA HENRY, M. D., of Grafton, a young and progressive physician of northern West Virginia, who is well known for ability, skill and success, is a son of Alexander H. and Drusilla (Chidester) Henry, and was born at Boothsville, Marion county, West Virginia, October 20, 1864. Alexander Henry, the grandfather of Dr. Henry, was of English descent, and passed his life in the vicinity of Morgantown, Monongalia county, at which town he was born in 1799. He was an extensive farmer and stock-dealer, and died in 1874. He was a strong Methodist, and an old-line whig and stalwart republican in politics. He married Elizabeth Murphy, and to their union were born five sons and nine daughters. One of these sons, Alexander H. Henry, is the father of Dr. Henry, and was born near Morgantown in 1832. In early life he removed to Boothsville, Marion county, where he has resided ever since, and been mainly engaged in the saddlery business. For a short time he conducted a general mercantile establishment at Meadland, Taylor county, and then disposed of it in order to give full time to the demands of his business affairs at Boothsville, where he served as postmaster under President Harrison's administration. He is a stanch republican and a strong Methodist, and married Drusilla Chidester, who passed away in 1883, at the age of forty-three years. Their union was blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters.

H. Lyda Henry received his education in the last of the old subscription and the first

of the free schools of Marion county, and Rector college of Pruntytown, Taylor county. Leaving college he taught three terms in the public schools and then served as a clerk for his father and uncle until 1884, in which year he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Blair, of Johnstown, Cambria county. Completing his office-course of reading, he went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, during 1885-86, and the Baltimore University, during 1886-87, graduating from the latter medical institution in the class of 1887. Immediately upon graduation he received the appointment of resident physician in the Baltimore University, and at the end of that period commenced practicing in the city of Baltimore, where he continued for six months. He then returned to the Baltimore University, and took, during 1888-89, the post-graduate course of that well-known medical institution. Leaving Baltimore in 1889, he located at Shinnston, Harrison county, where he was in active practice until December 25, 1891, when he came to Grafton, where he has built up an excellent practice.

On October 16, 1887, Dr. Henry married Matilda Vought, who was a daughter of Werner Vought, of Baltimore, and died in 1891, leaving one child, a daughter named Josephine D. After Mrs. Henry's death, Dr. Henry married again, wedding on September 10, 1891, Clara Hoskins, a daughter of Elsie Hoskins. By his second marriage he has two children, a son and a daughter.

Dr. Henry is a republican in politics, and a charter member of Rathbone Lodge, No. 52, Knights of Pythias, of Shinnston. He is a member of the Baltimore Medical and Surgical society. Dr. H. Lyda Henry is a close student and well read in everything that pertains

to his profession. Believing in thorough preparation as a necessary qualification for practice, he made his studies wide and comprehensive and supplemented it by valuable college practice, where he had an opportunity to carefully examine many complicated cases and watch the results of their treatment by the best methods of leading physicians of the land. Thus splendidly equipped to battle with disease upon the very threshold of his profession for which he is specially fitted by natural ability and aptitude, it is but natural that success has been his meed.

ROBERT M. SHEATS, who, as superintendent of the western division of the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and its different branches, has had successful control for five years over one-third of the whole number of miles of railway in the State of West Virginia, is deservedly a man of prominence and mark among the leading division railway superintendents of the United States. He is a son of John and Mary A. (McNease) Sheats, and was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1843. His paternal grandfather, John Sheats, was of German stock. His father, John Sheats, was a native of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, but died at Harrisburg, the capital of that state, February 14, 1851, when in the sixtieth year of his age. He was a farmer by occupation, possessed many of the excellent traits for which his independent German race was noted, and married Mary A. McNease, a daughter of Andrew McNease, of Scotland. Their family consisted of three children, two sons and one daughter: John, a car clerk at Grafton; Robert M.; and America, the wife of Samuel Davis, a resident of Port Oram, Morris county, New Jersey.

By the early death of his father, Robert M. Sheats was deprived of many educational privileges, yet secured a good practical business education, which he afterwards largely supplemented by reading and self-study. He worked for thirteen months on a farm, while but a mere boy, and then drove a team for his brother, who was in the lime business at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. From teaming he went to working on a railroad contract which his brother-in-law had taken, and was thus engaged when the dark cloud of war rolled up along the Atlantic shore in 1861. He was among the first to respond to the call to arms made by the government, and enlisted on September 22, 1861, in company "F," Forty-seventh Pennsylvania infantry, in which he served three years and twenty-nine days, being honorably discharged from the Federal service at Berryville, Virginia, on October 15, 1864. He bore his part in all the long marches, severe privations and hard engagements of his regiment, and was severely wounded by a gunshot in his right shoulder at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, Louisiana, which was fought on April 8, 1864. Returning from the service, Mr. Sheats opened a grocery store in Allegheny city, Pennsylvania, which he conducted for two years. Not feeling especially inclined towards mercantile pursuits, he disposed of his grocery establishment and stock of goods, and sought for a life pursuit in a different field, where his ability and energies would have opportunity for full development. The great railway system of the country had attracted his attention, and looking upon it in its entirety as a single force of mighty energy whose tireless pulses beat to every town and city, from the wave-washed shores of the stormy Atlantic to the gentle undulations of the far-off peaceful Pacific, he resolved to

seek for a position in its service. He commenced as a brakeman on the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, and in three years had so well mastered the duties of his position, and evinced such an intelligent knowledge of train service, that he was made yard-master at the Pittsburg terminus of the road. A year later he saw better future opportunities elsewhere than his own road would afford him, and entered the service of the Allegheny Valley railroad, where he served in every capacity from brakeman up to train dispatcher. At the end of ten years, in 1881, he left the last-named company to take charge of the Baltimore and Ohio yards at Pittsburg, where the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburg and Western roads of that great system formed a junction. He held that important position for four years, then was made train-master of the Lake division of the Pittsburg and Western branch, and on June 15, 1889, was transferred to Cumberland, Maryland, where he served as general agent until September 19, 1890, when he was made superintendent of the western division of the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, with headquarters at Grafton. His superintendency extends over the third, fourth and fifth divisions of the western division proper of the main line, and the Belington branch, aggregating in all four hundred and eighteen miles of road, that would stretch in a single track across the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, from the Atlantic ocean to the Ohio river.

On June 15, 1873, Mr. Sheats was united in marriage with Susan A. Baker, daughter of O. Baker, of Centre county, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Irene, Norah B., Mary M. and America.

Robert M. Sheats is and always has been a

republican in politics, and while residing in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, served two terms as a member of the city council. He is a member of Lodge No. 51, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Clarion, Pennsylvania. Mr. Sheats is pre-eminently a business man, of large business capacity, excellent judgment and wide experience; he is finely equipped for the management of transportation and travel on one of the greatest lines of commerce, that, with connections, span the continent from ocean to ocean.

When he assumed his present position he found a field with many unseen possibilities and plenty of hard work. That he has made the most of these possibilities is attested by his present success, and that he has worked hard to perfectly systematize and highly improve the management of his division, stands recorded in the many severe struggles through which he has passed to victory.

DR. CHARLES ARTHUR SINSEL.—The medical profession is one of the most important professions of the world, and in the history of medical practitioners as a craft, it is a matter of record that many of them are specially qualified, entertain an enthusiastic love for their noble calling, and are eminently successful. Of this worthy class of physicians is Dr. Charles Arthur Sinsel, of Grafton, Taylor county, West Virginia. He is a son of Arthur and Hannah B. (See) Sinsel, and was born June 5, 1864, in Pruntytown, Taylor county, West Virginia. The family is of German ancestry, the first one to come to this country came with that body of Hessians who served under the flag of Great Britain in the Revolutionary War. The family was among the early pioneer families of what is now

Taylor county, the grandfather, John Sinsel, having been born near Pruntytown in that county, and lived there all his life.

On this old homestead of the Sinsels Arthur Sinsel, father, was born in 1837. He learned the trade of a carpenter, in which trade he soon developed considerable genius, and was employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company as a bridge carpenter and builder, and by a faithful application to every duty and the exemplification of more than ordinary skill he won one promotion after another, until he became a supervisor, a position he held at the time of his death in 1889. He was killed by being struck by an engine in the yard at Wheeling, West Virginia.

He held the office of lieutenant in the Virginia State militia prior to the breaking out of the Civil War. When that crisis arose, on account of his skill as a railroad man, he was transferred to that service. In political faith he was a republican by inheritance, his ancestors having been ardent adherents of the old whig party. As a party worker he was prominent and influential, frequently serving on county, congressional, and state committees. At the time of his death he had every encouragement, and the endorsement of such influential men as Blaine and Harrison for the office of government architect. From the age of thirteen he was a member and a consistent and devoted worker in the Baptist church, of which he was a deacon. He was a charter member of the relief feature of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and was a member of its board of management from 1880 until his death. In Masonic circles he stood high, being a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason. The public schools found in him a very hearty and active friend, and as a member of the Grafton school board he did much

toward bringing the schools of that town up to their present standard of excellence.

Dr. Sinsel spent two years in the University of West Virginia at Morgantown, and then for two years still further broadened his mind by study in Dennison University at Granville, Ohio. Having obtained a good classical education he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland at Baltimore, from which he graduated in November, 1888. He at once took charge of the western division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad as medical examiner. He had charge of that division until his father's death, when he was transferred to Grafton and put in charge of the following parts of the Parkersburg and Wheeling division: The lines extending from Grafton to Parkersburg, Grafton to Belington and Grafton to Morgantown. Dr. Sinsel stands deservedly high in fraternal circles; he is a member of Grafton Lodge, No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, Copestone Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M., DeMolay Commandery, No. 11, K. T., and Osiris Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Wheeling, also to Grafton Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., and the Shield of Honor, of which he is the examiner. He is an active member of the Baptist church, being assistant superintendent of its Sabbath-school.

He was chairman of the committee that is building for the Odd Fellows their business block in Grafton, one of the finest business blocks in the state of West Virginia.

On April 4, 1889, Dr. Sinsel and Lila B. Crul, daughter of William Crul, were happily united in marriage. To them two children, Charles A. and Lila C., have been born.

WILLIAM WATKINS was born in south Wales, Great Britain, about forty-six years ago. His early life was spent in Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he received such educational advantages as the common schools afforded, and afterward graduated from Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

On September 20, 1876, he married Miss Grace M. Deppen, of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and located in Grafton the same year, where he died March 12, 1892. His wife and four children survive him—three girls and one boy. Mr. Watkins filled many positions of honor and trust. He served as a member of the County Court of Taylor county from 1885 to 1891, the last three years as president of the court. He was several times mayor of the town, and the following is a partial list of the positions he held at the time of his death: President of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Savings Bank; president of the Grafton Building and Loan association; president of the Grafton Creamery company; president of the board of education of West Grafton; vice-president of the Belington Coal and Coke company; superintendent of the Pump factory; superintendent of the Presbyterian Sabbath-school, and elder of the Presbyterian church. To say that the vacancy made by his death will not be soon filled, that Grafton has lost one of her noblest citizens, is stating the truth but mildly. No honorable enterprise for the welfare and advancement of our community ever sought him in vain; no moral question ever found him lukewarm or indifferent; no distressed heart or suffering body ever found him unwilling to assist. Moral courage was a part of his very nature, and he religiously obeyed the judgments of his own mind and the dic-

tates of his own conscience in a way that portrayed self-confidence in the uprightness of his intentions, and won the admiration of friend and foe. Duty was the prevailing principle of his conscience, while truth, honesty and justice were deeply impressed upon his mind. As a friend he was true, as a husband he was affectionate, as a father he was firm but gentle and kind. He will be missed, missed by his loving family, to which he was so devoted; missed by his many employes, to whom he was always so kind and ever ready to assist; missed by the church, in which he was such a power; missed by the Sabbath-school, which he guided for ten years; missed by the masses, among whom he walked in the fear of God. To say that he made no enemies would be to disparage the very traits of character that made him a noble man. The man who tries to live uprightly and do his duty in this world will incur some displeasure. (The above is taken from the *Grafton Leader*.)

WILLIAM MORGAN, the efficient, courteous, and accommodating cashier of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Grafton, is a son of John R. and Louisa (Bainbridge) Morgan, and was born at Boothsville, Taylor county, West Virginia, November 25, 1866. He is a descendant of the famous Morgan family, of Revolutionary and Indian fame, and whose full history is given in the history of that distinguished family which appears elsewhere in this volume. His father, John R. Morgan, was born November 11, 1826, in Winfield district, Marion county, West Virginia, and learned the trade of miller, which he has followed to a great extent through life. He has always been a

resident of this State, except a short time spent in Ohio, and now resides in Grant district, Marion county. Mr. Morgan enlisted in a company of state militia that was raised at Boothsville to protect the county from Confederate raids. He served as lieutenant of the company until it was disbanded. He afterwards, on March 5, 1865, enlisted in company "O," Sixth West Virginia infantry, and served until June 10, 1865, when he was honorably discharged from the Federal service. He is a well-respected citizen of his district, and wedded, on August 30, 1849, Louisa Bainbridge, a daughter of David Bainbridge, of Palatine, Marion county. To their union were born seven children, of whom six are living.

William Morgan grew to manhood in Marion county, and received his education in the Fairmont State Normal school, of West Virginia. He obtained his education by his own efforts, serving as janitor in the First National Bank, of Fairmont, and thus securing the necessary means to defray his educational expenses. After leaving the Normal School he became a clerk in the bank where he had previously served as janitor, and in a short time accepted a position in the old Farmers' bank, of Fairmont, where, as teller, he did the necessary work by which that bank was reorganized as the People's bank, of Fairmont. He then, in 1891, came to Grafton, where he helped to organize, on July 14th, of that year, the Merchants' and Mechanics' Savings bank, of Grafton, in which he has served as cashier ever since. This bank was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000, and its officers are: Hugh Evans, president; Hon. S. H. Gramm, vice-president; and William Morgan, cashier. William Morgan is an example of what a young man can accomplish early in life by his own exertions, when he treads in the path of

honesty and honor. He is well qualified for his present responsible and important position by natural ability, valuable experience, and a natural aptitude for financial pursuits. He is a republican in politics.

On November 7, 1889, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage with Virginia R. Scott, a daughter of Charles Scott, of Fairmont, and their union has been blessed with one child, a son, William Morgan, Jr., who was born December 19, 1892.

OLIVER PERRY STROH, one of the progressive and successful business men of Grafton, is now largely engaged in the lumber, coal and ice trade, and has been a heavy shipper of timber to Liverpool, England, for several years. He is a son of Samuel and Eliza (Haus) Stroh, and was born at Danville, Montour county, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1847. The Strohs, as the name would indicate, are of German origin, and Samuel Stroh was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in January, 1821. In early life he went with his father to New York, but soon returned to his native state, and later settled at Danville, where he soon abandoned his trade of carpenter and engaged in millwrighting and in fitting up and putting in furnace machinery. He fitted up and placed in position the machinery of the Danville furnace, and in 1866 was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad company to fit up and place in position the machinery and rolls of their plant at Reading, Pennsylvania, which he served as manager until his death, in November, 1872. He was a prominent and active member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Stroh wedded Eliza Haus, who now resides at Reading, Pennsylvania, being in the seventy-fifth

year of her age. Their family consisted of seven children, three sons and four daughters.

Oliver P. Stroh was reared at his native place, and received his education in the Danville public schools and Danville academy. Leaving school he learned the trade of machinist, and at twenty years of age went to work in the Reading locomotive shops, where three years later he was given charge of the punching and straightening press, a position which he held for five years. Leaving the locomotive works he was in the flour, feed and coal business at Reading for four years, and then became a partner with his father-in-law, Benville F. Schrock, in the manufacture and wholesaling of oak timber in Berks and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania. This firm dissolved upon the death of Mr. Schrock in 1880. Mr. Stroh continued then by himself in the same line of business until May, 1881, when he came to Grafton as a more favorable site for the extensive operations which he has since carried on in manufacturing and wholesaling oak lumber. He operates two portable saw mills on the Tygart's valley river, in Barbour and Upshur counties, employing a regular force of from twenty to twenty-four men, and furnishing lumber to car-building firms, and to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company. Since 1890 he has exported large quantities of oak lumber direct to Bristol and Liverpool, where it is in good demand on account of fine quality. In 1890 Mr. Stroh and R. W. Kennedy formed a partnership, and since that time have actively engaged in the manufacture of cigar-box lumber and cigar shooks. He and Mr. Kennedy also purchased the plant of the Tygart Valley Ice company, when it was put up at sheriff's sale in December, 1892, and organized the Grafton Ice company, which, under Mr. Stroh's management, has

been successful. Mr. Stroh is a strong republican, and for sixteen years has been an active member of the Lutheran church, in which he is an elder and a member and the secretary of the council. He is prominent in Masonry, and holds membership in St. John's Lodge, No. 435, Free and Accepted Masons of Reading, Pennsylvania; Chapter, No. 152, Royal Arch Masons, and De Molay Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar of Grafton. Mr. Stroh is a plain and unassuming man, but possesses energy and decision, and while not obtruding himself on the public, yet protects his own rights and cannot be swayed by force or deceived by flattery. Practical and direct in business, yet pleasant and sociable when at leisure, he is one who believes that each hour only has one duty, and that, its own.

On November 19, 1878, Mr. Stroh wedded Sallie A. Schrock, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and to their union have been born two children: Florence May and Helen R.

HON. LEMUEL EDWIN DAVIDSON, ex-member of the West Virginia legislature, is a son of John and Nancy (Powell) Davidson, and was born near Pruntytown, West Virginia (then Virginia), October 26, 1822.

The Davidson family, so numerous in Taylor county, and of which Lemuel Edwin is a member, is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The founder of the family in the United States was Alexander Davidson, great-grandfather, and a son of William Davidson, of Woodstown, Scotland. In 1729, at the age of twenty-one years, seeking that liberty and freedom for which that race has ever been proverbial, Alexander Davidson entered into a compact

or agreement with Captain James Stratton, of the ship "Mary of Montrose," in which he was to be brought to America in consideration of five years' service to be rendered him (Stratton) or whomsoever he might designate. His services as such were sold to Garrett Van Sant, of Philadelphia, on June 20, 1729, for the sum of fifteen pounds and ten shillings. After faithfully serving the time agreed and honorably securing his freedom, he settled on Raritan river, New Jersey, where he married an Irish lady, and they became the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter; the sons were John and William. John was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and remained in New Jersey until after his marriage, when he migrated to Westernport, Maryland, where he resided one year, and then came to the vicinity of Pruntytown, this county, where he purchased four hundred acres of land, to the improvement and cultivation of which he gave the remainder of his days, dying in 1850, at the age of eighty-six years. He was married to Miss Sallie LaRue, a French lady, and their union resulted in the birth of six children: Alexander, Margaret, John (father), Mary, William, who was a divine in the Baptist church, and Sarah.

Rev. John Davidson, father, was born near Pruntytown, July 25, 1800, and died April 12, 1854. He owned a farm near Pruntytown, to the cultivation of which he gave some attention; but the most active and vigorous efforts of his life were exerted in the field of his Divine Master. Early in life he became a member of the Baptist church and entered upon the ministry of that church. The advantages for securing educational training in his boyhood days were very limited indeed, as there were no schools but those taught under the subscription system, with very inefficient teachers

and short terms. He, however, obtained the rudiments of an education by attending these schools and by diligent study and application, later in life acquired a fairly liberal education, and was an eloquent, logical and forcible speaker. His ministerial labors extended over a large scope of country; among the counties included in his field of labor were Barbour, Taylor, Harrison, Doddridge and Upshur.

He married Nancy Powell, a daughter of Henry Powell, and their union resulted in the birth of four sons and four daughters that grew to maturity: Lemuel E., subject; Caroline M., widow of Elijah H. Sinsle, of near Webster, this county; Sarah S., widow of James P. Fenton, of Grafton, West Virginia; Henry P., a merchant and hotel-keeper, of Flemington, this county; Virginia, deceased, was the wife of James J. Warren, of this county; Francisca, deceased, was the wife of J. M. Jeffries, of Preston county; Curtis, whose sketch follows, and Claudius, sheriff of Taylor county, whose sketch follows.

Lemuel E. Davidson was educated in the subscription schools and in Rector college, at Pruntytown. He was reared upon the farm and remained upon it until twenty-two years of age, when he learned the trade of carpenter, and followed it until his marriage, when he took to farming, pursuing it on a rather extended scale in his early days, and for a few years pursued merchandizing in Doddridge county.

Mr. Davidson has lived through a period in the history of the country that has witnessed the formation, rise, progress and disintegration of many political parties. His earliest political recollections were of 1840, when the principles of the whig party were proclaimed with much fervor from the stump and discussed in every school-house and

throughout the land. His youthful judgment led him to believe that the principles of that party were the ones along which the prosperity and progress of the Nation were to be wrought out. He, therefore, cast his first vote with the whigs and continued to vote with that party until its disintegration and the birth of the republican party, when he espoused the cause of the new party and has always been active in his support of the same. He was elected a member of the legislature of Virginia in 1860, and by virtue of his position he became a member of the convention that met at Wheeling, June 1, 1861, to reorganize the government of Virginia. He served in the legislature of the reorganized government in 1861-2-3 and in the legislature of West Virginia in 1878-9. He served on a number of very important committees, and was a useful and efficient representative of the people.

On November 14, 1844, he married Luranah, a daughter of Patrick Fleming, of near Flemington. This union resulted in the birth of the following children: Victoria, wife of B. F. Bailey, of Barbour county; Eldon and Clay, deceased, and Mary M., widow of the late Dr. John L. Nixon.

CAPTAIN CURTIS DAVIDSON, a veteran who saw more than an ordinary amount of service during the Civil War, and a prosperous farmer of Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of Rev. John and Nancy (Powell) Davidson, and was born March 21, 1839, in what is now Taylor county, West Virginia (then Virginia).

For his ancestral history see the sketch of his brother, Hon. Lemuel E. Davidson. Captain Davidson secured his education in the subscription schools, under the direction of Professor Leonidas Thompson. After leaving

school he was engaged for a time in railroad-ing, and, on June 25, 1861, enlisted as a private in the service of his country in the Civil War in company "F," Third Regiment, West Virginia infantry. He was first promoted to be orderly sergeant, thus serving from that time until the autumn of 1863, when he was commissioned captain of company "D," Sixth Regiment, West Virginia infantry. Among the more important battles in which he took part were the following: Shaw's Ridge, McDowell, May 8, 1862; Franklin, Virginia, May 11, 1862; Cross Keys, June 8, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Waterloo Bridge, Sulphur Springs, Second Bull Run, Hedgesville, Warm Springs, Rocky Gap, Hill's Point, Drupe Mountain, Salem and a number of smaller engagements and skirmishes, a list of which consists of some of the most hotly contested battles of the war, and to pass through which would test the soldier-spirit of any man. He was twice taken prisoner; the first time was at Rocky Gap, but he escaped in the night a half hour after his capture took place; his second capture took place at New Creek, from which he escaped the second day. He was discharged from the service by reason of the expiration of term of enlistment, at Keyser, West Virginia, in 1864. Returning home from the service, he engaged in farming, and has continued it ever since. He owns two good farms in the county, one of eighty-seven acres, and another of one hundred and five acres, all underlaid with a good quality of coking coal. He is a member of Chaplin Post, No. 56, Grand Army of the Republic, at Flemington; and of Union Lodge, No. 152, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the same place. On April 19, 1866, he married Abbie, a daughter of Johnson C. Fleming, a successful farmer and surveyor of Flemington.

To this union have been born three children : Willey, now attending a medical college at Atlanta, Georgia ; John N., at home ; and Lucy, who died in infancy.

CLAUDIUS L. DAVIDSON, Sheriff of Taylor county, West Virginia, and a man of varied and successful business experience, is the youngest son of Rev. John and Nancy (Powell) Davidson, and was born May 22, 1843, in that part of Harrison county, Virginia, that is now Taylor county, West Virginia. The Davidsons are of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and five generations back their American progenitor, Alexander Davidson, left the north of Ireland on account of religious persecutions to settle in one of the old thirteen colonies along the Atlantic sea-board. His son, John Davidson, the grandfather of Sheriff Davidson, was born in New Jersey, and died at Pruntytown while it was yet the county-seat of Taylor county. He was a farmer, and his son, Rev. John Davidson, was born July 25, 1800, near Pruntytown, where he was reared. When he attained his majority he married and removed to a tract of land near the site of Flemington, and then in the woods. He cleared up his land into a fine farm on which he resided until his death, which occurred April 12, 1854. He was a man of very good education for his day, and possessed great musical ability, thoroughly understanding both vocal and instrumental music. He entered the ministry of the Baptist church, and for many years served the following appointments : Simpson, Union church, at Point Pleasant, Mount Vernon and Mount Olin churches of Barbour county ; and Hepesbah church in Taylor county. He was an old-line whig, and a very ardent Union man in the late Civil War. His life was one of use-

ful labor in the vineyard of his Divine Master, and no man was more highly respected than he was where he was known in Taylor and adjoining counties. On December 9, 1821, Rev. John Davidson married Nancy Powell, who was born September 28, 1801, and passed away August 24, 1878. She was a daughter of William Powell, a farmer of Loudoun county, Virginia, who removed to near Flemington, where he died. To Rev. John and Nancy Davidson were born eleven children : Hon. Lemuel E., born October 26, 1822, who served a number of terms as a member of the West Virginia legislature, and is now engaged in farming near Flemington ; Caroline M., born April 13, 1824, is the widow of Elijah H. Sinsel, and resides near Webster ; Sarah S., born August 1, 1825, and married James P. Fenton, who died at Grafton where she resided ; Henry P., born April 11, 1828, and a merchant and hotel-keeper at Flemington ; Virginia, married James J. Warren, and died July 23, 1864 ; Francisca, born April 14, 1832, wedded John M. Jeffries, and died October 16, 1890 ; Curtis, born March 21, 1839, and is engaged in farming near Flemington ; Sheriff Claudius L., and three children who died in infancy.

Claudius L. Davidson received his education in the ordinary country and select schools of his neighborhood and followed farming until 1871, when he embarked in the mercantile business at Flemington, where he had been a clerk for several short periods previously. He continued successfully in the mercantile business for fifteen years, and then, in 1886, returned to his farm, whose management he had retained all the time. From 1886 to 1892 he gave his time and attention chiefly to farming, and in the latter year was elected sheriff of Taylor county, in which office he has been serving ever since.

On February 26, 1871, Mr. Davidson married Mary Martha Johnson, a daughter of Joseph Johnson, who resides near Flemington. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have five children: Minnie, May, Emma, Sallie and Dollie.

Mr. Davidson served as a Union soldier for a short time before the close of the late Civil War, and is a member of Copeland Post, No. 56, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 152, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Flemington. He has always taken an active and progressive course in educational affairs, and served for twenty years as secretary and president of the board of education of his district. In religion he is a member of the Baptist church of Flemington, and actively supports its various interests. In politics, Claudius L. Davidson is a staunch republican, taking an active interest in the success of his party from its conventions to the polls. Ever interested in the growth and prosperity of his church and the spread of religion, and in the great cause of popular education, he is one who has lived life to some purpose and for a worthy object. As a county officer he has discharged the duties of his office in a manner at once creditable to himself and advantageous to the business interests of Taylor county.

HENRY E. DAVIDSON, a prominent merchant and hotel-keeper at Flemington, West Virginia, is a son of John and Nancy (Powell) Davidson, and was born April 11, 1828, near Flemington. He was reared upon the farm, and received his mental training in the common schools of the county. He first engaged in farming on the old home-farm, where he remained until he was thirty-three years of age, when he, in the winter of 1861

and 1862, embarked in mercantile pursuits at Flemington, and has continued in that line of business to the present time. In 1876 he built a very neat and commodious hotel at Flemington, and has since been conducting it in connection with his mercantile and farming pursuits. From 1862 to 1875 he was the agent at Flemington for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, and the Adams Express company, and from Lincoln's first administration to that of Cleveland was the postmaster of his town. Since 1890 his son, John W., has been a partner in the mercantile business. Their store is one of the largest in this section of the county, containing a stock of about four thousand dollars of general merchandise. He is a member of the Baptist church, and a staunch republican politically, and is now, and has, for a number of years, served as president of the board of education. November 14, 1861, he married Miss Henrietta, daughter of John Simpson, a broker of Parkersburg, West Virginia. To this union have been born seven children: John W., Adelaide, Nettie, Charles P., now attending school at the West Virginia college, Bertha and two sons that died in infancy.

JAMES DAVIDSON, postmaster at Pruntytown, this county, is a son of Alexander and Dorothy (Burdett) Davidson, and was born near Pruntytown, Taylor county, West Virginia (then Virginia), January 11, 1821. The Davidson family, so numerous in Taylor county, and of which James Davidson is a member, is of Scotch-Irish origin. The founder of the family in the United States was Alexander Davidson (great-grandfather), son of William Davidson, of Woodstown, Scotland. In 1729, at the age of twenty-one years, seeking that

liberty for which the race has ever been proverbial, Alexander Davidson entered into an agreement with Captain James Stratton, of the ship "Mary, of Montrose," by which he was to be brought to America, in consideration of five years' service to be rendered him (Stratton), or whomsoever he might designate. His services, as such, were sold to Garrett Van Sant, of Philadelphia, on June 20, 1729, for the sum of fifteen pounds and ten shillings. After faithfully serving the time agreed, and honorably securing his freedom, he settled on Raritan river, New Jersey, where he married an Irish lady, and they became the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter; the sons were John and William. John was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and remained in New Jersey until after his marriage, when he immigrated to Westernport, Maryland, where he resided one year, and then came to the vicinity of Pruntytown, this county, where he purchased four hundred acres of land, to the improvement and cultivation of which he gave the remainder of his days, dying in about 1850, at the age of eighty-six years.

He was married to Miss Sallie La Rue, a French lady, and their union resulted in the birth of six children: Alexander, Margaret, John, Mary, William (who was a divine in the Baptist church), and Sarah.

Alexander Davidson (father) was born and reared near Pruntytown, upon a farm. He learned the trades of a carpenter and cabinet-maker, which trades were his chief vocation throughout life. Religiously, he was a deacon in the Baptist church, and politically a stanch democrat. He married Miss Dorothy, a daughter of James Burdett, a member of an old family of this county. To this union were born John, William, Alexander, George and

Joshua, all deceased; Frederick Edwin, of Parkersburg, this State; Stephen, also of Parkersburg; Mary Martha, the wife of J. M. Ford, of New York city; Lucy, wife of T. Baldwin, of Zanesville, Ohio; and Sarah Simms, also deceased.

James Davidson was reared upon the farm, learned the trade of a carpenter with his father, and has followed carpentering and contracting all his life. For a number of years he has been a member and deacon in the Baptist church, and since August 15, 1893, has been postmaster at Pruntytown.

On February 14, 1848, Mr. Davidson married Harriet Ann, a daughter of Rev. Cornelius Hoff. To this union have been born five children: Cora, dead; Minter Hoff, a contractor of San Antonio, Texas; Lillian, wife of William Copeland, of Platte's mouth, Nebraska; Cornelius, a merchant at Riverside, California; and Anne. Rev. Cornelius Hoff was a minister for sixty-five years in the Baptist Church, and came to Pruntytown from Barbour county. He was one of the founders of Rector College, at Pruntytown, and a man of individuality and influence in the county.

HUGH EVANS, ex-sheriff of Taylor county, president of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, at Grafton, and a prosperous farmer of near Pruntytown, Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of Hugh and Sarah (Carroll) Evans, and was born at Evansville, Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 29, 1840. When Virginia was a colony, and after she became a state, great encouragement was given to emigration, and large inducements were offered to the strong, the brave and the courageous, not only within her own territory, but from the other colonies

and states, to form settlements in the wild and the unoccupied country west of the Alleghenies, then subject to the incursions of the hostile savages living beyond the Ohio river, in the northwest territory. In response to these inducements came many good families from eastern Virginia, and among them was the Evans family from Loudoun county. The family is of Welsh lineage, and its entrance into this country dates back to colonial times.

Hugh Evans was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), but removed to the site of the present village of Evansville, Preston county, of which village he became the founder. Here he became the owner of a large tract of land, and was an active, prominent and successful farmer, and a man of weight and influence in the business and political circles of the county. For a number of years he held a commission as justice of the peace in the district, and served one term as sheriff of Preston county. He married Sarah Thomas, to which marriage union were born seven children: James, who became a merchant of Evansville; Samuel was a farmer of Preston county; Nancy married John Marcus; Hugh (father); Sarah, widow of the late Craver Marcus; Rolley, a farmer of Preston county; William, who died when a young man.

Hugh Evans, father, was born in Evansville in 1814, and died in Mahaska county, Iowa, in 1889. He followed the pursuits of a tiller of the soil in Preston county until 1843, when he removed to Taylor county, and, in 1865, to the county in Iowa where he died. He became a large and successful farmer. He married Sarah, the daughter of William Carroll, a distinguished citizen and prominent political leader of Preston county, which county he

represented in the Virginia legislature at Richmond seven terms. He was a merchant by avocation in Preston county, and in his latter days in Taylor county, where he died. To this marriage were born twelve children: James W., a farmer of Mahaska county, Iowa; Hugh, subject; Amos, a farmer of Mahaska county; Elizabeth Ann, wife of Oran Fleming, also a farmer of Mahaska county; Margaret E., wife of Cyrus Trimble, also of Mahaska county; Laura, wife of Joseph Shaw, a farmer of Mahaska county; Adie, wife of Joseph Shaw, of the same county; Solomon H., died in childhood; and two that died in infancy.

The education of Hugh Evans was such as he was able to get in the incompetent, inadequate subscription schools of the county. He was reared upon the farm, and about the first work that he did on his own account was in the service of the United States government as a teamster during the Civil War; he was thus employed for two years, after which he engaged in the butchering business, at Grafton, for a number of years.

In political texture Mr. Evans believes in a Jacksonian enforcement of the Jeffersonian principles, and is recognized as an effective worker in the party. In 1871 he was appointed a deputy sheriff under Hugh Evans, and served in that capacity until the death of his chief, a time of two years and two months.

At the death of Hugh Evans he was elected, in July, 1873, to fill out the unexpired term, and has since served, by re-election, three terms, the last ending in 1889. In the latter year he removed to his farm two miles west from Pruntytown, where he has since lived largely engaged in the pursuit of agriculture and grazing. He owns a farm of four hundred and eighty acres where he now lives,

and one hundred and twenty-three acres in another farm at Webster, all well improved and in a good state of cultivation. His interests are not confined to the arts of husbandry alone, but, as president of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Grafton, he is prominent in the economic and financial affairs of the county as well.

On May 24, 1874, he was united in marriage with Kate, a daughter of Samuel Jones, of Taylor county. The following children bless this union: Floyd, Frederic, Frank, Carroll, Humbert and Clyde. Hugh Evans is a man who has won by the sheer force of his character and indomitable will the exalted position which he holds as a citizen of Taylor county. As a farmer he is progressive and industrious; as sheriff he was faithful and courageous in the discharge of his every duty, and as a bank official he is true to the financial interests of those with whom he comes into business relations.

JOHN S. EVANS, a thrifty and well-to-do farmer, of near Pruntytown, Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of Hugh and Mary (Shroyer) Evans, and was born at Fetterman, Taylor county, West Virginia (then Virginia), on January 26, 1856.

In the early history of Virginia large inducements were offered to encourage migration west of the Allegheny mountains, then subject to frequent incursions of the savages from the northwest. In response to these inducements came many good families from eastern Virginia; among them was the Evans family from Londoun county. The family is of Welsh origin, but some of its members were transplanted from the Old to the New World in colonial times.

Hugh Evans was the great-grandfather of the subject of this record. He was born in Monongalia county in 1769, removed to Preston county when a young man, and became the owner of a large tract of land in the vicinity of Evansville, which village he founded. He became an active, successful and prominent farmer and a man of influence in the business and political circles of the county, serving a number of years as justice of the peace, and one term as sheriff of the county. He died in Evansville, the town he had founded in 1873, at the age of one hundred and four years. He was married to Sarah Thomas, and seven children blessed their union.

Samuel Evans, grandfather, was born in Preston county in about the year 1807, and died near Evansville in about 1887. He became the owner of a large tract of about six hundred acres of land, and devoted his life activities to the pursuits of farming. He married a Miss Sarah Means, by whom he had six children, as follows: Elizabeth, widow of the late William Keener, of this county; Hugh, father; Isaac, farmer and tanner of Fetterman, this county; John, a retired merchant, of Preston county; William, a farmer of Preston county; James, deceased, was a contractor of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company; Samuel, of Taylor county, and Nancy, deceased.

Hugh Evans, father, was born in Preston county in 1823, and died in the same county on March 8, 1892. He received a limited education in the subscription schools, characteristic of Virginia in his boyhood days, and there took up farming and the collateral pursuits of grazing and stock-raising, which he pursued essentially as his life vocation. He was a democrat in political faith, and being

a man of prominence and influence and of unquestionable integrity and probity of character, was twice elected sheriff of Preston county, and discharged the duties of this responsible trust with a fidelity that commended him to all who had official relations with him. He married Mary Shroyer, a daughter of Jacob Shroyer, a farmer of Knottsville, this county. Their union was blessed in the birth of four children: John S., subject; William died in infancy; Rebecca died in childhood, and Mary E., wife of Cleophas Woodford, of this county.

John S. Evans received his education in the common schools, and followed farming and stock-raising as his avocation, devoting his entire time and attention to this line of business, excepting four years in the milling business at Fetterman. He owns a good, well-improved farm of three hundred acres on the Northwestern pike, one mile east of Pruntytown, and considerable real estate in Fetterman. He is a democrat in political texture and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He has been three times married; his first marriage was in June, 1878, with Dora, a daughter of John C. Bartlett, and resulted in the birth of one child, Myrtle. Mrs. Dora Bartlett Evans died March 2, 1880, and in 1882 Mr. Evans married, as his second wife, Susan, a daughter of John Sinsel, of this county. She died in 1884, and on March 13, 1887, he married Charlotte, a daughter of Lewis Wendell, of this county, and five children bless their union: Mary, Lulu, Sallie, Hattie and Alma.

DR. ASHFORD BROWN, of Webster, Taylor county, West Virginia, whose experience as a successful practitioner of

medicine spans almost a half century, is a son of Samuel and Parmelia (Zinn) Brown, and was born near Evansville, Preston county, West Virginia, on March 13, 1822. For a more extended ancestral record than appears in this sketch, see the sketch of Granville Brown, of Monongalia county.

Thomas Brown, grandfather, was born in Prince William county, Virginia, on September 7, 1760, and removed with his family to what is known as "The Glades," near Kingwood, Preston county, in 1805.

He and John Fairfax, with their families and a number of slaves, were on their way to Lexington, Kentucky, but on account of the hostility of the Indians in the country through which they were to pass, they were compelled to abandon the trip. Hence their settlement at "The Glades." Here Thomas Brown became the owner of a large tract of land, containing five hundred and seventy-eight acres, upon which he spent the remainder of his days engaged in the arts of husbandry, and died in 1846 at an advanced age. He was married to Anna Ash, and had a large family, of which Samuel Brown, father, was the third son. He was born in Prince William county, October 24, 1793, and was but twelve years of age when his father came to the county of Preston. Reared upon a farm, his early training was along a line that led naturally to the avocation of an agriculturist and a stock-raiser and dealer. He first followed this business near Evansville, in Preston county, but in 1833 removed to Clinton Furnace, in Monongalia county, where he became the owner of a couple of farms, and accumulated a fair competency prior to his death, which occurred in 1859, having returned to Preston county in 1841.

He was not a member of any church, al-

though inclined to a support of the dogmas of Presbyterianism, and was a strictly moral man, upright and honest in all his dealings with his fellow-man. His marital union with Parmelia Zinn, a lady of German origin, resulted in the birth of eleven children, of which Dr. Ashford is the oldest. The others in order of age are: Lycurgus, deceased, was a soldier for three years in the defense of the Union during the Civil War, and lost his life through the exposure encountered in Hunter's raid; Clarissa B., wife of George Styer, a farmer of near Oakland, Maryland; William B., served in the Union army during the late Civil War in the Seventeenth West Virginia infantry, and now resides near Kingwood, engaged as a farmer and as a miller; Granville, now a resident of near Clinton Furnace, Monongalia county, a farmer, and served as lieutenant of company "E," Seventeenth regiment of West Virginia volunteer infantry during the War of the Rebellion; Amelia, lives on the old home place; Ruhama, deceased; Sarah Ann, deceased, was the wife of Zaddock Lanham; Elizabeth, also resides at the old home; Loretta, deceased; and Marcellus J., also deceased.

Dr. Ashford Brown was reared upon the farm, and received a good English education in the subscription schools. He taught for a time, and at the age of twenty-two years began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. William J. Bland. After two years' study under his preceptorship, he entered Starling's Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, but was compelled, on account of failing health, to leave the college. He then, in the year 1849, entered upon the practice of the profession for which he had been making such thorough preparation. He first located near Gladesville, in Preston county, where he practiced

until 1865, when he removed to Independence, in the same county, and remained there until 1878, and then came to his present location. As a practitioner of medicine he has been careful, patient and painstaking, qualities which, combined with good judgment and a sympathetic nature, have contributed to build up for him in any field in which he has labored an enviable practice. He does not allow the duties of his profession to narrow his field of action, but takes an active interest along other lines of a religious and political nature. He has for twenty-five years been a deacon in the Baptist church, and is an active worker for the cause of republicanism.

On December 2, 1849, Dr. Brown and Sarah E., a daughter of Wick Johnson, late a prominent merchant of Preston county, were married. Twelve children have been born to this union, three dying while in their infancy: Clarissa, William and Adaline died in childhood; Edwin died young; Dexter B. died in boyhood; Loverna Parmelia, who died in July, 1894, was the wife of W. D. Prim; Parmelia E., died in childhood; Charles N., who, after receiving a good preliminary education in the Normal school at Fairmont, and the West Virginia University at Morgantown, entered upon the study of medicine in the office of his father, at Webster. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, Maryland, attending the sessions of 1891, 1892 and 1893, and in 1894 graduated from the medical department of the Central University of Kentucky. He then located at Webster, where he has since practiced. The youngest one of the family is Frank C., agent at Webster for the Baltimore and Ohio Express company.

ANDREW M. NESTOR is a son of Rev. George and Mary E. (Haller) Nestor, and was born February 19, 1846, in Frankford, Greenbrier county, Virginia.

The place of the origin of the Nestor family is enveloped in more or less of doubt and obscurity. There is, however, a tradition in the family that it originated in the land of Egypt, famed in sacred and profane history. From the land of the Pharaohs the family was transplanted to France, where it developed into a prominent, wealthy and influential family, many of its members becoming potent factors in the sum total of the glory and splendor of political and religious France. From the latter country some members of the family emigrated to Germany, from which country George Nestor (great-great-grandfather) with his family emigrated, prior to the Revolutionary War, to the United States, and located near the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Among his family was a son, William, who was the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical record. George Nestor was born on the Little Gunpowder river, near Frederick, Maryland, on August 30, 1787, and died in the winter of 1864, at the home of his son William, in Barbour county, West Virginia. In his early life he removed to the region of the Muskingum river, in Ohio, where he lived until after the War of 1812, in which conflict he served as a soldier. After the war he removed to near Philippi, Barbour county, where he married and spent the remainder of his life. He became an extensive farmer and business man, was well posted and intelligent, being considered the best read man in all that section of the country, a man in whom the people had confidence, not only because of his well-known mental qualities, but for his honesty of purpose and sincere motives, as

well. Because of his popularity as a citizen, a scholar and a man, he was retained for forty years in the office of justice of the peace. Religiously, he was formerly a member of the Lutheran church, later of the Methodist Episcopal, and still later of the Methodist Protestant church.

He married, on the 5th of November, 1809, Miss Amelia Poling, of Barbour, then Randolph county, and had as a result of this union twelve children: Jacob, deceased, born at White Oak Flats, in Randolph county, Virginia (now West Virginia), November 24, 1810; Mary, wife of Archibald England, was born on Teter's run, in White Oak valley, Randolph county; Jonas, a farmer of Barbour county, was born May 4, 1812; Poling, of Barbour, was born February 1, 1814; Lettie, the wife of Charles Boyles, was born February 20, 1816; Rev. George (father); Elizabeth, born May 23, 1821, married Jonas Poling; Sarah, wife of a Mr. Haller, born February 21, 1823; William, born January 23, 1824; Nancy, born April 7, 1826; James, a farmer and justice of the peace of Barbour county, born July 23, 1828; Catherine, born March 13, 1831; and Andrew, born July 23, 1833.

Rev. George Nestor (father) was born on the old Nestor homestead, in Randolph county, March 19, 1818, and died July 25, 1893, while visiting his son-in-law, W. A. Sinsel, at Flemington, this county. He had very poor advantages for securing an education; but he had that within him which enabled him to make the most of unfavorable circumstances—an insatiable thirst for knowledge. The first school he attended was a Sabbath-school, kept by the Lutherans, in the neighborhood. He commenced with the alphabet, and during the nine successive lessons taken, so rapid was his progress and so close

was his application that he passed five classes and entered the bible class. After this he attended subscription schools six terms, making unusual progress, and taking an academic course during the last two terms. He then began the study of law, with the intention of entering that profession, but became displeased with the practices and intrigues of the same and abandoned the idea, and turned his attention to the study of military tactics and manœuvring, intending to become a soldier, and at the age of eighteen was commissioned first lieutenant in the Virginia state militia, but resigned his commission at the end of two years, to enter upon the ministry. In December of 1837, at the age of nineteen years, he was converted and led into the fold of Christ, joining the Methodist Episcopal church, and began preaching at the age of twenty-five, and entered the Pittsburg conference in 1844, at the age of twenty-six. In 1854 the West Virginia conference was set off from the Pittsburg, and Rev. Nestor, by choice, became a member of the newly-organized conference, and preached in it until death closed his labors, during which time he held nearly all the principal appointments and served six years as president of the conference, a position fraught with great responsibility and requiring the display of a high order of executive ability and capacity for work. For in addition to the pastoral duties and the direct duties of president, he was required to "travel the district," spending one or more Sabbaths in each pastoral charge, preaching a number of times, for which each charge paid a proportionate share of his salary. These many and varied duties, though onerous and exacting, were discharged with a promptness and a fidelity that marked him as one of the most zealous workers in

the cause of Christ in the whole country. He had acquired considerable literary taste and ability, which found expression not only in his sermons, but in a number of small volumes and contributions to church periodicals.

In recognition of his long and valuable services to the church, his ripe Christian character, no less than his attainments as a theologian and a preacher, Western Maryland College, in 1886, conferred upon him the honorary title of doctor of divinity.

He was joined in the bonds of holy matrimony with Mary E., a daughter of George Michael Haller, a native of Frederick, Maryland, but later a resident of Barbour county, West Virginia. This union was blessed in the birth of six children, as follows: James S., deceased; Andrew M. (subject); Barton M., deceased; Olive, wife of W. A. Sinsel, whose sketch appears elsewhere; Mary A., died in infancy; and West Virginia, who also died in infancy.

Andrew M. Nestor, the subject of this record, was educated in the common schools and in the West Virginia college at Flemington. Leaving school, he learned the trade of potter, which he followed a few years, when in 1871 he located upon the farm upon which he now resides, consisting of one hundred and thirty acres of good and arable land. He and his wife own also one hundred and twenty-five acres in Illinois.

On January 27, 1863, he enlisted in a company of independent scouts that operated along the border lines of West Virginia, Ohio and Virginia, taking part in a number of skirmishes, and was discharged May 31, 1865. Fraternally, he is a member in good standing of the following societies: Coplin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Flemington; American Lodge, No. 76, I. O. O. F.,

of Tyrconnell, of which he is a past grand, and represented the same as a delegate to the grand lodge at Harper's Ferry in 1894; Tyrconnell Encampment, No. 45; Friendly Lodge, No. 94, Knights of Pythias; and Findlay Lodge, Improved Order of Red Men.

In his religious affiliations he is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, of which he is a class-leader and a steward, and has represented it a number of times as a delegate to the annual conferences.

On October 22, 1871, he married Elizabeth, a daughter of John Shields, and has two children: Zurah Myrtle and George Edison.

ALFRED R. WARDEN, M.D., a graduate of the Western Reserve Medical college of Cleveland, Ohio, and a member of the West Virginia Medical society, ranks as one of the active and successful physicians of Grafton. He is a son of Rev. James and Joanna (Carmen) Warden, and was born near Wheeling, in Marshall county, Virginia (now West Virginia), April 19, 1859. Dr. Warden received his intellectual education in the Ohio Western University, at Delaware, Ohio, and then read medicine with Dr. J. H. Pipes, of Wheeling. After completing the required course of office reading he entered the Western Reserve Medical college of Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated from that well-known institution on March 3, 1886. Dr. Warden returned from Cleveland after his graduation and commenced the practice of his profession at Malden, six miles above Charleston, the state capital, where he was actively engaged for three and a half years in a remunerative practice which, however, required a larger amount of riding than he cared for toward the close of that period of time, and in 1890 he

came to Grafton, his present successful field of practice.

On June 12, 1886, Dr. Warden wedded Emma Pelley, a daughter of Ambrose Pelley, of Benwood, this State. Their union has been blessed with three children, one son and two daughters: Rhea, Paul and Pauline.

Dr. Warden has always been a republican in politics. He is a member of Grafton Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons; and Lotus Lodge, No. 10, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which latter organization he has been financier for the last three years. Dr. Warden gives close attention to all of his professional duties and takes an interest in the growth and progress of medical science in the State. He is a member of the West Virginia Medical society, in which he takes a commendable interest.

The Warden family traces its trans-Atlantic residence to Ireland, from which, in 1770, Samuel Warden came to Ohio county, this State, where he died some years later. His son, William Warden, the grandfather of Dr. Warden, was born in 1800, and removed to Marshall county, in which he passed his life as a farmer and died in 1892. He was a republican and Methodist at the time of his death, but had been a democrat and Presbyterian in early life. He wedded Nancy McCuskey, whose parents, James and Nancy McCuskey, came from Ireland to western Virginia between 1760 and 1763. Mr. Warden was a farmer, and reared a family of five sons and three daughters. One of the sons, Rev. James M. Warden, was born in Marshall county, June 20, 1833. He received his education in a Presbyterian academy and Presbyterian college of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and in 1859 entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, in

which he has faithfully served ever since. He has served on numerous prominent circuits and at important stations, being stationed six years at the state capital. He was presiding elder from 1884 to 1890, was a delegate in 1888, from the West Virginia conference to the general conference at New York city, and has been serving at Mannington, since 1892. In 1860, Rev. J. M. Warden was in Fayette county, and circulated the new resolutions of his conference on the subject of slavery, which were considered as incendiary documents, and he had to flee from a rebel force who had orders to kill him. On March 27, 1856, he married Joanna C. Carmen, of Marshall county, West Virginia. Their children were: Rev. William M., Dr. Alfred R., subject, S. W., Dr. F. R., of Mannington, Mrs. Nancy E. Hendrickson, Mrs. Cora Clayton, and Maude L., now at school. Mrs. Warden died August 15, 1891, aged sixty years.

A. PHILIP GOEDECKE, superintendent of the Flemington Coal company, of which he is a partner and one of the organizers, is a son of Christopher and Theresa (Koch) Goedecke, and was born in Weissenbon, Prussia, near the Herz mountains, August 22, 1829. George Goedecke, grandfather, was born in Germany, in 1734, and died in 1817, and was a descendant of a French Huguenot, who, seeking to evade religious persecutions, fled from his native country to Germany. The name originated from the relations he sustained in reference to the great Huguenot movement, belonging to a company of Huguenot reserves. The grandfather was a man of intelligence in the community in which he lived, where he was an extensive farmer and took a prominent

part in the political matters of the town, serving as burgess and assistant burgess of his town for several years. He married Catherine Henkel, who was born of Huguenot ancestry in 1744, and died in 1838. This marriage resulted in the birth of five sons, as follows: John Adam, Philip, Frederick, George and Christopher. The first three whom, under the command of General Blucher, sacrificed their lives in the battle of Waterloo, that historic conflict, which had such momentous weight in the shaping of the political history of a continent; George, the youngest, died in early boyhood. Christopher Goedecke, father, was born on the Fatherland homestead in 1797, and died in the same place in 1866. He was a man of considerable force in the community in which he lived, and through the avocation of farming and the collateral industry of dairying acquired quite a handsome competency. Following in the footsteps of his father he took an intelligent and active part in the civil and political affairs of his town, which he served in the trust of town treasurer. His marriage with Theresa Koch, a cousin of the celebrated Dr. Koch, of Berlin, resulted in the birth of fourteen children, nine of whom grew to maturity. The subject of this record was the third in the order of birth, and the eldest that grew to maturity; Charles, who was born in the Fatherland, served four years in the Prussian army as a drum major, came to America in October of 1861, and in December, 1861, enlisted in the Ninety-sixth regiment of Pennsylvania infantry, and was killed July 30, 1862, by being struck by a spent cannon ball while participating in the Seven Days' battle, under McClellan, before Richmond. He was a sergeant, but at the time of his death, because of the death or inability of those

superior in command he was in command of company "K." He was a man of fine physical proportions, a regular Apollo, and as a soldier was brave and courageous; Henry, a prominent merchant of his native town, has won military honors in the wars of his country, serving as lieutenant in that campaign marked by the successful storming of the fortifications of Duppel; John, now holding a government position of honor and trust in the railroad service of his native country. He served as a corporal in the Franco-Prussian war, and was present at Sedan and at the capture of Napoleon III.

A. Philip Goedecke was educated in the splendid system of public schools for which the German empire is noted, and in the gymnasium of Worbis, and also attended two terms at the Wyoming seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, after coming to America. In 1849 he sailed for America, and after a long and tedious voyage of fifty-seven days landed at New York city on May 27th of that year. After remaining a short time in the large cities of New York and Philadelphia, working at whatever came to hand, he drifted into the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, where for a time he was engaged as a miner, then took a position as clerk for about two years. After a somewhat varied experience in the field as clerk, miner and laborer, during which time he was gaining a good practical knowledge of the methods of operating the coal industry of that section, he, in 1858, took the position as assistant to the proprietor for the G. B. Markle and company coal firm, large coal operators of near Hazleton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, remaining under their employ until 1875, excepting a short period of eighty-eight days of military service. Upon the latter date he came to

Flemington, Taylor county, West Virginia, as the agent of the Taylor County Coal company, an organization of eastern capitalists. For this company he opened up the mines and operated the plant for them until 1877, at which time he leased the plant and its appurtenances, and operated it until 1880, when he sold the lease and returned to his home in Luzerne county, and began the development of a large lumber tract, consisting of three thousand acres, which he had previously purchased, and was engaged in lumbering and farming pursuits until 1882. Upon the latter date he returned to Flemington, and entered the employ of James Boyce, of Baltimore, Maryland, as superintendent. At the same time he was acting in this capacity for the Taylor County Coal company. He sustained these important positions in the industrial development of the county until 1884, the date upon which he returned to Luzerne county, and devoted himself to the development of his landed interests until 1889, when he was called to the position of general inspector of the Jeddo Tunnel company, which at a cost of \$1,000,000 constructed the large tunnel of that name, and which was necessary to the development of the wonderful coal resources of that section of the state. He was thus engaged for over three years, or until 1892, when on account of failing health he was compelled to resign. In 1892, Mr. Goedecke, in copartnership with Messrs. Beissel and Markle, under the firm-name of the Flemington Coal and Coke company, purchased the property of the Taylor County Coal company, consisting of seven hundred and fifteen acres of coal and two hundred acres of surface, and which company has since been engaged in the developing of these material interests. It is the intention of this

company to build up and operate a first-class plant, and expand the enterprise so that it will be reckoned among the most considerable industries of the county.

The facts of this biographical sketch clearly show that the Goedecke family has been one of strong individuality and of a distinctly military spirit. Sharing in a marked degree this feeling, Mr. Goedecke volunteered his services and entered the emergency service of his state, when it was threatened by invasion; but the conditions which had prompted the action having subsided, he returned to the peaceful pursuits of the civilian. In the Masonic circles he stands deservedly high, being a member of good standing of Hazleton Lodge, No. 327, A. F. and A. M.; Lilly Chapter, No. 44, R. A. M., at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and Packer Commandery, Knights Templar, of the same place; Lodge No. 535, I. O. O. F., and Butler Encampment, No. 190, at Drum's, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He is a consistent member and active worker of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a member since 1857. In political matters he is a republican, and is prominent in the councils of his party. In 1884 he was the candidate of his party in the Fourth district of Luzerne county, for the office of assemblyman, and reduced the normal democrat majority of fourteen hundred to forty, a fact attesting in a marked degree his influence and popularity. Before leaving his native country he held the position of clerk of the Circuit Court, and because of his advocacy of a non-liberal policy with reference to certain economic questions, made himself offensive to the landed interests, and was compelled, for safety, to come to this country.

On February 20, 1855, he married Miss

Hannah Hunt, a daughter of William Hunt, who was of the firm of Pardee, Hunt and Miner, the first operators of anthracite coal at Hazleton, Pennsylvania. Nine children have been born to their union: Charles William, deceased, was a civil engineer, and was killed near Alliance, Ohio, in 1881, at the age of twenty-four years; Mary Catherine, died in 1863; Ellen May, died in 1863, at the age of three years; Alvin Henry, died at the age of three years; Arthur Pierce, assistant superintendent of the Jeddo colliery in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; Emma Josepha, Ellis Payne, Clarence William and Gertie T. at home.

NELSON GRAY, deceased, was one of the representative citizens of Taylor county, and was born in Monongalia county, West Virginia, at what is known as Gray's Bottoms, and died at Grafton, Taylor county, in 1894.

He was reared and educated in the county of his nativity, where he continued to live for a time, and then removed to Marion county, this State, and in 1856 to Taylor county, locating one mile east of Boothsville, where he was engaged in farming and operating a flouring-mill. He remained there until 1877, when he removed to Flemington in the same county, where he built a flouring-mill, and operated it the remainder of his active life, or until 1890.

He was, politically, an old-line whig, but upon the disruption of that party became a republican. He was a man of good judgment, and deservedly popular and influential. While a resident of Booth's creek district he served eight years as magistrate, although the district was democratic by one hundred and fifty votes. He also served a number of years in the Flemington district, and for eight years was president of the County Court. He was a man who

took an active part in affairs political, and frequently represented his party in county and state conventions and stood high in its councils, and was a warm personal friend and admirer of Archie Campbell, editor of the *Wheeling Intelligencer*.

He was an active church worker, being a class leader, steward, and exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal church.

His marriage with Mary Frohm, daughter of Samuel Frohm, resulted in the birth of the following children: Sarah, deceased, was the wife of Evan Christy; Catherine, deceased, was the wife of J. W. Lambert; Jessie, deceased; Samuel; Mary, deceased; and Olive, also deceased.

Samuel married Henrietta M. Smith, a daughter of Jacob Smith, of Booth's creek district, and has two children: Olin and Mary C.

Samuel Gray was born in Palatine, Marion county, in 1846, learned the trade of a miller and followed it for about twenty years, and then in 1893 embarked in the mercantile business in Grafton.

He entered the Civil War in 1865 in the Fourteenth regiment, West Virginia cavalry, and served to the close of the war.

He is a member of Coplin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Flemington, Webster Lodge, No. 50, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Hiawatha Tribe, No. 9, Improved Order of Red Men.

DR. LOYD L. WILSON, a physican and druggist, of Grafton, Taylor county, West Virginia, was born in Philippi, Barbour county, West Virginia, on August 25, 1850, a son of Daniel and Miomi (Riga) Wilson. The

family is among the pioneer families of the old town of Philippi, where grandfather Wilson located at an early day, and where he died. Daniel Wilson received a common-school educational training and followed the avocation of ———. He removed to the state of Michigan, where he died. He married Miomi Riga. Dr. Loyd L. Wilson was educated in the public schools of Grafton, West Virginia, where he received a good preliminary training for the study of medicine. He entered upon the study of that profession in the office of Dr. H. H. Thayer, of Grafton, from whose office he entered the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and later, in 1879, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, Maryland. He first located, as a practitioner of medicine, in the town of Thornton, this county, where he practiced one year, and then, after a short practice at Webster and Iron-ton respectively, he located at Grafton, where he has practiced to the present time. In addition to a very fair practice, he is engaged successfully in the drug business in Grafton, and owns a farm in the vicinity of Thornton, to the supervision of which he gives some of his time and attention. Dr. Wilson and Emma, a daughter of Jarret Hagans, were united in marriage.

WILLIAM C. BYERS, a member of the leading dry-goods firm of Grafton, and a methodical and honest business man, who has filled faithfully and acceptably every mercantile and railroad position that he has held, is a son of Joseph and Susan M. (Kline) Byers, and was born at Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Virginia, now West Virginia, August 7, 1851. His paternal grandfather, John Byers, whose immediate ancestors came

from near the celebrated battle-field of Blenheim, in Germany, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Shepherdstown, where he died, about 1857 or 1858, at the age of eighty years. He was a large land-holder, and an active business man, operating a saw mill and engaged in several other enterprises. He was a man of fine physique, noted for courage and endurance, and was a great fisherman. He served in the War of 1812, while his father had been a Revolutionary soldier. He was a Lutheran and a whig, and took to wife a Miss Fulk, by whom he had four children: John, George, Joseph and Henry. Joseph Byers (father) was born in Shepherdstown, in 1816, and has passed his life, so far, in that place, where he owned one hundred and fifty acres of choice land and a large flouring mill. He has been successively an old-line whig and a conservative democrat in politics. He wedded Susan M. Kline, and they have a family of two sons and six daughters. Mrs. Byers is a daughter of Joseph Kline, a native of Pennsylvania, and one of the finest machinists of his day, who was successively a resident of Baltimore, Maryland; Shepherdstown, West Virginia, and Sunbury, Pennsylvania, at which latter place he died. Mr. Kline married a Miss South, and reared a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters.

William C. Byers was reared and educated at Shepherdstown, and remembers clearly, although but a boy then, the great war scene of the valley of Virginia, while he retains a vivid impression of the great battle of Antietam, which he witnessed in the distance from his boyhood home. In 1867, he commenced life for himself as a clerk in the mercantile establishment of Howell and brother, of Charlestown, Jefferson county. After two years spent with that firm he was successively

employed in the same capacity by T. Homcha, of Kearneysville, for two years, and by F. T. Goode, of Shepherdstown, for the same length of time. He then, in the spring of 1875, went to Baltimore, and not finding employment to suit him he was recommended by the wholesale firm of Brosius and company to his present partner, T. E. Davis, of Grafton, with whom he accepted a position on June 15 of that year. He remained with Mr. Davis until February 1, 1880, when he accepted the position as cashier at Grafton for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company. In that new field of labor he soon became remarkably proficient and rendered the best of satisfaction for the period of thirteen months, at the end of which time he resigned to the regret of the company, who had come to regard his service as invaluable. His resignation was made in order to form his present partnership with T. E. Davis, of Grafton; the firm name is Davis and Byers, and the store management is under Mr. Byers' personal direction. They keep a large, fine and well-selected stock of dry goods and have a first-class patronage. Every foot of their large store-space is used for the disposition and exhibition of goods, while every arrangement and appointment possible has been made for the comfort and convenience of their patrons. Order and system, and taste and neatness prevail in every department, and are due to the management of Mr. Byers.

On August 29, 1882, William C. Byers was united in marriage with Margaret M. Beery, a daughter of Benjamin Beery, of Grafton. Mr. and Mrs. Byers have four children, one son and three daughters: Karl D., Ella L., Minnie C., and Margaret.

Mr. Byers is a staunch republican, and believes in a high protective tariff as necessary to the growth and development of American

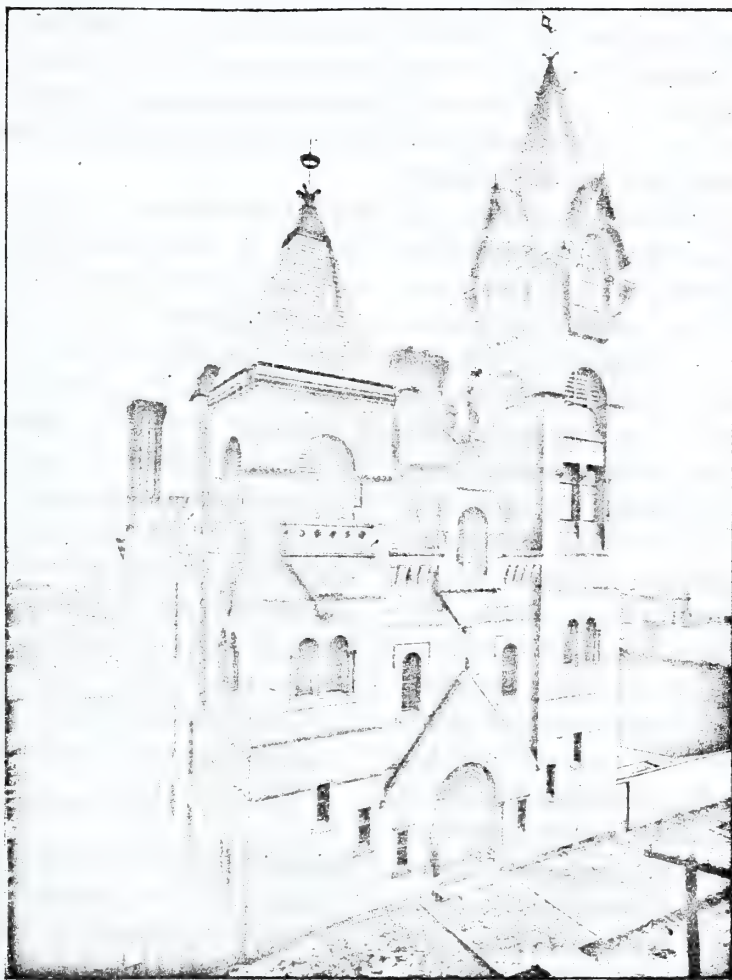
industries. He is a public-spirited citizen and a progressive business man, and has been a member and deacon of the Baptist church for some years. Mr. Byers is a prominent and active commandery mason. He is a member of Mystic Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons; Copestone Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons, and DeMolay Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar. He served for several years as master of his lodge, as high-priest of his chapter, and is now treasurer of his commandery. William C. Byers is a man whose superior abilities are recognized and appreciated in the business world where his life has been spent. He has gathered around him many friends, is deservedly popular, and has established an honorable name among his fellow-men.

—○—

CHARLES F. W. KUNST, an ex-mayor and ex-postmaster of Grafton, and a business man who has commended himself to public attention by ability, experience and success, is a son of George H. and Sallie (Gauer) Kunst and was born in Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia), June 13, 1832. His paternal grandfather, Conrad Kunst, was a native of near Bremen, in Germany, where he passed his life. He was a lawyer by profession and wedded a lady who was a member of the French nobility. His son, George H. A. Kunst, was born near Bremen, in 1796, and received a fine education. His father intended him for the profession of the law, and directed his education partly with a view to fit him for the law. But preferring a business pursuit to a professional life, he came, between 1820 and 1830, to the extreme eastern part of Preston county, where he followed the general mercantile business up to 1835, in which year he went to Richmond, Virginia, and was engaged

for some time in exporting tobacco to Germany. He then removed to Allegheny county, Maryland; and in 1843 came to Pruntytown, Taylor county, where he was engaged in the general mercantile business until his death in 1875, at seventy-nine years of age. He was an old-line whig and republican in politics, and a member of the English Lutheran church. He was prominent in local affairs and served one term as treasurer of Taylor county. He married Sallie Gauer, who was of German descent and who died February 2, 1887, in her eighty-second year. They had a family of eight children, of whom six are living: Elnora, wife of John H. Batson, of Pruntytown; Louisa; Charles F. W., subject; Amelia; John H., of Pruntytown; and Dr. Albert H., a practicing physician of Weston, who served fourteen years as chief physician for the state asylum for the insane and resigned in 1888, to accept the vice-presidency and general management of the Pittsburg and West Virginia railway.

Charles F. W. Kunst received his education in Rector college at Pruntytown, and at an early age engaged in the mercantile business with his father, with whom he remained until 1859, in which year he came to Grafton, where he conducted successfully a mercantile business for eighteen years. Since retiring from the general mercantile business in 1877, Mr. Kunst has been variously employed in different enterprises, some of which have been quite beneficial to the material and industrial interests. Politically Mr. Kunst is a republican. He served as mayor of Grafton in 1874 and in 1875, and was ~~post~~master continuously from 1876 to 1887, and while accepting moderately of official positions, yet is not an office-seeker or professional politician. He has been a member of the Lutheran church for many



TAYLOR COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

years, and is a prominent Mason, holding membership in Grafton Lodge, No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, and Copestone Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons. Mr. Kunst is a director of the Grafton Gas and Electric Light company, and the First National Bank of Grafton, which his father helped to organize. He has been the arbiter of his own good fortune, and his labor and his talents have won that large measure of business success which he enjoys.

On June 2, 1859, Mr. Kunst wedded Cecelia Goff, a daughter of David Goff, of Beverly, who was an uncle of Judge Nathan Goff. Mrs. Kunst was born July 1, 1832, and died September 17, 1894. They had five children, four sons and one daughter: George H. A., teller in the First National Bank of Grafton; Hattie A.; David G., who wedded Birdie Shurtleff, of Fairmont, and is engaged in a mercantile establishment; Dr. William H., who is now a successful practitioner of Fairmont, West Virginia, and who graduated from the Starling Medical college, Columbus, Ohio, in 1890, with second honors in a class of one hundred and fifty members; Charles A. and Fred B., a clerk in Joyce and Kunst's furniture store.

HON. MARMADUKE HERBERT DENT, of Grafton, associate judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, is a son of Marshall M. and Mary Caroline (Roberts) Dent, and was born in the village of Granville (now Duke), on the Monongahela river, two miles below Morgantown, in Monongalia county, West Virginia, April 18, 1849.

Judge Dent is of Welsh lineage; but his American ancestors were among the early settlers on the western slope of the Allegheny

mountains, and took a prominent part in the early wars of the country, and were among the pioneer families of Monongalia county, in the history of which they bear an honorable record.

The mother of Judge Dent, from whom he inherits his personal appearance, religious belief, and positiveness of character, was of New England Puritan stock. She was the daughter of Dr. I. W. Roberts and Hetty Strong Roberts, of Quincy, Massachusetts. Dr. Roberts was known as the first abolitionist in Monongalia county, and, as such, was quite a curiosity in a slave-holding community, was one of the founders of the republican party, and always adhered to it. He was a delegate to the convention of 1860 that nominated Abraham Lincoln, although at that time the republican party had no organization in the then state of Virginia, and its membership was so few in numbers, despised and persecuted, that they dared not let their political faith be known. At the succeeding election he took one friend, over whom he had an influence, went to the polls, at the courthouse at Morgantown, as soon as opened, and cast his vote for the Lincoln electors, of whom he was one, and then hastily retired to escape the persecution of his political enemies, the whigs and democrats. Lincoln tendered him the post-office at Morgantown, but, on account of the prejudice against the republican party and abolitionists, he did not dare accept it, but issued a circular renouncing it.

The early years of Judge Dent were passed in Morgantown, where he prepared for entrance into the West Virginia University, which had been established in 1867, by congressional endowments, where he graduated in 1870, the sole first graduate of that institu-

tion. His uncle, Francis M. Chalfant, of Weston, Lewis county, then one of the regents, secured his appointment as a state cadet, and furnished him with the means to enable him to complete his education. Immediately after his graduation he took a position as teacher in the public schools of Pruntytown, where he remained until 1873, when he entered the Clerk's office as deputy clerk of the Circuit and County Courts, under Adolphus Armstrong, chief clerk. About the same time he was commissioned by the governor a notary public, and was appointed by the Circuit Court a master in chancery, and by the County Court a commissioner of accounts, and continued in these offices until his increasing law practice compelled his resignation. He remained for two years in the clerk's office, devoting his spare time to the study of law, and, in 1875, was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Grafton for the practice of his profession. In the campaign of 1876 he was the candidate of the democratic party for prosecuting attorney, and was defeated by only ninety-six votes, although the county was largely republican, and he was opposed, not only by the republican nominee, but by an independent democratic candidate, who received one hundred and fifty votes. Mr. Dent was married October 11, 1876, to Miss Mary J. Warder, eldest daughter of Dr. A. S. Warder and Sarah (Irwin) Warder, of Pruntytown, West Virginia. In the spring of 1877 he was elected a member of the town council and town clerk of the town of Grafton, and was also re-elected town attorney, which latter position he held until he was elected to his present position on the judicial bench. In the spring of 1885 he was elected a member and secretary of the school board, and served as

such until the summer of 1893. In 1884 he was democratic nominee for the legislature, and in 1888 for prosecuting attorney, but was defeated at the polls by a small majority both times, though receiving many votes outside of his party. In 1892 he was selected by the people's party as a non-partisan candidate for judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of the state for the long, or twelve-year term. Being a democrat, he afterward received the nomination of his own party, and was elected by a majority of 8,500 votes, receiving not only the combined support of the democratic and people's parties, but also scattering independent and republican votes throughout the State. His reputation as a lawyer and a public servant has been thoroughly tested and fully established in the community in which he resides. Religiously, Judge Dent is a man of the strictest convictions. Reared under the influence of the old Calvin school of religion, morals and discipline, he belongs to the Presbyterian church, and carries with him, in his every day-life, the resultant effects of his early teaching. While unswerving in his opinion regarding dogma, he is at the same time one of the most kindly-hearted of the Christian workers of the State. He is a superintendent and teacher in the Sabbath school, and a zealous member of the Society of Christian Endeavor, and one of the most exact disciplinarians in his own life and conduct. He spares nothing from himself that he would put upon others. He has, during his active and practical life, been a total abstainer from the use of either spirits or tobacco in any form. In his politics he has many friends outside of his own party. Not only did the democratic party give him its hearty support, but the people's party also had such admiration for him and his sympathy for the

alliance and its effort for the betterment of the industrial classes, and the farming community especially, that, in addition to nominating him, he was given the entire people's party vote. Judge Dent is a firm believer in the legal and moral equality of the sexes. His term of office began on the first day of January, 1893, and will terminate on December 31, 1904. Blessed with good health and the capacity for hard, diligent, professional work, he is in every way grandly equipped for the high place he now occupies.

WILLIAM R. D. DENT, an attorney, of Grafton, Taylor county, West Virginia, and a brother of Judge Marmaduke H. Dent whose sketch appears above, was born April 21, 1852, in Morgantown, Monongalia county, West Virginia. He received his education in the common schools of Morgantown, and in the old Monongalia academy at the same place. He engaged in the drug business, at Weston, Lewis county, this State, for a time, and then took up the study of law in the office of Edward Edmiston, of this county, and was admitted to the bar of Taylor county in 1877, where he devoted his entire attention to the practice of his profession up to President Cleveland's first term, when he was appointed deputy internal revenue collector under Colonel John T. McGraw, of Grafton, and remained in that capacity during the incumbency of the latter, a term of four years. At the expiration of this time he formed a law partnership with his brother, Marmaduke H. Dent, which partnership continued until he, the brother, was elected to the position he now holds, in 1893, since which time he has practiced on his own account. Politically, he takes an active part, and is prom-

inent and influential in the councils and work of the democratic party. He was the nominee of his party in 1894, for the office of state senator, in the Eleventh senatorial district, composed of Monongalia, Preston, and Taylor counties, and was secretary of the congressional committee in the famous campaign of 1894, in the Second congressional district of West Virginia.

In Masonic circles he stands deservedly high. He is a member of Grafton Lodge, No. 15, A. F. and A. M., of which he is past master; Copestone Chapter, No. 12, which he served a number of years as secretary; and of Crusade Commandery, No. 6, of Fairmont.

REV. ISAAC A. BARNES, a pleasant, scholarly gentleman, and the able and efficient pastor of Grafton Methodist Protestant (Memorial) church, is a son of Isaac N. and Margaret (Holland) Barnes, and was born near Fairmont, Marion county, Virginia (now West Virginia), August 28, 1857. The early history of the Barnes family and its genealogy is given in the sketch of Thomas H. Barnes, of Palatine, which appears in this volume. Isaac N. Barnes (father) was born near Fairmont in 1824, and died there March 20, 1880. He followed teaming in early life, hauling goods from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to Clarksburg, this State, before the building of the railroad in this section. After his marriage he turned his attention to farming, in which he was successful and prosperous. He was a whig and republican in politics, being one of the early abolitionists of the State. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Protestant church, and married Margaret Holland, a daughter of Allen Holland, of Monongalia county. They reared a family of three sons and five daughters.

ters. Mrs. Barnes is a member of the old and numerous Holland family of Monongalia county, whose early history contains much of romantic interest. Jacob Holland, the founder of the family, and the maternal great-grandfather of Rev. Isaac A. Barnes, was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and paid his addresses to a Miss Mollie Smith, who discarded him because he entered the Continental army, in which he served under Washington, until the close of the Revolutionary struggle. At the close of the war he married a Miss Riggs, and to this union were born two sons, one of whom became prominent in political life in Maryland. His wife died in a few years after their marriage, and he again paid his addresses to Mollie Smith, whose loyalty to King George had so far weakened at the close of the Revolution that she accepted him, and they were married. After marriage they removed to Monongalia county, where their descendants are numerous. Their son, Allen Holland (maternal grandfather), was born in Monongalia county, where he was a prosperous farmer, and died in 1869, aged eighty-eight years. He was a whig and a republican, and had been a consistent member of the Methodist Protestant church for many years before his death.

Isaac A. Barnes was reared in Marion county, and received his education in the Fairmont State Normal school, the Methodist Protestant Theological seminary of Westminster college, and the Western Maryland college. He pursued his theological studies at the two colleges, where he completed his educational course, and was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Protestant church August 30, 1879. His first regular pastoral services were at Harrisville and St. Mary's charge as associate pastor with Rev. E. J. Wilson, now president of the Methodist Protestant conference of West Vir-

ginia. After one year's service there he was sent to Newburg, Preston county, as pastor of that charge, and in 1882 was returned to Harrisville and St. Mary's as regular pastor, where he served acceptably and profitably until 1883. In that year he took charge of the Weston mission, and succeeded in building it up into a regular church, which he organized and served until 1887, when he was compelled to retire temporarily from the ministry on account of throat troubles. During this enforced retirement from the active ministry, which lasted for three years, he taught school and partly served Wellsville church during the last year. In 1891 feeling again able for active work, he became pastor of Grafton Memorial church, with which he has labored faithfully and successfully ever since. Rev. Mr. Barnes has broken the bread of life acceptably to his people, and is a faithful laborer in the cause of Christianity.

On June 16, 1880, Mr. Barnes married Margaret Linn, whose father, Robert Linn, is a resident of Benton's Ferry. To their union have been born five children: Lena L., deceased, Fred N., Frank R., Herbert Spencer and Mary.

Rev. Isaac A. Barnes is a prohibitionist in politics, and a member of Weston Lodge, No. 98, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Golden Eagle, Lookout Council, No. 38, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and Ellenboro Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order of Good Templars. He is a courteous and sociable gentleman, who has the respect of all who know him regardless of church creed or denomination.

DR. JAMES H. HUMPHREY, a medical practitioner, located one mile west of Meadland, in Booth's creek district, Taylor

county, West Virginia, a son of M. T. and Susan (Thurston) Humphrey, was born near Richmond, Virginia, September 14, 1831. The Humphreys' trans-Atlantic home was in the celebrated "Highlands" of Scotland, whence three brothers emigrated to America during the French and Indian War. One of these brothers was Colonel David Humphrey, who settled in Albemarle county, Virginia, where he pursued the combined avocations of milling, farming and merchandizing until his death, which occurred about 1804. The other brothers also located in the "Old Dominion," and their numerous descendants are numbered among the thrifty and substantial citizenship of various states of the Union. David Humphrey served with distinction throughout the Revolutionary War. He was in Washington's army, and held the rank of colonel. His marriage resulted in the birth of eight children.

M. T. Humphrey was born at North Garden, Albemarle county, Virginia, February 22, 1802, and died at Buckhannon, Upshur county, West Virginia. In early life he was employed as a tobacconist and miller, but after moving to Upshur county, he resided upon and cultivated a farm. He married Susan Thurston, a daughter of William Thurston, a prosperous farmer of Virginia, and to them were born five children: Robert, a citizen of Elk City, Barbour county, West Virginia; Malissa, the wife of John Hogger, of Upshur county, this State; Minerva, deceased, was the wife of Samuel B. Fretwell, of Loudoun county, Virginia; and Dr. James B. Humphrey.

In 1852 Dr. Humphrey entered upon the study of medicine. After having read three full years under the preceptorship of two learned physicians, Dr. George G. White, of

Buckhannon, and Dr. John F. Strickler, of Overfield, Barbour county, he entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, where he studied one year. The following year, 1857, he began to practice at Buckhannon. Here, however, he remained but a short time, until he located at Cairo, Ritchie county, this State, where he practiced continuously for a period of nineteen years. In 1876 he removed to Booth's creek district, Taylor county, same State, his present place of residence. Dr. Humphrey has been engaged in the practice of medicine for nearly half a century, but is now, owing to advanced years and declining health, gradually retiring from the exacting and arduous duties of an active and successful professional career.

He has also made a specialty of the study and practice of gynæcology, in which branch of the medical science he has attained even more success than as a general practitioner. He is a member of the West Virginia State Medical Society, and is a past grand of Friendship Lodge, No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On November 15, 1857, he married Nancy, a daughter of Adam Gaines, of Harrison county, West Virginia, by whom he has five children: Mary S., the wife of Emery S. Strothers, of Harrison county; Frances J., the wife of J. E. Hibbs, of Taylor county; Clara V., the wife of J. E. McElroy, of this county; James R.; and Thomas J.

PROF. THOMAS JACKSON HUMPHREY, late superintendent of the free schools of Taylor county, and present principal of the West Grafton schools, enjoys the popular distinction of being a successful and

prominent educator, who holds and practices the belief that an educational office should not be made or accepted as the gift of any political party. He is a son of Dr. James B. and Nancy (Gaines) Humphrey, and was born at Cairo, Ritchie county, West Virginia, January 25, 1867.

Professor Humphrey received his elementary education in the public schools and the Fairmont State Normal school, from which excellent educational institution he was graduated in the class of 1887. After graduation he entered at once on the profession of teaching. He taught one term at Meadland and two terms at Middletown, in Taylor county, and then became principal of the Webster schools, which position he held from 1890 to 1892. In the latter year he was elected principal of the West Grafton schools, which position he has held ever since, and whose duties he has fully discharged to the satisfaction of his patrons. In 1892 he was elected county superintendent, and served acceptably his term of two years, which expired in 1894, when he declined a renomination on the ground that it was too important an educational office to be taken into politics and awarded as the gift of the political party in power.

During his superintendency he introduced the system of district institutes into Taylor county, whereby the public schools and their teachers have been greatly benefited. In 1894 he did valuable county institute work with Professor Wilkinson, at Beverly, Randolph county, and Professor Barnes, principal of the Fairmont State Normal school, at West Union, Doddridge county. He has been for several years a member of the Baptist church, in which he is an active Sunday-school worker.

Professor Humphrey is a close student, a logical reasoner, and a convincing speaker. His aim is to keep in the line of educational progress, and he has made the West Grafton schools to be among the most progressive schools in the northern part of the State. Earnest, enthusiastic and energetic, active, liberal and progressive, Professor Humphrey ranks with the foremost educators of West Virginia.

HON. JOHN H. KUNST, ex-recorder of Taylor county, and ex-member of the West Virginia legislature, and a prominent and highly respected citizen and business man of Pruntytown, is a son of George Henry Augustus and Sallie (Gauer) Kunst, and was born in Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia), October 2, 1842.

George Henry Augustus Kunst was born at Saddington, on the river Elbe, in Prussia, Germany, March 12, 1796.

When quite a boy he was elected first lieutenant of a rifle company, and served in the wars against Napoleon, distinguishing himself at the battle of Elbe. At the close of the war he was engaged as a clerk in a mercantile establishment at Bremen, and soon won the confidence of his employers. In 1823 the firm sent him to the United States to look after some of its business interests. After satisfactorily attending to the business entrusted to his care he resolved to make the new world his home. He soon found employment as a book-keeper for a large tobacco firm in Richmond, Virginia. He remained in Richmond only a few years and immigrated to Allegany county, Maryland, and pursued for a time a land-agency business, but soon drifted

into mercantile pursuits, which he followed in that county for a time, and then in Preston county until 1843, the date of his coming to Pruntytown, where, with the exception of a short time, during which he lived in Wheeling, he followed merchandizing until death closed his industrious and successful business career on July 9, 1875.

He was a reading man, well informed on all subjects and the current events and progress of the times, was liberal-minded, charitable and public-spirited; always true to the country of his adoption, taking an active part in the formation of the new commonwealth of West Virginia. He was an ardent advocate of the public schools, and was deeply interested in every effort that tended to the development of the resources and promotion of the prosperity of the State. The simplicity and beauty of his Christian character was one of his most distinguishing characteristics, and his devoted attachment to his family made his home a model. His mother was of French Huguenot stock, and no doubt many of his sterling qualities of character were inherited from her.

John H. Kunst was educated in the subscription schools, and in 1865, at the age of twenty-three years, was elected by the republican party to the office of county recorder for a term of four years, and after an interval of four years, during which he was engaged in merchandizing, he was re-elected. At the expiration of his second term as recorder he went into the mercantile business, and has followed it to the present time. In addition to this he has bought and sold considerable real estate in the county. In the autumn of 1876 he was elected to the state legislature of the state, and at the end of that time declined a renomination. On March 2, 1871, Mr. Kunst mar-

ried a lady of Allegany county, near Cumberland, Maryland. Six children bless this marriage: Sallie; George H. A., a graduate of the West Virginia State University at Morgantown; Albert R.; Frank B.; Charles F. W.; and Ralph S.

LOUIS HAYMOND, a descendant of one of the oldest families of West Virginia, is a son of John and Rebecca (Wilson) Haymond, and was born April 14, 1822, in Taylor county, West Virginia, about four miles from Grafton, in Wickwire district.

Owen H. Haymond, grandfather, was a native of England, who, with three brothers, emigrated, almost a generation prior to the Revolutionary War, to what is now Marion county, West Virginia. They were among the first settlers in that county. He entered the Revolutionary War, and, because of his bravery on the field of battle, and his soldierly bearing, was promoted to the rank of major. John Haymond, father, was born in a fort in Marion county, his father and family having taken refuge in the fort to protect themselves against the Indians. From that county he removed to Taylor county, and settled in Wickwire district, where he died in 1862, at the age of eighty-two years.

Louis Haymond was the youngest of a family of six boys and three girls. He was born on a farm and reared a farmer boy; availing himself of such meagre advantages for securing an education as the undeveloped condition of his county at that day afforded. He followed farming as an avocation until 1853, when, for four years, he was engaged in lumbering in Taylor county. He was engaged for a long service of eleven years in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company as a conductor. He is at present engaged

as stock-buyer in the employ of the firm of L. M. Boyles and Company, of Grafton. In political faith Mr. Haymond is a republican, and has served twenty-four years as magistrate in Taylor county, sixteen years of them in Grafton, and eight in the country district. He has also served five terms as mayor of Grafton.

PATRICK JUDGE, chief train dispatcher of the Parkersburg and Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and a prominent citizen of Grafton, Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of Thomas and Honora (Hughes) Judge, and was born in Allegany county, Maryland, February 9, 1850. The parents of Mr. Judge were both born in Ireland, but came to America in 1846. He soon afterward entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company on the Parkersburg and Wheeling division, and after serving them faithfully for a good long period, was put on the retired list of that company, and is now living at Glover's Gap, Marion county, this State.

Patrick Judge attended the common schools of Marion county, but his father being a man of limited means, he was unable to give him many advantages for securing an educational training; he was forced at an early age to go to work to help support the family. On the 4th of March, 1866, he commenced working under the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad as a track hand. Shortly afterward he was promoted, because of the trust reposed in him, to the position of track foreman and was put in charge of the first section of the old Hempfield road, now under a portion of the Baltimore and Ohio system, taking charge of the section when the road was purchased by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He

was possessed of a commendable ambition and a desire to succeed, and while holding that position took up the study of telegraphy under the instruction of Jesse Cartright, of Glover's Gap. After gaining some proficiency in the art, he was offered and accepted a position in the capacity of operator at Bridgeport, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near Cumberland, and for about three years more was engaged at various points on the road between Cumberland and Connellsville, with headquarters at the latter place. He then for four years was located at Littleton on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and then, after a short time at Glover's Gap, entered the train dispatcher's office at Fairmont, and remained there one year, when the office was removed to Cameron, and Mr. Judge went there and remained four years at that place. When the dispatcher's offices of the third, fourth and fifth divisions, with headquarters at Cameron, Terra Alta, and Central, were all concentrated at Grafton, Mr. Judge was placed in the office, and after a short service was promoted to the office of chief train dispatcher, the position he now holds. He has supervision of the Parkersburg and Wheeling division. Mr. Judge politically is a republican and takes an active interest in the affairs and for the success of his party. The marriage of Mr. Judge and Miss Eliza, daughter of James Murphy, of Fairmont, took place on September 15, 1883, and has resulted in the birth of the following children: Annie, Mary, Jessie, deceased, and Edna.

No abilities, however splendid, can command success without intense labor and persevering application. The life sketch of Mr. Judge is an object lesson of what can be accomplished by hard work and perseverance.

FREDERICK BERNHOLD, a typical representative of that frugal German element to which this country owes much of its substantial thrift and prosperity, is a son of Charles and Caroline (Ebbecke) Bernhold, and was born, July 24, 1832, at Minden, Westphalia, Germany. His father, Charles Bernhold, died in the land of his nativity, on the banks of the Rhine. His marital alliance with Caroline Ebbecke, daughter of a minister in the Lutheran church, resulted in the birth of six children: Charles, deceased; Frederick, Bertha, Ida, deceased; Clara; and Augusta, who married August Veise, now deceased.

Frederick Bernhold attended school in his native land, and then learned the trade of a confectioner. At the age of twenty he emigrated to the United States, landing at the city of Baltimore, where he followed his trade, and also learned the trade of a baker. He remained there five years, when he resolved to see more of his adopted country, and accordingly traveled west, and for one and one-half years plied his vocation in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; he then returned to the "Monumental City," and for eight years made it his home. In 1866, after a short stay in each of the cities of Newberne, North Carolina, and Washington, D. C., he located in Grafton, and took a position as baker at the Grafton House.

In 1870, having by dint of strict economy and sobriety saved enough money, he went into the baking and confectionery business on his own account, and about one year later removed to his present location on Latrobe street. Mr. Bernhold has been successful in business, and has accumulated considerable realty, among which is a two-thirds interest in the McCormick block, one of the finest business blocks in the city of Grafton. Mr. Bernhold's first vote was for Abraham Lin-

coln, when he was elected the second time, and he has adhered strictly to the party of Lincoln and Grant ever since. In political matters he evinces the interest of an intelligent and active citizen, and is a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM L. SHIELDS, a prosperous merchant of Flemington, West Virginia, is a son of John and Sarah (Webb) Shields, and was born near Tyrconnell, Taylor county, West Virginia, December 28, 1834. Seeking a wider field for individual action and more personal liberty than was offered in their native country, William Shields' grandfather, and his brother Robert, left Ireland and crossed the Atlantic and located on adjoining farms near what is now Tyrconnell, Taylor county, West Virginia. Here he married Margaret Knichlow, and became the father of six children, three sons and three daughters: John, William Harrison, Daniel K., Mary Ann, Elizabeth and Jane, now all deceased. John Shields, father, was born in his father's pioneer home about 1801, and died July 8, 1872. He took up and pursued farming and stock-raising and stock-dealing all his life. He was a man of considerable business tact and ability and was eminently successful in his line, owning eight hundred acres of good farming and grazing land in the vicinity of Tyrconnell, and a large farm in addition in the state of Illinois. He was a man of strong will-power and indomitable energy, as is evidenced from the fact that, though an invalid for the last twenty years of his life, yet he did not withdraw from business nor neglect it in any detail. He was a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a man who took a normal interest in the

political affairs of the day, serving one term in the capacity of collector of his district.

On March 21, 1834, he married Sarah S., a daughter of Thomas and Susan Webb. Mrs. Sarah S. (Webb) Shields was born in Harrison county, Virginia (now West Virginia), on August 21, 1811, and died near Tyrconnell, on February 2, 1891.

From her obituary, written by Rev. B. F. Bailey, we copy the following extract: "She was converted in the seventeenth year of her age, and united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and remained a pious and useful member therein until 1844, when her beloved husband sought and obtained religion and joined the Methodist Protestant church, and she then united with him in church fellowship, by certificate, where they lived useful, pious, and honorable members in the church of their choice until the days of their peaceful deaths. No sister on the Webster circuit gave more money or other gifts for church purposes than sister Shields. Oh, how much she will be missed in the family, in the church, and in the neighborhood!" To their marriage union were born eight children, as follows: William L.; Margaret, who was twice married, first time to Leonidas McDonald, and her last union was with Joseph Bailey; John W., deceased; Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Andrew W. Nestor; Prudy Ann, deceased; Emma, died in infancy; Martin L., whose sketch appears elsewhere, and another.

William L. Shields was reared on his father's farm, and educated in the subscription schools of the neighborhood. He followed the pursuits of husbandry until 1875, when he took charge of a store at Flemington, operated on a co-operative plan by the order of the Grange. It was run as such for seven years, when Mr. Shields, through a purchase of the stock,

became sole owner and proprietor, and has continued such to the present time. The store is a first-class mercantile establishment, with a stock of not less than three thousand dollars. In addition to his mercantile interests he owns a good farm, about two miles from Flemington, containing one hundred and fifty acres, underlaid with a good quality of coking-coal.

In his political affiliations Mr. Shields is a republican, and at present is president of the board of education, and register of voters. During the late Civil War he was a member of the state militia.

Fraternally, he is a member in good standing of the following bodies: Union Lodge, No. 152, I. O. O. F., of which he is warden; and is a charter member, Blue Flower Tribe, No. 22, Improved Order of Red Men, of which he is sachem; and is vice-grand of the Lodge of Knights of Pythias.

DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PAYNE, a graduate of Jefferson Medical college, and who was actively and successfully engaged in the practice of medicine for nearly a quarter of a century, and who ranks as one of the most reliable and intelligent citizens of Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of Francis and Patsy (Withers) Payne, and was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, December 25, 1820.

The Payne family traces its ancestry to England, whence four brothers emigrated to America in 1700, and settled at Falmouth, Virginia, where they figured prominently in the colonial history of that state. One or more of them filled the office of tobacco inspector for a number of years. One of these brothers was the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and was twice mar-

ried. His first marriage was with a Miss Jones, who was of Welsh extraction, and who bore him six children: John, William, Francis, David, Sally and Lettie. Some years after her death, he wedded Miss Turner, by whom he had six children: Sally, Thomas, James, Mollie, Lewis and George.

Francis Payne, grandfather, was born in King George county, Virginia, in 1737, and died in Fauquier county, that state, in 1816. He owned a large plantation, which he cultivated by slave labor, and was regarded as one of the most thrifty and substantial citizens of his State. His marital union with a Miss Jet, a lady of Welsh origin, resulted in the birth of eight children: William, Nancy, Presley, Jesse, James, Sally, Lucy and Francis.

Francis Payne, father, was also a native of the "Old Dominion," born in Fauquier county, July 6, 1781. He, like his ancestors, was an extensive plantation farmer, owning one thousand acres of land near Orleans, upon which he employed a vast number of slaves. He also, in conjunction with his agricultural interests, operated a grist-mill and a tannery, and in these combined business enterprises was uniformly successful. His first matrimonial alliance was with Patsy Withers, who became the mother of eleven children: Dr. Amos, deceased, who was a successful practicing physician of Orleans at the time of his death, and whose son, Burton Payne, is now an able district judge of Chicago, Illinois; Kittie, the wife of Captain Mason Hurst, died without issue; Francis, died in early manhood; Eliza, married August Reger, and removed to Clarksburg, West Virginia, where they both died; Alexander, died in early boyhood; Patsy, married Frank Fisher—they both died in Fauquier county; James, who died in early life, and whose son, Dr. Amos

Payne, is now a successful medical practitioner of Chicago; Dr. Benjamin Franklin, subject; Lucy Mildred, became the wife of A. Hurst, a resident of Fauquier county; Marshall, deceased, a prominent and successful farmer of Fauquier county, was twice married, and reared a large and interesting family. His second and last marriage was with Margaret Ball, by whom he had six children, three of whom are living: Emma, John Ball and William Douglass.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Payne, after obtaining a good academic education, entered upon the study of medicine, and after spending the required time in a physician's office reading, he entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, where he studied one year. The following year he entered the Jefferson Medical college, at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in the class of 1852.

Prior to his graduation, in 1846, he engaged in practice at Pruntytown, Taylor county, West Virginia, where he practiced for a time, and then located at Boothsville, Marion county, this State. In March, 1855, he located upon a farm near Meadland, upon which he has since resided. He was a careful and conscientious practitioner of medicine, and had a large and appreciative clientele; but in 1870 he relinquished the arduous and exacting duties of his profession to engage in agricultural pursuits, to which he has since devoted his entire time and attention. He owns a farm of eight hundred acres, situated near Meadland, which is well improved and under a good state of cultivation.

A thorough gentleman and a consistent Christian, he has been identified with the Baptist church since 1856, and for a number of years has been a prominent member of the

Masonic fraternity. He was formerly an old-line whig, but upon the organization of the present republican party, in 1856, became identified with that organization. During the darkest days of the Rebellion, when the Union was fraught on every hand with the dangers of dismemberment, and most sorely needed friends, Dr. Payne was found among her most earnest and staunch supporters, and to her support he contributed freely of both his time and means, and in recognition of his valuable services, Governor Pierpont tendered him the position of surgeon in the United States army, which he respectfully declined.

On October 15, 1853, Dr. Payne married Henrietta, a daughter of John Goff, of Harrison county, this State, and a cousin of Judge Nathan B. Goff, a distinguished jurist and lawyer of Clarksburg, this State. The progeny of this union is three children: Jed Goff, born July 13, 1854, educated in the West Virginia State University, taught school two years, and is now engaged in farming, and the closely-related industries of grazing and stock-raising. He is a member of and is now serving as deacon of the Baptist church. On August 29, 1889, he married Miss Reed, who died November 19, 1891; Waldo Withers, born June 24, 1856, also educated in the West Virginia State University, and taught school a few years; Mary Carleton, born August 26, 1860.

GEORGE F. CLARK, a reliable manufacturer of harness and saddles, and a representative citizen of Taylor county, West Virginia, is a son of Robert H. and Susan (Reins) Clark, and was born near Weston, Lewis county, Virginia (now West Virginia), December 2, 1854.

His paternal grandfather, Clark, was a na-

tive of Scotland; but, in the latter part of the last century, settled in Lewis county, Virginia, where he passed the remainder of his life. Robert H. Clark was born in Lewis county in 1814, and died at Astor, Taylor county, this State, in 1877, having resided there continuously since 1863. He was a wheelwright by trade, which trade he pursued until 1850, when engaged in merchandizing at Georgetown, in his native county. He followed this line of business successfully until 1875, retiring from business two years prior to his death. For many years he was a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, but, in 1865, he severed his relations with that organization to associate himself with the Free-Will Baptist church, in which he was a valued member and an earnest and faithful worker. In his political proclivities he was a republican; staunch and firm in his convictions, he took an intelligent and a lively interest in the advancement and success of the republican party. He married Miss Susan Reins, a native of Lewis county, who was born in 1813, and died in 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Clark became the parents of twelve children, four of whom died in infancy: Annette, died in early childhood; Harriett, deceased, was the wife of David Harden; D———, deceased, was the wife of David S. Roach; A———, deceased, was the wife of John S. Summers; John W., a soldier of the late war, died at Grafton, West Virginia, in 1863; Rebecca A. married Marshal Barley, a farmer of this county; Winfield died in boyhood; Sarah M. died at the age of sixteen; George F., subject; Rudolph H., deceased, and James L., who enlisted in the United States army in January, 1880, and died at Fort Garland, Colorado, the following June.

George F. Clark obtained his mental train-

ing in the public schools, and in the West Virginia college, at Flemington. Soon after leaving school he, in 1878, embarked in the manufacture of harness and saddles, in which he does a large and thriving business by fair dealing and straightforward business-methods, and by putting out goods whose quality and reliability are unsurpassed. He has established a large and appreciative patronage. He also owns a well-improved and fertile farm, situated one-half mile south of

Flemington, in Taylor county, which he cultivates, and upon which he resides and conducts his harness and saddle business

He casts his influence and votes with the republican party, is a member of the Free-Will Baptist church, and of Union Lodge, No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. April 23, 1878, he married Rennie Lawson, a daughter of Cornelius Lawson, a prosperous farmer and a substantial and reliable citizen of Harrison county, this State.

